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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
(1857 - 1957)



CENTENARY SOUVENIR

BOMBAY
1957

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T. V. CHIDAMBARAN, B A.,
REGISTRAR,
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P R E F A C E

For the last hundred years this University has rendered signal service to the cause of higher education and to the public life of the country. Its centenary, therefore, is a memorable occasion. It was thought that it would be in the fitness of things to bring out a Souvenir to serve as a memento of permanent value quite distinct from the celebrations as such.

Apart from the usual features of a commemorative volume of this type, such as messages and greetings, lists of members of committees connected with the celebrations, members of the reception committee, and of representatives of other universities and learned bodies attending the celebrations, the souvenir contains eight chapters.

Chapter I entitled "The City" gives a pictorial description of the growth of the city and the place it occupies to-day as the *urbs prima in Indis*. Chapter II contains an account of higher education in pre-university days and the educational developments leading to the establishment of the three oldest Universities in the country, namely, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Chapter III is a brief historical survey of the development of the University since its inception to the present day and gives an insight into its constitution and administrative set-up under the various Acts.

Chapter IV which comprises three sections, *viz.* (1) the University Departments, (2) the Constituent Colleges and (3) the Recognized Institutions, is naturally the longest chapter. One or two points, call for a specific mention. The reader will find in this Chapter in a compendious form, an account of the establishment and growth of the various departments of the University, its constituent colleges and recognized institutions which form an integral part of the University. This distinctive feature of the souvenir enhances its value. But for the opportunity provided by the Centenary, there would have been no occasion to present all this information in book form. The chapter serves as a supplement to "A History of the University," written by Shri S. R. Dongerkery, Rector of the University, which is being published simultaneously.

The chapter on "Extra-Curricular Activities" gives an idea of the interest taken by the University in the field of sports, etc. The chapter on gifts and endowments, which gives an account of the large endowments and munificent gifts so far received by the University has a twofold objective. It is, in the first place, a public acknowledgment of the munificent donations given by philanthropic individuals and institutions, which have gone a long way to help the University in its development. It may also serve as an incentive to the public to come forward with similar gifts.

Another interesting feature of the volume is the chapter entitled “ Reminiscences ” containing the impressions of persons who have been intimately associated with the University over long periods or have helped to guide its affairs. Some of the reminiscences have been written in a lighter vein. These recollections, it is hoped, will help the reader to obtain a glimpse of the actual working of the University in certain periods of its history. Some of the reminiscences include anecdotes which give them a lively touch.

The Chapter on “ Plans for the Future ” gives, in brief, the programme for the University’s many sided development in the near future, and indicates the great scope for development that lies ahead.

A succession list of Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and Registrars of the University appears as Appendix B.

The credit for bringing out this volume within a very short time, despite the enormous labour involved, is largely due to the efforts of the Souvenir Committee. Their burden was considerably lightened by the willing help received from the Heads of University Departments and of the Library, Principals of constituent colleges and Heads of recognized institutions, who supplied historical accounts of the growth and development of the respective institutions. The staff of the University Office deserves special mention here for sparing no labour in seeing the souvenir through the press. An acknowledgment is also due to the University Press, but for whose active co-operation, it would not have been possible to bring out this volume in time.

Bombay,
February 1, 1957.

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RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN,
NEW DELHI.

January 31, 1957.

On the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of the Bombay University, it gives me great pleasure to send my greetings and best wishes to it and to all those connected with it. As these hundred years represent the period of the imbibing of western knowledge and science by us — a work mainly done by the universities at the higher level — the history of the Bombay University, which is one of the three earliest universities founded in this country, is of great value educationally and politically. I had an occasion, about two weeks ago, to inaugurate the Centenary Celebrations of the Calcutta University and I can say that the Bombay University shares in its own sphere the pioneering work done by the early universities in the field of western education and political awakening in this country. Though in the course of time the conditions and our national requirements have changed, the place of universities as the citadels of knowledge remains as ever in our public life.

I congratulate the Bombay University on this memorable occasion and hope that its contribution to the enrichment of our national life will be still greater in the years to come.

Pranab Kumar



MESSAGE

I am sorry that I cannot be present in person at the celebrations of the centenary of the University of Bombay. I send, however, all my good wishes on this memorable occasion.

A hundred years is a fairly long time in the life of a university. But time is not measured merely by the clock but by the experiences which an individual or an institution goes through.

During these hundred years of its existence, the University of Bombay has seen many changes in India and has indeed played a great part in bringing about these changes through the talented men and women who have been trained by it and who have then gone forth to mould India's destiny. In every field of activity these alumni of Bombay University have played a leading part.

India has to shoulder today greater responsibilities and the demand on the universities to produce men and women capable of shouldering these responsibilities adequately is greater than ever. I am sure that the University of Bombay will continue to play a leading part in producing men and women of high capacity and integrity who can help in this exciting task of moulding and building new India.

I send my greeting and good wishes to the University.

Jawaharlal Nehru

New Delhi:
January 22, 1957.

MESSAGES FROM SOME UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

At the celebration of your Centenary, we congratulate you upon the foresight, the strenuous labour, and the wise counsel by which during the past hundred years you have established your position as an eminent and fruitful school of learning. We wish for you through the years to come continued progress and prosperity. Particularly we remark the courage, the prudence and the vision that have made the University of Bombay not a house of learning only, but also a source of noble and creative energy in the re-birth of the Indian nation.

It is in the confident hope that the scholarship and the civilising influence of the University of Bombay will continue as distinguished in the future as in the past that we extend our good wishes upon this auspicious occasion.

BIHAR UNIVERSITY

On the memorable occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the Bombay University I send my warmest greetings and felicitations to the authorities, the staff and students of the University. The magnificent contributions of the Bombay University to the progress of learning and dissemination of knowledge in Western India and its pioneering work in the field of research have enriched the cultural life of the Nation.

The Bombay University has been fortunate in having among its professorial staff eminent scholars and distinguished patriots who have inspired successive generation of students to dedicate their life to the advancement of the best interests of the Nation. The University's contribution in the field of Economics, History, Sanskrit Literature and Natural Sciences have stimulated the spirit of research all over the country. The studies carried on by its Department of Sociology have been hailed as path-finders in a new Domain. May the University continue to diffuse light and learning for centuries and Millennia.

UNIVERSITY OF CHULALONGKORN, THAILAND

Upon the occasion of University of Bombay's Centenary Celebrations, in February, 1957, we of Chulalongkorn University are happy to offer our warmest felicitations to a sister institution which has held aloft the torch of learning for an entire century. The fame of your great University has extended far beyond the borders of India, and we in Thailand have long been aware of your success in maintaining very high academic standards even during a period of phenomenally rapid expansion. We hope and believe that you will embark upon the second century of your existence with the same firm determination to serve the cause of youth and progress, and we wish you the utmost success in all your undertakings.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The University of Liverpool greets the University of Bombay on the happy occasion of its centenary celebrations. The foundation of your University coincides with the beginning of higher education in the great sub-continent of India so that you may rightly look back on your own history as an integral part of a far-reaching system of education.

Our Universities are situated in two great centres of commerce which have strong ties with each other and, in such circumstances, it is fitting that we should take especial pleasure in the progress of your University during the last hundred years.

On this memorable occasion, the Council and Senate of the University of Liverpool wish to join with the members of the University of Bombay in doing honour to the achievements of the past and in praying that the future may provide many years of peaceful progress during which your University will continue to add to the fine achievements of its past.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Mindful of the ties of friendship which bind together the Universities of the Commonwealth, the University of Exeter, on this historic occasion of the first centenary of the University of Bombay wishes to convey its warm congratulations and cordial good wishes. The history of the University of Bombay is a story of steady growth and ever-widening influence. Exercising in former days a benevolent control of university education in the Province of Bombay and Sind, it has now, with the establishment of the University of Sind and regional Universities in Bombay State, together with its own reconstitution in 1953, greatly strengthened its academic element, inaugurated wide schemes of extra-mural teaching, and actively pursued the training of students for service under Government. The University of Exeter wishes to express its certain hope that the success and prosperity of the University of Bombay will steadily increase as the years pass, and that its contribution to the civilization of India and the world will be made manifest in ever-increasing measure.

UNIVERSITY OF MANILA

The administration, Faculty and Students of the University of Manila extend their cordial greetings to the University of Bombay on the occasion of its Centenary celebrations from February 4, to February 9, 1957.

The University of Bombay, throughout its one hundred years of fruitful existence, has made immense contributions to the progress of Indian culture, arts and sciences. There is no doubt that its graduates are taking active part in the continuous growth and development of an independent India in the same spirit that spurred them to work incessantly together for freedom during one whole century.

We trust that the years ahead will bring to the University of Bombay added opportunities for greater educational service to India and to the rest of mankind, especially to the Asian countries.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The rapid growth of interest in higher education is posing problems of great complexity which can be solved only by the fullest co-operation and good-will between the Universities of the World. Accordingly, the Australian Universities are following with very real interest the rapid expansion of the Universities of India with whom they have an affinity far greater than has been fully recognised in the past.

The University of New England is one of the youngest Universities in the World. It has inherited the tradition of the older Universities but it has before it the responsibility of making its own particular contribution to this tradition. To the older Universities it therefore owes a great debt and from them it has much to learn.

The University of New England therefore extends to the University of Bombay its congratulations on the hundred years of great achievements, in the certain knowledge that these achievements will in the future be even more significant.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Cordial greetings and heartfelt congratulations are offered to you by the Memorial University of Newfoundland on the happy occasion of the celebration of the Centenary of the founding of your great University which today extends to so many thousands of your citizens the benefits of undergraduate study in the liberal Arts and Sciences and of advanced research in those technological disciplines which bear so closely on the industries of your country.

One of the youngest members of the family of the Universities of the British Commonwealth, we offer to you the reverence proper to your esteemed age, and from this oldest part of the Commonwealth send earnest good wishes for the future growth and prosperity of the University of Bombay, the health and happiness of all its members.

NEW SOUTH WALES UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

The Chancellor and Members of the Council of the New South Wales University of Technology most sincerely congratulate the University of Bombay upon the achievement of the first hundred years.

We feel that our common and particular interest in fostering the Technological sciences forms a special link between us.

In training your large enrolment of students, the University of Bombay is making a signal contribution to the development of India by the increasing application of science to industry and commerce.

The influence of the University of Bombay is more than usually widespread through the prominence given to graduate teaching and research, and through its federal role.

Your progress during the coming century will, we believe, deserve further admiration and congratulation.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND

The University of New Zealand sends greetings to the University of Bombay and Congratulates it on completing its first century of scholarly endeavour.

This University hopes that your Centenary Celebrations will be a happy and useful occasion.

For the long future the University of New Zealand has a sincere belief and a warm hope that your great institution will continue to serve scholarship and humanity in even greater measure than it has been able to do in the past.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Abstract of the Address from the University of Oxford to the University of Bombay on the occasion of its Centenary Celebrations.

We congratulate you in a brotherly spirit on the centenary to be celebrated in February. There are some in Oxford to whom your University, in the Gateway of India (1) has shown its hospitality; and others whose fathers, relations and ancestors had their part in the civil administration of India at Bombay or elsewhere. They all agree that the people of Bombay—at least from the time when Elphinstone had the vision to found State education and earned his memorial 'better than a thousand battle honours' (2)—have a liveliness and desire for knowledge that are all their own; that they like always to be up-to-date; and that they open the doors of learning to the largest possible number. There is no need for us to encourage you, who are already making so good a pace. We know of your many remarkable achievements, present and past, in the world of learning and in the practical arts. Not without reason is the Head Branch of our University Press situated in Bombay. We ask but one thing of you: do not scruple to make English, as hitherto, your usual language of instruction; (3) for so you can enable East and West to understand each other better and by interchange of their cultures to foster those arts on which lasting peace between the nations can be firmly based.

In willing response to your invitation we send a representative—Norman Charles Wright, formerly of Christ Church, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Science of our University, Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. With great pleasure he will greet in your Vice-Chancellor (4) a fellow Oxonian. He will bring you this letter and confidently wish you every success in the new era on which you are entering. Fare ye well, friends.

- (1) For 'gateway' the Latin adopts a phrase from Statius, *Silvae* 4.3.97.
- (2) Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay 1819-27, virtually founded there the system of State education. When told, on his retirement, of the proposal to build in Bombay the College which still bears his name, he said: '*Hoc mille potius signis*'. (He had soldiered in India—D.N.B.)
- (3) Just as we in England long ago freely adopted the language of Rome.
- (4) John Muthaï, C.LE., B.A., B.L. Madr., matriculated at Balliol 1915 and took B.Litt. 28th June, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR

It is a pleasure for me to convey to you on behalf of myself, the members of the Senate and Syndicate, and the staff and students of the University of Peshawar, and its constituent and affiliated colleges, cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of your great University.

We look with appreciation and admiration on the hundred years record of development, scholarship and public service which lies behind this famous University, which is one of the great centres of Learning of the East. The contribution to the spread of Education and the advancement of knowledge made by the members of your University are well known throughout the Continent. We are with you in your feeling of pride and pleasure in these great achievements, and assure you once again of our fraternal greetings and good wishes on this most auspicious occasion.

With cordial regards.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

On this significant occasion we congratulate you on your achievements in the momentous century which you have now completed. Having your roots in the same soil which nourished our beginnings, you have adapted your growth and development to the needs of widely different cultures and conditions. Nevertheless, the original bond of kinship between us is strengthened by that common purpose to which every University is dedicated, to foster learning and to pursue the truth. We wish prosperity to you and to your Constituent Institutions and Colleges as you embark on your second century, a century which will bring to you and to India new responsibilities and new opportunities for leadership.

VISVA-BHARATI UNIVERSITY

We offer our humble homage to your great University, where wisdom sheds its holy lustre and scholars keep the torch of knowledge burning through the ages.

As the bees gather round a lotus so do the devotees to learning gather round the feet of the Spirit of Wisdom enshrined in the Temple of Scholarship. It reveals to them the mysteries of knowledge by opening out the doors of the intellect one by one. Those who worship at this Temple, gain goodness, virtue and perfect well-being.

The best friends, the bestower of knowledge, the revered preceptor fondly adored by renowned scholars, let the University illumine the minds of men with words of wisdom and thoughts of the spirit.

The UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY is held in loving esteem by learned men for its brilliant achievements in scholarship, especially in the realm of Oriental Studies.

Scholars of discerning minds by their sustained efforts from generation to generation, have added to the prestige of this eminent University.

May this University one of the oldest in India continue to prosper from day to day, pouring out its blessings in every direction.

In conveying to the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY our felicitations on behalf of the Visva-Bharati we naturally recall how Gurudeva visualised the possibilities of a wide fellowship of culture established on the foundation of mutual love and understanding :

“ The activity represented in human education is a world-wide one ” Gurudeva said, “ it is a great movement of universal co-operation interlinked by different ages and countries. And India has her responsibility to hold up the cause of truth and offer her lessons to the world in the best gifts which she could produce. The messengers of truth have ever joined their hands across the seas, across historical barriers, and they help to form the great continent of human brotherhood. Education in all its different forms and channels has its ultimate purpose in the evolving of a luminous sphere of human mind from the nebula that has been rushing round ages to find in itself an eternal centre of unity. We, individuals, however small may be our power and whatever corner of the world we may belong to, have the claim upon us to add to the light of the consciousness that comprehends all humanity. And for this cause I ask your co-operation, not merely because co-operation itself is the best aspect of the truth we represent, but also because it is an end and not merely the means.”

The Visva-Bharati conveys to this sister University its warmest congratulations. Your jubilation is shared by the Visva-Bharati and we shall continue to pray for the success of your endeavours in all the various spheres of knowledge. Let your path be propitious and may you dauntlessly proceed in the footsteps of the One Supreme Being who is Shantam, Shivam and Advaitam.

UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

In the name of the University of Zagreb I wish to thank your Vice-Chancellor and the Senate most heartily for the very kind invitation to the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of your famous University.

Due to very great distance between our two countries I am afraid it will not be possible for us to accept your invitation to attend personally your celebration, but in our thoughts with you, we shall rejoice in this anniversary of your work and of the growth of the University of Bombay.

Please accept our warmest congratulations, together with our sincere wishes for further prosperity of your University and for the happiness and welfare of the Indian people.

Messages have also been received from the following Universities and Institutions :-

- Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
 American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Boston College, Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
 University of Acadia, Wolfville, N.S., Canada.
 University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.
 University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
 University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
 University of Bristol, Bristol, England.
 Catholic University of Chile, Santiago, Chile, South America.
 Catholic University of Lyons, Lyons, France.
 Central University of Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela.
 University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, Ceylon.
 University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 University of Costa Rica, San Jose, Costa Rica, South America.
 University of Delhi, Delhi.
 University of Durham, Durham, England.
 University of East, Manila, Philippines.
 University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, England.
 University of Exeter, Exeter, England.
 University of Fordham, New York, U.S.A.
 Free University of Berlin, Berlin, W. Germany.
 University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland.
 University of Glasgow, Glasgow, England.
 University of Grenoble, Grenoble, France.
 State University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts U.S.A.
 Hiroshima University, Japan.
 University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, West Germany.
 University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
 University of Hull, Hull, England.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
 Institute des Hautes Etudes, Dakar, France.
 Institute of Higher Studies, Dacca.
 Jadavpur University, Jadavpur, Calcutta.
 University of Jasmania, Hobert, Australia.
 Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
 University of Leiden, Leiden, Netherlands.
 The Lithuanian S.S.R.V. Kapsukas Vilnius State University, Vilnius, Lithuania, U.S.S.R.
 University of Malaya, Singapore, Malaya.
 Memorial University of Newfoundland, Newfoundland, Canada.
 University of Montreal, Montreal, Canada.
 University of Nancy, Nancy, France.
 University of Natal, Dublin, Natal, South Africa.
 National University of Vietnam, Saigon, Vietnam.
 University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.
 University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.
 University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
 Potchefraastroom University, Potchefraastroom, Transval, South Africa.
 University of Punjab, Lahore.
 University of Paris, Paris, France.
 Polytechnic Institute of Turin, Turin, Italy.
 Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
 University of San Carlos, Guatemala.
 University of Santo Domingo, Ciudad Jrajillo, Dominican Republic.
 University of St. Joseph, Beyrouth.
 University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, England.
 University of Southampton, Southampton, England.
 University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia.
 Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland.
 University of Tasmania, Hobert, Tasmania.
 Utkal University, Cuttack.
 University of Wales, Cardiff, Wales.
 University of Western Australia, Nedlands, W. Australia.
 University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
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**RAJABAI TOWER
and
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY**

CHAPTER I

THE CITY

“ Ride along Back Bay, ascend Malabar Hill : the world cannot produce a finer view. You stand on a lovely wooded hill ; beneath you are the rich and fertile islands of Bombay and Salsette, the deep blue sea.....all forming a wondrously attractive picture.” So said a private visitor to this famed city in 1882. But this is the personal view of a private individual. Let us see what is the official verdict as recorded in the Imperial Gazetteer. “ In the beauty of its scenery, as well as in the commercial advantages of its position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any of the cities of the East.” (*Imp. Gaz.* 1908, Vol. VIII, p. 398). And it has to be remembered that these are not isolated testimonies. A very large number of visitors to the town have expressed themselves in similar terms. Madame Blavatsky in recording her impressions writes : “ The surroundings of the Bay transported us to some fairy land of the Arabian nights,” (*Caves and Jungles of Hindustan*, 1892, p.4). Even earlier travellers record their fascination for Bombay in glowing terms : “ Of all places in the noble range of countries so happily called the Eastern World, nearly every hole and corner of which I have visited in the course of my peregrinations, there are few which can compare with Bombay.” (Basil Hall : *Fragments of Voyages*, 2nd Series, 1832, p. 108). It cannot be doubted that such conscious feelings, recorded by foreign visitors at the inspiring and elevating scenic beauty of this city and its environs, are shared by its citizens, and this elevating environment, unconsciously or consciously, influences the life and labour of its citizens,—more particularly, persons of an impressionable age, such as those seeking knowledge within the portals of the University and its constituent institutions.

Though the word Bombay is of later origin, the seven islands whereon the modern city is based date back to ancient times. Known as Heptanesia, these islands were included in Northern Konkan. The history of the early period is confused and lacks authenticity. Traditions however indicate that the Silharas ruled over Bombay commencing from the 13th century and Bhimdeo or Bhima Raja established a colony of Prabhus in Mahim, a part of modern Bombay. In 1548, the Muslim Sultans of Gujarat occupied parts of Bombay and the Muslim rule lasted till 1534. The relics of this rule are seen today in the well-known shrine of a Muslim saint at Mahim where every year a fair is held and a large number of the saint's devotees visit the place.

In 1534, the Portuguese succeeded in seizing Bassein, a place adjacent to Bombay islands and enjoying considerable importance then. Bahadurshah, the then Sultan of Gujarat, was compelled to cede to them Bassein and territories round about and thus Bombay islands came under their rule. The Portuguese divided the islands into fiefs which were leased out to certain prominent individuals.

One of these lessees was **Garcia da Orta** whose work on Indian drugs written at that early date is so well-known. He lived in a pleasant villa which stood on the site now occupied by the naval barracks behind the Town Hall. A majority of the churches found in Bombay and Salsette date from this period. Land was freely given to the religious orders and they had acquired a considerable hold on the northern parts of the town and most of the suburbs. The Portuguese rule, however, came to an end when as the result of the marriage deed executed in 1661 between King Charles II of Great Britain and Princess Catherine Braganza of Portugal, the port and islands of Bombay with all the rights attached thereto, formed part of the dowry brought by the Princess.

It was not until 1665, however, that actual possession was handed over to the British King as there was bitter opposition from local Portuguese officers and those who had come to have vested interests in these islands as the result of the Portuguese rule. But the change ultimately took place and in the annals of this city it marks an important turning point. At the time, the population was small, consisting mainly of Koli fisher-folks and husbandmen and Prabhus. The revenue derived was negligible, primarily raised from cocoanut and date palms growing between the Esplanade and Malabar Hill and between Prabhadevi and Mahim. There were some paddy fields also, but the rest of the area was swampy and unusable.

In 1668, these islands were transferred to the East India Company and a rapid change came over the place. Soon, it displaced Surat in importance and became the established seat of the Company's rule in Western India. Gerald Aungier, the second Governor of this place, laid the foundations of modern Bombay by fortifying it and taking various measures for the benefit of the population. In addition to improved defence protection, there was the establishment of a proper judiciary and an assured freedom of trade and worship to all its inhabitants. Panchayats were created, a mint was founded, a hospital was set up and the welfare of the population came to be looked after. With the prospect of such settled conditions, the population began to increase, public enterprise received encouragement and the prosperity of the place continued to grow. In this promising picture, however, there was one grave defect and that was the lack of proper sanitation. The low-lying swampy creeks in between the islands all around created unhealthy conditions and the health of the population in consequence suffered a good deal.

The problem of the health of the populace remained unsolved for a number of years. Albeit, efforts were made continuously to improve sanitation by promulgating building laws, organising scavenging work, demolishing crowded and insanitary houses and levelling of some of the low-lying areas. But the population continued to grow and outrun the pace of improvement. In 1780, the population was estimated to be about 110,000. Some bold step was necessary to meet the situation and this was taken by the then Governor, Hornby, by constructing a vellard or an embankment between Mahaluxmi and Worli shutting out the sea

and preventing the inundation of the central parts fringed by the outer islands. His vision and enterprise paid handsomely. The settled conditions in the town and the opportunities it offered for trade and enterprise continued to attract from outside a steady stream of migrants. To cope with this situation, ground now enclosed by the Vellard was reclaimed by stages and what were previously mud-flats and swampy low-lying areas came to be converted into healthy building sites.

In 1803, Nature intervened in the situation when a great fire destroyed a part of the heavily congested Fort area. Opportunity was taken to lay out wider thoroughfares and to eliminate the original congestion. Simultaneously, areas outside the Fort were developed and a plan encouraged building activities in areas hitherto not occupied. The improvement in sanitation continued apace, water-supply was organised and a scheme for drainage put through. The mud-flats continued to be reclaimed and causeways built to connect the detached islands. The population continued to increase and about 1850 it was over 500,000.

In 1862, when Sir Bartle Frere was the Governor, he planned improvement schemes and with will and vigour put them through. The old Fort walls were in the changed conditions unnecessary and they were pulled down and the Rampart Removals Committee laid out a plan for the development of the area so released. The materials of the old Fort walls were used to fill in the ditch around the town wall and on the space stately buildings were planned out. Among these were the Secretariat, the High Court and many others, and last but not the least the University Buildings, comprising the Rajabai Clock Tower, the University Library and the University Convocation Hall. These buildings were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott and completed in 1878.

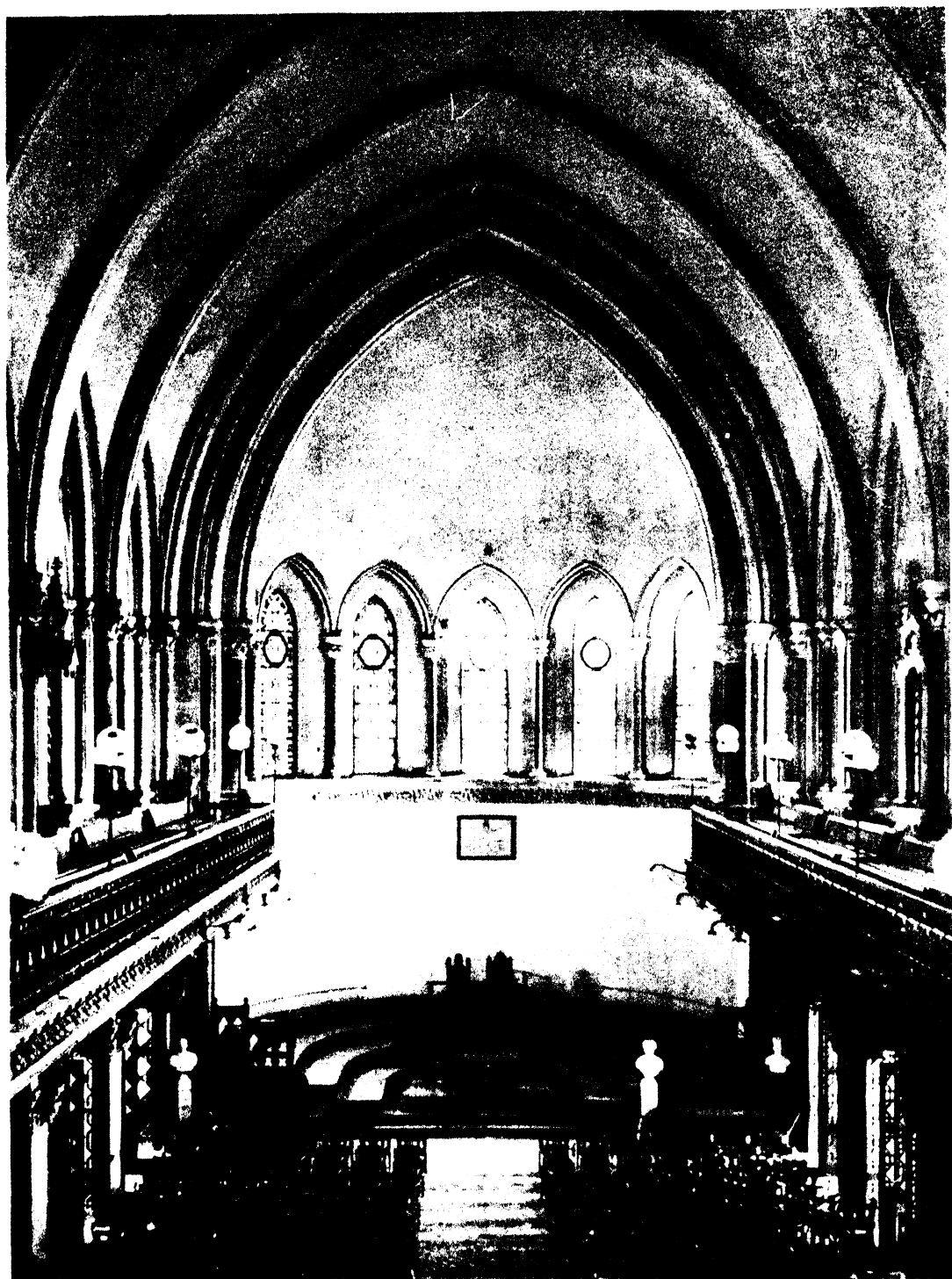
Foundations for the progress of modern education in Bombay were laid by Mountstuart Elphinstone in this city and along with developments in other spheres, the city did not lag behind in cultural activities. Already, there was the Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society and various other Societies to encourage and aid cultural studies and scholarship. As the gateway to the West, this trade emporium absorbed and continued to absorb through the local western elements in the population and various other contacts established with the western countries, the enquiring spirit of the modern western people. The Elphinstonian institutions and those started by Dr. and Mrs. Wilson in the city in the earlier part of the last century provided the necessary yeast to raise the flour and there emerged amongst the citizens of the place a liberal enlightenment eager for the improvement and advancement of the population. This led to establishment of local self-governing institutions and to the spread of enlightened thirst for education. The liberalising effects were seen also in public munificence and other public activities and were reflected also in the social life of the place.

Encouraged and aided by these trends, the city now entered a phase of rapid expansion and modernisation. The dockyards were built, all the seven islands were

welded into one land mass, further reclamations were taken up, the sanitation and drainage improved, water-supply increased, modern means of transport provided and so on. It came to be known as the *Urbs prima in Indis* and that was no empty boast. With the availability of electric power, industries grew apace in the city, and starting with the cotton textile manufactures, various other enterprises were taken up. In the initial part of the twentieth century, the city suffered on account of plague epidemics but since then it has not looked back. The two world wars gave considerable impetus to its industries and trade and to its development in other spheres.

Today, the population of the city is over 28,00,000, and its area has been extended to include almost the entire Salsette islands. It enjoys all the modern amenities. Socially, politically, culturally and economically, it ranks as a highly enlightened and prosperous city of this vast sub-continent. Known to take the lead in various spheres of life and labour, it has proved to be a centre wherefrom many progressive movements have been initiated. Indeed, the small swampy fishing village of the past is today one of the world's finest cities and a progressive centre providing an inspiring background for the activities of the University and other allied cultural organisations located in its midst.





Interior view of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University of Bombay

CHAPTER II

HIGHER EDUCATION IN PRE-UNIVERSITY DAYS

It is a hundred years since the three oldest Universities of modern India, those of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, were established. They were established in response to a demand from within the country, which in its turn was due mainly to the growth of institutions of higher learning. It is proposed to survey briefly here the growth of these institutions and to trace the origin and character of the demand for Universities.

As a result of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the country in the eighteenth century, the centres of higher learning, both Hindu and Muslim, were in a state of decline. The East India Company which came as a trader and found itself to be ruler of great tracts of the country, had given no thought to education and consequently had no educational policy. Nevertheless, under the pressure of Indian public opinion enlightened individuals did contribute to the encouragement of higher education. Warren Hastings in 1781, out of his own resources, founded the Calcutta Madrassah at the instance of the leading Muslims of Calcutta, "to conciliate the Mahomedans of Calcutta, to qualify the sons of Mahomedan gentlemen for responsible and lucrative offices in the State, and to produce competent officers for Courts of Justice..." Subsequently, the Company approved Hastings' action and made land grants to the College. On the same political and utilitarian grounds was founded the Benares Sanskrit College in 1791. The Poona Sanskrit College, founded in 1821 by Mountstuart Elphinstone, by diverting a part of the Peshwa's annual 5 lakh 'dakshina' to Brahmins, also aimed at encouraging the traditional learning of the country.

There were others, however, who thought that it was wrong to encourage the obsolete learning and languages of the Hindus and Muslims, and that the right policy was to teach them English and to introduce them to the philosophy and science of modern Europe. This view was held on the one hand by Indian reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and on the other by the Christian missionaries. With the assistance of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and other Indians an enthusiastic English educationist of Calcutta, David Hare, started the Hindu Vidyalaya in 1817 to provide a good secular English education to Indian boys. The College was run by a committee of Indians and Englishmen, who, owing to financial difficulties, were obliged to hand it over to the Company, who renamed it the Presidency College in 1854. Meanwhile, the missionaries were busy founding schools and colleges teaching English, the Bible, and Western science and philosophy. In the 25 years before the establishment of the three Presidency Universities the missionaries had started Colleges in Bombay (Wilson College), Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur, Agra and other cities.

Several of the Colleges of this period grew out of schools, and school and collegiate classes were often run concurrently in the same institution, so that "the alphabet was taught under the same roof with classes reading Shakespeare, the Calculus, Smith's Wealth of Nations, and the Ramayana." Such was the Elphinstone Institute which was started to commemorate the services of Mountstuart Elphinstone, one of the wisest and most farseeing British administrators in India. The grateful people of Bombay collected a sum of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees, to which the Company added another two, to institute, in 1827, Elphinstone professorships for teaching "the English language, the Arts, Sciences and Literature of Europe." The Professors' classes were combined with the school classes of the Native Education Society in 1840, to be separated as the Elphinstone College in 1856. Incidentally, it may be noted that the object of the Government in starting this institution was to raise a class of persons, "qualified by their intelligence and morality for high employment in the Civil Administration of India." The intention seems to have been to offer them higher posts than the clerical ones which, it is usually alleged, was the sole aim for which the educational policy of the Company was contrived.

Besides these Colleges for liberal education, efforts were also made, chiefly by Government, to provide higher professional education. In 1844 a Professor of Law was appointed at the Hindu Vidyalyaya in Calcutta; in 1855 the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence was instituted at the Elphinstone Institute in Bombay, and a Professorship of Law was sanctioned for Madras.

An Engineering Class was started by the Bombay Native Education Society as early as 1824; in 1854 Government started an Engineering School in Poona for training subordinate officers of the Public Works Department. The construction of the Ganges Canal led to the starting by the Lt. Governor, Mr. Thomason, of the oldest Engineering College in India at Roorkee in 1847. Madras had its Engineering College in 1857.

Medical Colleges were started, in 1835 in Calcutta, in 1845 in Bombay, and in 1851 in Madras. In 1857 there were 27 Colleges of all descriptions in the country, 23 of which were maintained by Government.

This increase in the number of institutions for higher education led people to think of an agency like a University to draw up courses of study for them, to supervise their work and to set the seal of official approval on their *alumni* after testing them by examination. Evidence of this is found in the minutes of the annual general meeting of the Bombay Association of 1855 which show that its Managing Committee had been making efforts to persuade the Government to establish a University in Bombay. It is unfortunate that no one at this stage thought of a teaching University or of elevating any of the existing institutions to the status of a University, as the Roorkee Engineering College was recently elevated. The desire for a controlling body was strengthened by the dissatisfaction experienced by the missionaries and others with the public examination held by

the official Council of Education of Bengal for recruitment to Government service. The Council itself in 1845, suggested to Government the desirability of establishing a Central University in Calcutta. Such a University would "open the paths of honour and distinction alike to every class and every institution, would encourage a high standard of qualification throughout the Presidency;it would in a very few years produce a body of native public servants superior in character, attainments and efficiency to any of their predecessors." It would also "encourage the cultivation of the arts and sciences and diffuse a taste for the more refined and intellectual pleasures of the West." That the time was ripe, it was alleged, was evidenced by the standard of excellence attained in the senior scholarship examinations of the Council. The model suggested was the recently established University of London.

Although the proposal was not taken up immediately, it set the pattern for all thinking on the subject. The renewal of the Charter of the Company was the occasion for a comprehensive restatement of its educational policy in the famous document known as Wood's Despatch of 1854. It agreed that the time had come for the establishment of Universities in India "which may encourage a regular and liberal course of education by conferring academical degrees." The pattern accepted was that of London, its main function would be to examine, and to confer degrees upon the successful candidates. But Wood was a man of breadth of mind and vision. He also advised the institution, "in connection with the Universities," of professorships in subjects for the teaching of which facilities did not exist in the Colleges to be affiliated to the Universities, such as law and engineering, and, for the encouragement of the vernacular languages of India, professorships in these languages as well as in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian, "from which they derive their sustenance." The professors of these languages would be required scrupulously to avoid religious instruction, and the Universities also were to exclude religion from the subjects for its examinations.

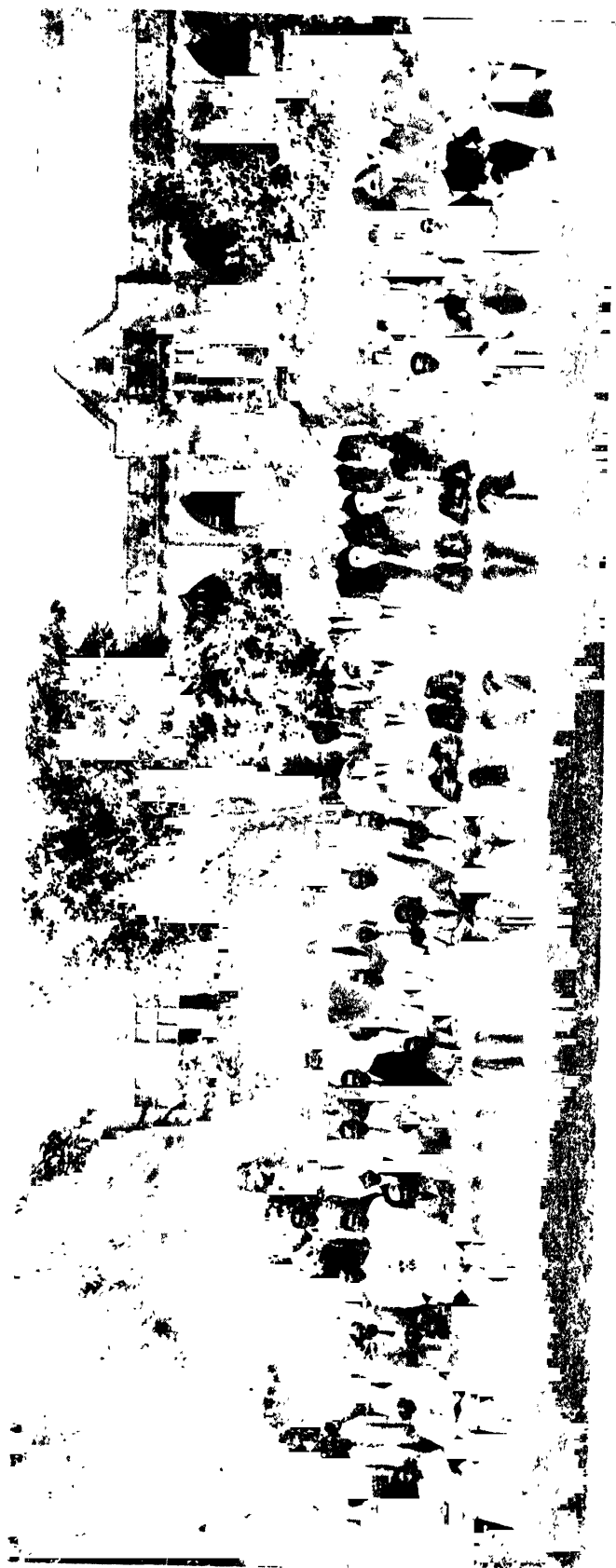
Although Wood does not say clearly that the Universities would be required to take up the responsibility of teaching the subjects mentioned above through its own appointed professors, he evidently contemplates that they should have some responsibility in the matter. Had the Government of India accepted this part of Wood's proposal, our Universities would have developed very soon into teaching Universities and centres for the study and encouragement of the Indian languages. No reason is on record for its rejection, but it would appear to be the cost involved. There appears to have been a considerable volume of opposition to the establishment of the Universities on the ground of their cost and the consequent neglect of primary education that might ensue; the question of cost seems to have been foremost in the mind of the Government of the day. This is what the Director of Public Instruction of Bombay writes in his report for 1855-56 : "There has been so much misapprehension as to the nature of the University, that it might be useful here to state that it is not designed to supply a new direct educational agency...." Referring to the fear that the establishment of the University would divert Government funds from elementary education, the Director is at

pains to indicate that with the exception of the salary of the Registrar and the honorarium of the examiners, which will be inconsiderable, and partly met by the candidates' fees, the expenses of the University will be little or nothing.

Thus was a wrong start given to the Universities, which has undoubtedly retarded the growth of higher education and research in this country. The vicious idea that the expenses of the Universities should be met by a 'fee fund' collected from its examinees vitiated the very conception of Government's obligation in the matter of the growth and development of higher education in this country for several decades. All the same, the establishment of the Universities was a great step forward in the progress of education in the country. It led to an immediate and remarkable expansion of collegiate education; and it made a significant contribution to every aspect of the intellectual life of the country.

G. C. BANNERJEE.

A Group Photograph of the Members of the Academic Council
(14th January, 1957)



A Group Photograph of Members of the Senate of the University
(12th January, 1957)



CHAPTER III

THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

The University of Bombay which is the second oldest university in India was founded in 1857. Before the establishment of the University of Sind in 1947, the jurisdiction of the University extended to the whole of the Provinces of Bombay and Sind. The jurisdiction became more and more circumscribed as regional universities came to be established in the Bombay State. Under the present constitution of the University (The Bombay University Act, 1953) its jurisdiction is confined to Greater Bombay.

The University was originally established for the somewhat narrow “purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science and Art and of rewarding them by academical degrees.” It prescribed courses of study leading to these examinations, but had no power to inspect the colleges which gave instruction in these courses, nor did it offer to provide instruction itself, until very much later.

In 1860, there were four recognized colleges teaching degree courses, the Elphinstone College, in Bombay and the Poona (later Deccan) College, in Poona, both teaching the Arts course, the Government Law School and the Grant Medical College in Bombay, teaching law and medicine respectively. To start with, only six degrees were instituted. The Act of 1860 empowered the University to confer such other degrees as might be determined by the Senate. It was the Senate, and not the Government, that granted recognition to colleges.

The Indian Universities Act, 1904, effected changes in the constitution and powers of the University. Under the Act the elected element was introduced into the constitution of the University for the first time, and the scope and powers of the University were extended. The University acquired the right to organize teaching, to appoint teachers, to maintain educational institutions for promoting research and to exercise a greater control over the teaching in its affiliated colleges by periodical inspection. The conditions of affiliation were stiffened. The final decision with regard to affiliation, which had till then been in the hands of the Senate, was however transferred to Government.

By the Act of 1928, passed by the Bombay Legislature, the constitution of the University was considerably altered. By reducing the proportion of the nominated members to the elected ones in the Senate, and by throwing open the door of the Senate to the representatives of a larger variety of interests, the Act ensured the independence of the University for all practical purposes, and made it a more popular and representative institution than it had been in the past.

The University was reconstituted in 1953 by another Act, consequent upon the establishment of other Universities in the State. It became a *teaching* and a *federal* University. The following were the special features of the University Act, 1953 :—

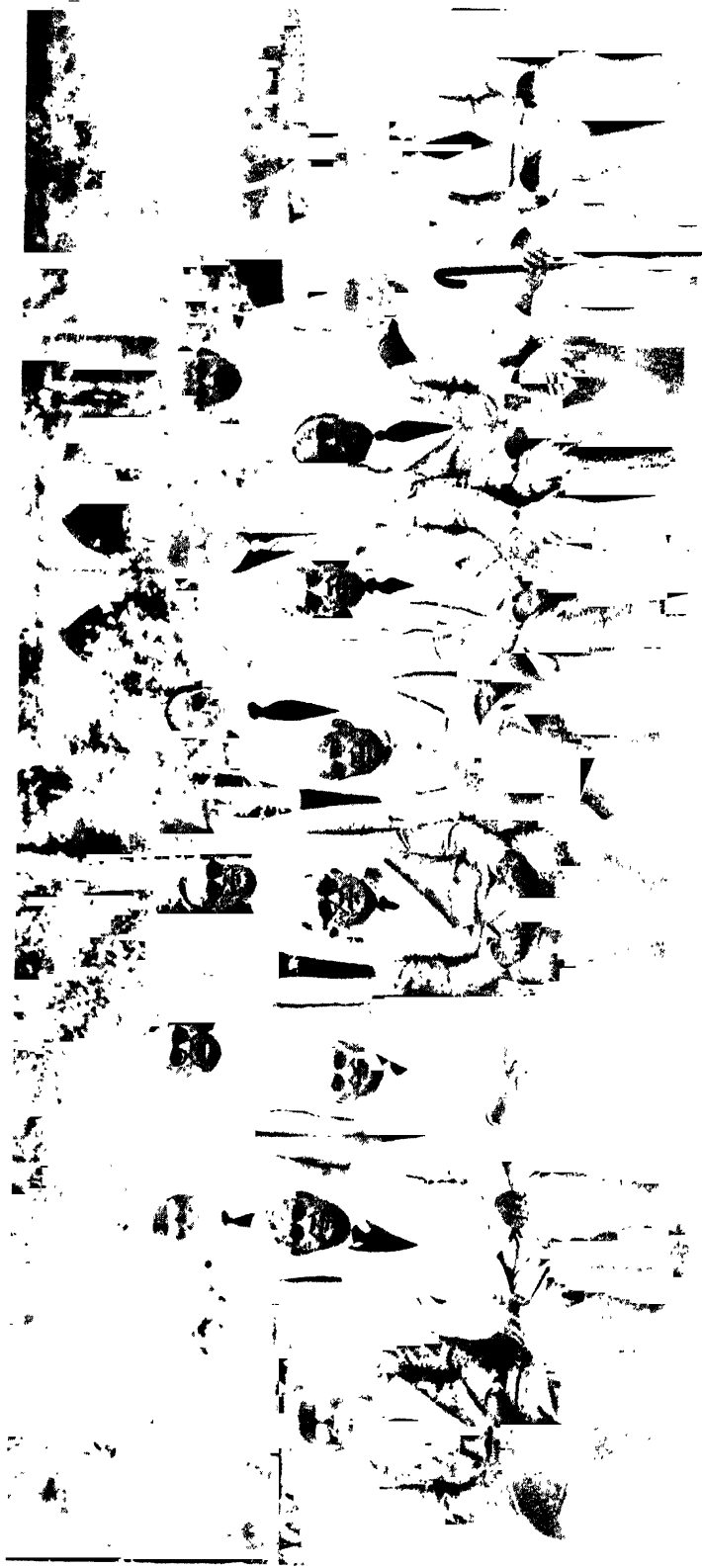
- (1) All affiliated colleges became constituent colleges.
- (2) The number of *elections* was reduced.
- (3) The academic element in the Senate, the Academic Council and Boards of Studies was strengthened.
- (4) Boards of University Teaching, composed predominantly of the academic element, were set up to co-ordinate, control and regulate post-intermediate and post-graduate instruction, teaching and training in the constituent colleges and recognised institutions.
- (5) The powers of the University were extended to include activities such as extra-mural teaching, University extension courses, training of students for competitive examinations for service under the Union and the State Governments, the establishment of an employment Bureau, a Students' Union and a Board of students' welfare and provision for recognition of institutions of research and specialized studies by the Syndicate.

The new Act makes a great advance over the Act of 1928 in the matter of the University's control over post-intermediate instruction in the colleges. Under the Act of 1928, such control was distant and indirect. Under the new Act, the colleges have become integral parts of a federal university system.

At the first Matriculation examination held in 1859, of the 132 candidates who presented themselves, only twenty-two passed. In addition to the written examination, the candidates had to pass an oral test in languages. In 1862, the first batch which appeared for the B.A. Examination consisted of only six candidates, of whom four passed, two in the first class. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade was one of them. He and Bal Mangesh Wagle were the first two *alumni* to receive the M.A. degree. A comparison of this small number with the huge figures of candidates who appeared in April 1948 at the corresponding examinations, namely, 43,646 at the Matriculation, and 6541 at the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations; shows what great strides the University had made.

In spite of the enlargement of its powers by the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the University could not, for lack of funds, undertake many of its new duties and responsibilities until 1912. In March of that year the Government of India offered to the University a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs and a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 annually for its development as a teaching body. In September 1912, the Senate sanctioned a scheme for the development of university work, under which it decided to refer the whole question to an educational expert with "intimate knowledge of higher education in British, Continental and American Universities,"

A Group Photograph of the Members of the Syndicate
(12th January, 1957)



Sitting L. to R. : Shri C. N. Vakil, Shri P. R. Awati, Shri V. K. Joag, Shri S. R. Dongerkery (*Rector*), Dr. John Matthai (*Vice-Chancellor*),
Shri V. N. Chandavarkar, Shri G. S. Ghurye, Shri K. M. Jhaveri, Shri A. Soares.
Standing L. to R. : Shri T. V. Chidambaran (*Registrar*), Shri L. N. Wellingkar, Shri N. N. Murti, Shri A. S. Sthalekar, Shri G. D. Parikh,
Shri A. N. Namjoshi.

to appoint a University Professor of Economics, as soon as funds permitted, to undertake post-graduate teaching for the M.A. degree through the teachers of affiliated colleges, to invite eminent lecturers from abroad, and to reorganize the University Library and to encourage research.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, a former Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, who visited Bombay as an expert adviser, made a valuable report, in pursuance of which the University Library was reorganised, and arrangements were made in 1914 for post-graduate lectures for M.A. students in subjects such as history, economics, philosophy and the classical languages. Similar programmes were arranged in the next two years. From 1920 onwards the scheme, so far as Bombay was concerned, was put on a definite inter-collegiate basis, bringing about a closer co-operation between the University and its colleges in post-graduate teaching. In 1924, the Senate introduced a revised scheme of University post-graduate studies for developing research work in certain subjects under the guidance of competent teachers. After a short trial, the scheme was abandoned as unsatisfactory.

One of the main ideas underlying the Bombay University Act of 1928 was that the University should directly conduct all post-graduate teaching and research in all branches of learning, and with this in view, the Act provided for the recognition of the teachers in colleges as University teachers for post-graduate instruction and research. A number of teachers from affiliated colleges and recognized post-graduate institutions were accordingly recognized for giving instruction to students enrolled in colleges and post-graduate institutions and preparing for examination by papers, and for guiding research students. The work done by the recognized University teachers thus supplemented the work done in the University Departments.

Under the new Act, all post-graduate instruction, teaching and research controlled, regulated and co-ordinated by the University is conducted by the University and by constituent colleges and recognized institutions and imparted by the teachers of the University. Besides the teachers in the University Departments, teachers belonging to affiliated colleges and recognized post-graduate institutions have been recognized as teachers of the University and they are paid honoraria for their work.

The University has five post-graduate Departments—Economics, Sociology, Politics, Statistics and Chemical Technology. The Department of Sociology was started in 1919. The late Professor Patrick Geddes was the first Professor of Sociology. The Department of Economics commenced work in 1921, the Department of Chemical Technology in 1934 and the Departments of Statistics and Politics in 1948.

The University Department of Chemical Technology is located in a spacious building at Matunga. This department furnishes a striking example of mutually beneficial collaboration between the University and Industry.

The University Library was established in 1878. In 1864, Premchand Roychand gave a munificent sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the creation of the Library. Premchand followed up his first gift with another of a like amount for the erection of a clock tower, to be connected with the Library, to commemorate the name of his mother, Rajabai. This is the origin of the Rajabai Tower, the tallest building in Bombay, which rises to a height of 280 feet.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, *i.e.* the University Convocation Hall, the first University building, was constructed with the aid of a munificent donation given by the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney in 1863. The building was completed in 1874.

The University has been encouraging sports and athletics in view of the important part which **they** play in the development of the life and character of the students. Not only has there been very keen competition for the different sports and athletic events among students belonging to the different colleges, but the University teams have also acquitted themselves very creditably in Inter-University contests, and helped to cement the bonds of friendship and to promote healthy competition among students in different parts of the country.

The students of the University have enthusiastically taken part in the activities of the Military Training Corps attached to the University. The Corps, originally called the University Training Corps, was later named the University Officers' Training Corps. Since Independence, the National Cadet Corps has taken its place.

An Air Training Corps was established by the University to give what was called "pre-entry training" to University students wanting to qualify themselves for becoming pilots in the Royal Indian Air Force. The Corps was, however, abolished at the end of October 1947.

The University has been encouraging research by awarding research studentships, grants of money to individuals and institutions engaged on specific research problems, and grants in aid of publication of original research work done by graduates and teachers. In the Economics, Sociological and Politics series of the University are published several works of a high order done by the teachers and students of the University Departments in the subjects. The University Journal in which research work done by students and teachers in the University is published was started in the year 1932.

The Bombay University was the first Indian University to set up a separate degree course in science, in 1881. Till 1883 women students were not admitted to the examinations of the University. Now they are found taking up courses in commerce and technology, which was once unthinkable. With a view to ensuring a certain physical and intellectual maturity in all university students, an age limit of sixteen years for admission was imposed in 1860. This was removed in 1882, restored in 1906 and abolished again in 1921.

The total capital face value of the endowments, large and small, administered by the University runs into the enormous figure of Rs. 1,07,02,500/-.

The number of constituent colleges is 32 at present. The classification of the colleges according to the courses of study which they teach is as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Science | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Arts and Science | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Commerce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Teachers' Training | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Engineering and Textiles | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Architecture | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Veterinary | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Dentistry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

Besides the constituent colleges, nine institutions of specialized studies in the City have been recognized by the University for preparing students for its post-graduate degrees.

The total number of students in the University as on the 1st August, 1956 was 40,671.

Detailed accounts of the University Departments and Library the constituent colleges and recognized institutions of specialized studies are given in the following pages.

In recent years, among the activities of the University mention needs to be made of the Universities' Information Bureau and the University Press. The Information Bureau originally was run by Government in the shape of Students' Advisory Bureau, but it was taken over by the University and run as "Foreign Universities Information Bureau." As such it arranged for the admission of students to Universities abroad and provided them with the necessary guidance in this behalf. In course of time its functions were enlarged and now as Universities' Information Bureau it collects and furnishes information in regard to Indian and foreign Universities, other educational institutions and training centres and industrial works. It is a useful source where from students can have the necessary information pertaining to different courses of study available in this country as also elsewhere.

The University Press has satisfied a long-felt need of an agency which can cope satisfactorily with the large volume of printing work of the University. From a small beginning, it has kept on growing and it is now able to undertake printing work not only of the University but of other educational institutions also. There is a bindery also attached. The Press with its modern and up-to-date equipment, has come to occupy a place of its own in the local world of printing.

In any account of the University administration, a word about the staff that has contributed to the successful running of the organization will not be out of place. In the early days, the establishment was a very modest one. Even the office of the Registrar was part-time and the entire office could be accommodated in a small part of what is now the University Library Building. In course of time, however, the activities grew both in extent and variety, the process of democratisation of the University authorities forced its pace and the burden on the staff consequentially grew, necessitating the employment of a larger staff. The Registrar's appointment was made full-time and in addition to the post of the Assistant Registrar, a post of Deputy Registrar was also created. The foundation of University office administration to meet the changing conditions were well and truly laid in the twenties of this century and it may be invidious to mention names, but in the story of the administration of this University none can overlook the yeomen work done behind the scenes by Mr. D. J. Wadia during his long tenure of over thirty years' service in this University. Today the University office does not find a whole wing of the building as adequate and the total strength of the staff including the administrative staff of the University Departments is over 369.



University Building (North Wing) Administrative Office

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY PRESS



A view of the Composing Section



A view of the Mono composing Section



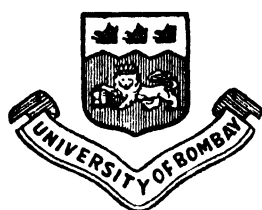
A view of the Printing Section

CHAPTER IV

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND LIBRARY CONSTITUENT COLLEGES AND RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS

(A) UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

1. Department of Economics.



The Department of Economics was started in August 1921 with the appointment as Assistant Professor, of Prof. C. N. Vakil, the present Director of the Department, on his return from U.K. where he had been specially sent as a University Scholar for training in research methods in Economics in July, 1919. Professor K. T. Shah was appointed Professor of Economics from November of the same year. Professor Vakil was made a Professor in 1927. In 1930, Professor K. T. Shah left and Shri D. Ghosh was appointed as Reader in Economics.

The Department continued with two members—a Professor and a Reader—till 1943, when it was felt that for a fuller and more intensive teaching of economics, addition of staff was essential. Two posts of Lecturers in Economics were, therefore, created in June 1943. In 1954, the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission agreed to help the Economics Department in its ordinary work by the creation of a temporary post of Professor of Economics for the period of the Economic Survey of Greater Bombay, which was entrusted to the Department by the Planning Commission.

With increasing importance attached to the study of Agricultural Economics in the country, a section in Agricultural Economics was started in the Economics Department. Thanks to a generous donation of Rs. 1 lakh from the Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal Trust, the post of a Lecturer in Agricultural Economics was created in 1945. The Government of Bombay soon agreed to strengthen this section by the creation of the posts of a Reader and another Lecturer. The section was further strengthened in 1955 by the appointment of a Professor with the help of a grant from the Ford Foundation. Provision was also made with the help of the grant for the appointment of 3 Research Officers—One Senior and two Junior—specializing preferably, in addition to Economics, in Statistics, Rural Sociology or Administration. The grant was made mainly with a view to initiating a programme of training in research methodology with special reference to problems of rural economy and development. With a view to encouraging participation in this programme, fellowships have been provided for post—Ph.D. trainees or junior lecturers in the colleges and for students enrolled for the Ph.D. degree.

A Section in Business Management was started in 1955 with the financial assistance of the Government of India with a view to acquainting junior business executives with modern methods of management suitable for an industrially developing economy. A part-time course of 3 years' duration has been provided for this purpose. The section has a Reader and a Lecturer; a Professor will be added to it next year. Cooperation of part-time Lecturers from specialized fields like Accountancy and Statistics and Practical Business Management has been obtained for this purpose. Special lectures by senior executives from business firms or government enterprises are also arranged from time to time.

Recently, a post of Professor of Monetary Economics has been instituted in the Department, to be financed from the funds offered to the University for this purpose by the Reserve Bank of India.

To assist the senior members of the staff in their research schemes, two Research Assistants have been provided for in the General Section, three Investigators in the Agricultural Economics section and two Research Assistants in the Monetary Economics section.

S t u d e n t s

Students have responded enthusiastically to the increasing facilities provided by the Department. Till 1945, the Department offered only part specialization providing for a four-paper course in Economics out of eight papers which a student had to offer for his M.A. From 1945, facilities were given for complete specialization in Economics. In 1950 more options were provided to Advanced Economics students who could take 2 two-paper courses out of the five that were taught. With the help of Dr. K. S. Rao of the Department of Statistics, a course in Econometrics for which there was a growing demand from the government and the country, was offered. This year, a four-paper course has been started in Agricultural Economics.

In spite of the increasingly severe rules regarding admissions the number of students of the Department has been growing rapidly. From 11 students in 1921, the number of post-graduate 'paper' students has grown to 241 in 1956. Even though only students who have obtained a second class with Economics Honours at their B.A. examinations, are allowed to offer Advanced Economics, the number of such students has grown to 120 (26 Inter-collegiate). In addition to this, inter-collegiate students from various colleges in Bombay City numbering 102 have been taking advantage of the facilities of the Department. The Section in Business Management, which is only 20 months old, has now 115 students drawn from a cross-section of various industrial and business firms in the city. It is expected to develop quickly in the near future.

R e s e a r c h

From the beginning, the Department has been more concerned with research, and has prided itself on the facilities for research that it offers. In earlier years, many of the good students used to work for their M.A. degree by research. In

1935, the doctorate degree (Ph.D.) was instituted, and it is customary for those wishing to utilise the research facilities of the Department to work for M.A. by papers and then register themselves for Ph.D. by research. So far 69 research theses have been approved for the M.A. degree, 2 for M.Sc. (Agri.) and 64 for Ph.D. from the Department. The list of the approved theses is printed as Appendix A1. At present 49 students are studying for Ph.D. by research and 18 for M.A. by research ; and 1 for M.Sc. (Agri.).

From 1941 onwards, the Department has been undertaking organized investigational work with the help of grants from the University and with research assistance from the Research Assistants or Investigators and from students who are thus incidentally trained up for doing research work. More recently, the Government of India and the State Government have been financing research schemes or entrusting the Department with the carrying out of surveys on their behalf. The biggest of them is the Economic Survey of Bombay City entrusted to the Department in 1954 by the Research Programmes Committee, and expected to last for five years.

P u b l i c a t i o n s

It has been difficult to get all the research work done in the Department published and easily made available. Largely with the help of publication grants from the University, some research theses have been published in book form. In addition, a number of articles based on research work have been published in standard journals. Since 1947, the University has started the publication of a series in Economics containing some approved research work done in the Department by members of the staff and students. A list of the books published in this series, at the Oxford University Press is printed as Appendix A2.

In addition to guiding students for research and participating in departmental research, members of the staff have been working on their own on analytical problems. On many occasions, members of the Department have played an important rôle in shaping economic thought and policy in the country.

The members of the staff of the Department have been in great demand in Government and international organizations and research institutions. The Department has also been playing its rôle in the shaping of professional economic thought. The Indian Economic Association has its office located in the Departmental premises for the last four years ; the Indian Economic Journal, the official organ of the Association, is also run from here. The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics works in close collaboration with the Agricultural Section of the Department and relies largely for its organizational and research work on members of this section.

2. Department of Sociology.

This Department was started with the appointing of Professor Patrick Geddes as Professor and Head of Department of Sociology in November 1919. He left in 1923. Shri G. S. Ghurye and N. A. Thoothi were among his first students.

Shri S. N. Pherwani was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology in January 1921 and left in 1923.

Dr. G. S. Ghurye joined as Reader in Sociology and Head of the Department in 1924.

In 1934, Dr. Ghurye was appointed as Professor of Sociology.

The late Dr. N. A. Thoothi was appointed Reader in June 1925.

In 1943, two posts of Lecturers in Sociology were created to which Dr. K. M. Kapadia and Shri G. Sabnis were appointed in November 1943. Shri Sabnis resigned from 30-6-1951.

Dr. K. M. Kapadia was appointed as Reader in Sociology from 1-7-1951.

Dr. A. R. Desai was appointed as Lecturer in Sociology in October 1951.

Dr. (Kum.) P. H. Cabinetmaker was appointed as Lecturer in Sociology from January 1952.

The late Dr. G. R. Pradhan, the first Ph.D. in Arts, was appointed first Research Assistant in Sociology in June 1938.

In 1944-45 one more post of Research Assistant was created.

In 1945-46 the advanced group (F) in Sociology was introduced. The M.A. examination in entire Sociology was held for the first time in 1947, for which 8 students appeared. Four of them were declared successful, 2 in the second class and 2 in the pass class. 50% of the candidates who appeared for the M.A. examination with entire Sociology were successful.

The total number of students who appeared for the M.A. examination of 1956 with entire Sociology was 60. Out of these, 14 passed in the second class, and 28 in the pass class. 70% of the candidates who appeared for the M.A. examination with entire Sociology were successful.

Research guidance and conduct of research have been constantly and progressively carried on. A statement showing the number of theses successfully completed is printed as Appendix A3.

Publication of research done in the Department whether by its teachers or its students has progressively increased as the list of books published (*vide* Appendix A4) will show.

3. Department of Civics and Politics.

The Department of Politics and Civics is the youngest of the Social Science departments of this University. It was started in 1948 with the help of two endowments—the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Fund and the Montagu Memorial Fund—and a substantial recurring grant by the Government of Bombay. Shri M. Venkatarangaiya was appointed the first Professor in 1949. The late Shri R. Pratapagiri was the first to be appointed on the teaching staff of this Department. He joined first as the Montagu Lecturer in 1948, and was later promoted to the post of the Reader in which capacity he served the Department till August, 1952, when he resigned on grounds of health. Professor M. Venkatarangaiya retired on 1-6-1952 and later on Dr. K. P. Mukerji was appointed as the Professor and Head of the Department. The Department was subsequently strengthened by the appointment of Dr. (Kum.) A. J. Dastur and Shri R. Dwarkadas as lecturers and Kum. Suhasini Mahadevan as a Research Assistant. A little later, on the appointment of Dr. Dastur as the Reader, Dr. (Kum.) Usha Mehta was appointed the Montagu Lecturer, and a second Research Assistant was added to the Department still later. The present strength of the Department is one Professor, one Reader, two Lecturers and two Research Assistants, and consists of the following members :—

K. P. Mukerji, M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), D.Phil. (Heidelberg), Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Professor and Head of the Department.

Kum. Aloo J. Dastur, M.A., Ph.D. (Bombay), Reader.

R. Dwarkadas, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Bombay), Lecturer.

Kum. Usha H. Mehta, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Ph.D. (Bombay), Montagu Lecturer.

N. K. Krishnan, M.A., Ph.D. (Bombay), Research Assistant.

N. V. Raghuram, M.A. (Bombay), Temporary Research Assistant.

In view of the growing awareness of the importance and utility of subjects like Public Administration and International Studies, it is proposed to expand the Department by the addition of a section for each of the above-named subjects.

The work of the Department can be divided into two broad categories :

I.—Teaching, and II—Research.

I. TEACHING

On the teaching side the Department prepares students for the M.A. degree of this University by papers. Students taking entire Politics have to appear in eight papers, comprising Politics, group (i) and group (ii). Politics group (i) consists of

four papers : (a) Political Theory, (b) Theory and Practice of Modern Government, (c) Public Administration and (d) History of Political Thought (Modern Period). Politics group (ii) consists also of four papers : (a) Ancient Political Theory, (b) Constitutions of Commonwealth countries, (c) Local Government and (d) International Politics.

It is, however, possible for a candidate for the M.A. degree to take up a combined course in which he may offer Politics group (i) with four papers either from History groups (i) or (ii), or Sociology group (i) or from Economics group (i).

II. RESEARCH

By far the major part of the work of the departmental staff consists in doing and guiding research work. Here obviously three categories of work are involved : (i) Personal research, (ii) working out departmental research schemes, and (iii) guiding research work of students.

List of publications by members of the staff and by students are printed as Appendix A5

DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH SCHEMES

During the six years of its existence, the Department has undertaken no less than six research schemes, two of which have been completed and reports on which have been published—they are :—

- (1) General Elections in Bombay, 1952 by Professor M. Venkatarangaiya (Vora & Co., Bombay, 1953), and
- (2) Reorganization of the Indian States by Professor K. P. Mukerji (with Mrs. Ramaswamy) (Popular Book Depot, Bombay, 1955).

Four other schemes which are at different stages of maturity are the following :

1. A study of the Role of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislature.
2. A study of the consequences of the Merger of the City of Bombay with Greater Bombay.
3. A study of the Public Reaction to Congress Rule in Bombay since 1952, and
4. A study of India's Image of America's Role in Asia.

These are being worked out by the Members of the departmental staff and investigators under the direction of the Head of the Department.

GUIDING RESEARCH STUDENTS

The Department prepares candidates for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees of the University by research. A candidate for either of these degrees has to write a thesis under the guidance of one of the recognised University teachers. A candidate for M.A. (Thesis) Examination has, in addition, to submit himself to an oral test. In general students are encouraged to take up the M.A. by Papers course and only in exceptional cases, candidates are permitted to go in for the M.A. (Thesis) degree.

Appendix A6 will show the number of theses approved as well as of those under preparation.

4. Department of Statistics.

The need for instituting statistical studies was recognised quite early by this University, and a full-fledged department of Statistics was started in 1948 for advanced studies and research in statistics and at the same time equipping a number of graduates to take up responsible posts as statisticians under the State and Central Governments and in the Universities.

During the last ten years more than a hundred students have been admitted to the M.A./M.Sc. degrees in Statistics. The positions held by these students were as follows :—

| <i>Employment secured by ex-students in—</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|---|---------------|
| (a) Colleges, Universities | 45 |
| (b) All India Services, (I.A.S., C.P.S. etc.) | 3 |
| (c) Research Institutions, (F.A.O., I.C.A.R., I.S.I., Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Reserve Bank, etc.) | 31 |
| (d) Commercial Firms | 6 |
| (e) Mills | 15 |

The Department mainly prepares students for the M.A./M.Sc. degrees in Statistics by papers. One student has also submitted a Ph.D. thesis in Mathematical Statistics. The M.A./M.Sc. Course originally consisted of 6 papers on theoretical statistics and 2 papers on practical statistics. There was no provision for the teaching of applied statistics. But this gap has been filled up by the introduction of a new syllabus providing courses in Econometrics, Industrial Statistics, Demo-

graphy, Genetics, and other branches of applied statistics. It is hoped that the new course will equip the students better for meeting the needs of Government Departments and Commercial and Industrial firms and corporations.

Only 24 students are admitted, every year, to the M.A./M.Sc. Course in Statistics. Applications for admission are received from all parts of India and selection is made strictly on merit.

The Statistical Laboratory of the Department is equipped with a large number of Calculating Machines of various types, punch and verifiers, projecting apparatus, epidiascope, etc. The library of the Department contains almost all the well-known journals of Statistics, together with back issues, and a very good collection of books on theoretical and applied statistics. Liberal grants received in recent years from the Central Government for the expansion of the library have helped us to make the Departmental Library in Statistics more suitable for advanced studies and research.

STAFF

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---|
| Reader and Head of Department | .. | Shri M. C. Chakrabarti |
| Lecturers | | Dr. K. S. Rao (on leave) Shri A. M. Kshirsagar Shri K. C. Chanda (on study leave) Shri M. N. Vartak (Acting) |
| Demonstrators* | | Shri Venkatesan Iyer |

The lists of papers published by members of the staff during 1948-55 and books under preparation are printed as Appendix A6.

The department is situated on the first floor of the East Wing of the University Buildings. There is a spacious Laboratory with an adjoining room for Demonstrators and a Central Hall accommodating the Library and the Students' Reading Room. The Lecture Hall is situated on the second floor.

5. Department of Chemical Technology.

In 1921 a committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the extension of technological education recommended the institution of a Faculty of Technology in the University of Bombay and the organisation of a College of Technology. Consequent on the reports made by two other committees and

*One post of Demonstrator is vacant.

in view of the limited funds then available, steps were taken in 1933 to establish a Department of Chemical Technology providing for teaching and research in Textile Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. On August 4, 1934, the Department was opened for the admission of students, twenty students being admitted to the two-year courses for the B.Sc. Tech. in Textile Chemistry and Chemical Engineering following the degree of B.Sc. in Chemistry. Other courses were added from time to time, and the facilities for research in chemistry and chemical technology were continuously improved. The number of students rose from 20 in 1934 to 380 in 1956.



Department of Chemical Technology

Endowments.—The University has so far received endowments totalling Rs. 40,30,000 for constructing and equipping laboratories and maintaining teaching posts and research fellowships in the Department. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has made a capital grant of Rs. 11,04,000, and a substantial grant for the development of the Department in the First and Second Five Year Plans is under active consideration. An annual grant of Rs. 1,22,000 is being made by the Ministry of Education, and an annual grant of Rs. 49,000 to Rs. 59,828 by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for maintaining the Section of the Technology of Intermediates and Dyes.

Buildings and equipment.—From 1933 to 1943 the Department was housed in the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science which was made available to the

University by the Government of Bombay. In June 1943 the Department was transferred to spacious buildings of its own at Matunga, designed and equipped in accordance with modern requirements for advanced study and research in chemical technology. Architecturally the buildings are characterised by simplicity, dignity, and flexibility for internal alterations and expansion.

The Department includes laboratories for analysis and preparation, laboratories for semi-technical or pilot plant experiments, and research laboratories. Extensive equipment for routine teaching, fundamental research and technical investigations is available, and with the aid of a Depreciation and Obsolescence Fund to which annual contributions are made by the University and of special grants from the University Grants Commission, industry and private donors, additions are made from year to year with the object of keeping pace with modern developments.

Sections.—For administrative convenience the department is divided into Sections. The Sections of Chemical Engineering, Textile Chemistry, Dyestuff Technology, Oil Technology, Food Technology, Technology of Plastics, Pigments, Paints and Varnishes and Technology of Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals provide courses in these major subjects leading to the degrees of B.Chem.Engg. and B.Sc. Tech., and for research. The Department also includes Sections of Mathematics, Colour Physics, Chemistry, Fuel Technology, General Engineering, and Public Analysis. The Chemistry Section is equipped for teaching inorganic and physical chemistry, as well as organic chemistry in cooperation with the Dyestuff Section, to students of the B.Chem.Engg. classes. The Section of Mathematics provides teaching in the subject to students of the B.Chem.Engg. and B.Sc.Tech. classes and also conducts research in applied mathematics. The Colour Physics Section is equipped for teaching and research in microscopy, colorimetry and spectrophotometry. Lectures and practical work in Fuel Technology are common to all the courses for the B.Chem.Engg. and B.Sc.Tech.; the Section is equipped for fuel analysis, pyrometry, refractories, and metallography, and is at present in the process of expansion, in cooperation with the chemical Engineering Section, to a composite Section of Fuels, Refractories and Metals. The General Engineering Section, in cooperation with the V. J. Technical Institute, provides for teaching engineering subjects, workshop practice, and machine drawing to the B.Chem. Engg. and B.Sc. Tech. classes. The workshop undertakes the general maintenance of equipment and machinery, and fabricates equipment and apparatus, such as reaction vessels, drum driers, rotary furnaces, shakers, stirrer assemblies, testing apparatus, and automatic fraction collectors. The Analytical Section undertakes routine analysis and investigation of technical problems on behalf of industry and public bodies such as the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Port Trust; the number of samples handled by the Section increased from 55 in 1937-38 to over 800 in 1955-56. The Micro-analytical Laboratory has complete equipment for the estimation of elements and groups in organic compounds, and it renders invaluable assistance to organic research in progress in the Department.

Library.—The library is housed in a spacious hall on the first floor of the front block and has reading accommodation for sixty persons. It subscribes for over 200 journals published in India and abroad, and the number of volumes at present is over 10,000. It is an inspection centre of the Patent Office. For chemistry and chemical technology it is among the best libraries in the country. The library is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on working days and from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on holidays and Sundays, and reading facilities are open to members of the public.

Courses of study and admissions.—In addition to a basic degree in Chemical Engineering, provision has been made for degrees in specialised branches of Chemical Technology. Courses of study for the latter, however, are based on a firm foundation of chemical and engineering knowledge. The degree of Bachelor of Chemical Engineering (B.Chem.Engg.) involves a four-year course following the Intermediate in Science. The following seven courses for the degree of B.Sc. Tech., which requires two years of study following the B.Sc. in chemistry, are available at present :—

1. Textile Chemistry
2. Technology of Intermediates and Dyes
3. Technology of Oils, Fats and Waxes
4. Food Technology
5. Technology of Plastics
6. Technology of Pigments, Paints and Varnishes
7. Technology of Pharmaceutics and Fine Chemicals.

Students proceeding to the higher degrees of M.Sc. Tech. and Ph.D. in the Faculty of Technology and M.Sc. and Ph.D. in chemistry in the Faculty of Science are afforded excellent facilities for research.

Admissions to the B.Chem. Engg. and B.Sc. Tech. are made on an all-India basis with reservation of seats for students from various States as recommended by the Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Research.—The research record of the Department is indicated by a list of over 500 papers published in well-known scientific journals in India, Europe and the United States, and by the award of the M.Sc., M.Sc. Tech. and Ph.D. degrees to over 200 students.

Chemical Engineering.—The programme of research in the Chemical Engineering Section has been largely concerned with the salt industry and several contributions of technical importance have been made, including a patent for increasing

the recovery of common salt and simplifying the procedure for the recovery of potassium chloride from sea-water. The possibility of using sea-water as a source of sulphur has been investigated. Some of the publications describe work on the catalytic vapour-phase dehydrocyclisation of toluene to anthracene, phase equilibria, and extractive crystallization.

Textile Chemistry.—The publications cover the relation between the constitution and properties of surface-active agents, azoic dyes, the behaviour of leuco vat dyes and ferrous hydroxide as accelerators of the oxidation of cellulose, analysis and constitution of oxycelluloses and the mechanism of cellulose degradation, and a rapid method for the quantitative estimation of individual fibre components in mixed fabrics by flotation. Patents taken by workers in the Section include a method of finishing by cuprammonium hydroxide, bleaching with sodium chlorite, dyeing textiles with mineral pigments, and dyeing cotton fabrics with mineral khaki, and vat dyes in a single bath. A process for the production of organdie is in operation by a local mill.

Dyes.—The Section of Dyestuff Technology has played an important part in the development of the Indian dyestuff Industry. Before the Section was created, the Department gave technical assistance to a committee appointed by the Government of India for exploring ways and means for the establishment of a dyestuff industry. Laboratory and pilot plant investigations carried out in the Section have resulted in the establishment of the Indian Dyestuff Industries, Ltd., producing a series of important anthraquinonoid vat dyes including Dark Blue, Jade Green and Black. Publications in dyestuff chemistry include a book on “The Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes” (Vols. I and II, pp. 1442, Academic Press, New York, 1952) and numerous papers on anthraquinonoid vat dyes, sulphurized vat dyes, dyes derived from chloranil and 2:3-dichloroanthraquinone, and chromatographic methods of dyestuff analysis. The chemistry of various natural colouring matters, synthesis in the flavone and isoflavone fields, Raney nickel reductions, synthesis of polycyclic sulphur compounds, and synthesis of heterocyclic steroids represent contributions to general organic chemistry, directly or indirectly concerned with the chemistry of synthetic dyes.

Technology of Oils, Fats and Waxes.—Methods have been developed for the rapid detection of adulteration in fatty oils and the utilization of inedible fats such as pisa, undi, marhoti and karanja. An extensive investigation of castor oil has been carried out, which includes fatty acid composition determined by a new procedure, mechanism of hydrogenation, and dehydrogenation at low pressure, and miscibility with petroleum products. The direct conversion of nickel in spent nickel catalyst to nickel formate is the subject of an Indian patent. A comprehensive study is being made of the composition, physical and chemical properties of vanaspati. Technical aspects of the production of detergents from fatty alcohols and of methods for the preparation of pure monoglycerides have been examined. Mixtures of mowrah fat and kokum butter after solvent-crystallization and hydro-

genation have been found to produce fats with properties similar to those of cacao butter. Deacidification of fatty oils by means of alcohol has been investigated.

Food Technology.—The Section is recognized to be one of the leading centres of biochemical research in the country. The numerous publications from the Section include papers on biosynthesis of ascorbic acid and folic acid, metabolic inter-relationships in the B group of vitamins, biochemical reactions mediated by biotin, folic acid and vitamin B₁₂ and certain aspects of drug resistance. The technical projects undertaken by the Section include the characterization, properties and uses of tamarind seed polyose, production of fungal and bacterial analyses, preparation of carotene concentrates from leafy sources, fermentative production of citric acid, and molecular distillation of shark liver oil.

Plastics, Pigments, Paints and Varnishes.—Much of the work in the Section has been concerned with the development of products based on drying oils, cashewnut shell liquid, oil seed protein and natural resins, which are available in this country. Work has also been carried out on fundamental aspects, such as the constitution of lac resin, relation between colour and constitution of lake colours, and swelling of polymers.

Pharmaceuticals.—The Pharmaceutical Section has carried out extensive work on the relation between the chemical constitution and antibacterial, antifungal and anthelmintic activities of derivatives of cinnamaldehyde, naphthols, and pyridine bases. *p*-Nitro-*α*-bromocinnamaldehyde has been found to be an outstanding antibacterial agent. Colorimetric and fluorometric methods for the estimation of synthetic drugs, new methods for the assay of cinchona bark, *Cassia fistula*, and ephedra have been developed. Suitable bases from Indian raw materials for suppositories and ointments have been studied.

Colour Physics.—This Section functioned for many years as an optics laboratory, and among its other activities it conducted an extensive programme of research on the standardisation of Indian wools on the basis of their physical properties. This scheme, sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, was of great assistance to Government sheep-breeding farms. Recent work has been concerned with the spectra of complex molecules from the point of view of colour-constitution relationships and of the structure of natural products.

Fuels Section.—The publications include work on high-sulphur Indian coals, the cracking of vegetable oils, destructive distillation of hardwoods of Bombay State, and powder metallurgy.

Industrial Research.—The Department undertakes short-term and long-range schemes of research on behalf of industry, Government bodies, and other organisations. As described in the Handbook, the Department possesses extensive facilities

and semi-technical scale equipment for research in chemical technology. Numerous schemes of sponsored research have been successfully completed during the last twenty years, and several are now in progress.

Amenities for students and student activities.—With the aid of an interest-free loan of Rs. 2,29,000 given by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, and of a donation of Rs. 2,50,000 made by Shri G. D. Birla, the University has constructed a hostel on the site of the Department at Matunga, which has accommodation for 148 students; 76 seats are reserved for students of the Department who come from universities other than those in the State of Bombay; the remaining 72 seats are distributed among students of all the University Departments. The Hostel has a library containing books of general interest and rooms for indoor games. Facilities for a few outdoor games are available, and these will be expanded shortly. The Department has a restaurant which serves lunches, tea and light refreshments. The Technological Association is a society of past and present students of the Department, which holds lectures and discussions, arranges visits to places of interest, organises excursions and tours, conducts a magazine (The Bombay Technologist), and arranges social functions. The Research Colloquium, which is a part of the Technological Association, meets once a week during term time and discusses research in progress in the Department; papers are presented by research students before they submit their theses for the degrees of M.Sc., M.Sc. Tech. or Ph.D.

(B) UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

It has been well said that “the library is the heart of the University,” and, yet, in this University, in its earlier years, the library had a very chequered career. It was first thought of in 1864, when in August of that year a rich merchant of Bombay, Seth Premchand Roychand, offered a princely donation of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Government of Bombay towards the cost of erection of a University Library, which, in the words of the donor, “may be an ornament to the City, and by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be the means of promoting the high ends of the University.” This donation was accepted by the Senate a month later and soon thereafter the same donor made another gift of Rs. 2,00,000 for a tower to be erected as a part of the Library Building to perpetuate the memory of his mother, Rajabai.

The foundation stone of the Library and the Rajabai Tower building was laid on the 1st March 1869 and the structures were completed in November 1878. The tower rises to the height of 280 feet and is a prominent land-mark in the city of Bombay. The Tower and the Library building were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The latter building has two floors,—the ground and the upper one. On the ground floor, there are two main halls separated by a central staircase while the upper floor has a hall extending the whole length of the building which is 152 feet.



**University Buildings, South Wing,
Departments of Economics, Sociology and Civics and Politics**



A view of the Reading Hall of the University Library



A view of the East Wing of the University Buildings housing the Departments of Sociology, Civics and Politics, Statistics, and the Business Management Section of the Department of Economics.

Along the west front of the building on the ground floor, there is an arcade as also a central porch. On the upper floor, the arcade is divided by the tower room. The upper hall has overhead a vaulted roof of polished wood and at either end there are stained-glass windows rising almost to the height of the floor. The tower room on the upper floor also has stained glass windows on three of its sides. Each side comprises four panels decorated by floral designs. The building has many other artistic features, both, internal as also external.

At present, the hall on the upper floor is used as the main reading room. At the north end, there is the periodical section while in the centre is the main issue counter. There is seating accommodation for 164 students. The catalogue cabinets are all arranged on the first floor in the central part, west of the main counter. On the ground floor, there are book stacks in both the halls, arranged in parallel rows. Additional stacks are arranged on the ground floor of the University North Wing, this space having been made available for the use of the library in 1936, when the west-block of the North Wing was added. There is a covered way joining the old library building with this new extension and providing a passage for inter-communication. At the end of this passage, as it leads into the University North wing, a room has been set apart for members of the Senate and teachers, and special carrel types of tables are provided so that each reader can have his own compartment for undisturbed study.

As regards books and periodicals in the Library, it appears from records, that in early years there was not much enthusiasm for them. In 1879, there was a small number of miscellaneous works presented by Government, in addition to Dr. John Wilson's collection, consisting mainly of books of Oriental interest and on travel and theology and stray gifts were received from private donors. For purchase of books, the annual provision was Rs. 400 at the start, but this even was discontinued. The result was that at the end of the century, the number of books in the Library were 4,504 and 214 MSS. The records of the time make a note that "the only additions now made to the Library are the official publications sent in by the Local Government and the Government of India, and some school and college books presented by publishers."

As years passed by, however, the library gradually came into its own. An annual grant began to be made for the purchase of books. The amount was not fixed and it varied according to circumstances. In 1930, there came a windfall when the Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000/- to strengthen the Library for post-graduate work. In 1932, the University sanctioned a book grant of Rs. 8,500 and in 1934 the figure rose to Rs. 20,000. A further rise came in 1939 when the annual grant for books and periodicals was Rs. 27,000, and it rose to Rs. 40,000/- later.

With the increase in the book grant, there was a growth in the intake of books and also parallel relief in space. The parts of the Library building which were used for other purposes hitherto were released gradually for the exclusive use of the

Library. The stock of books and periodicals also continued to grow and the figure of 1,501 recorded in 1900 rose to over 70,000 in 1939 and over 125,000 in 1956. The collections of MSS. have also grown and today the library possesses nearly 1,000 MSS. in Persian, Arabic and Urdu, and over 5,300 MSS. in Sanskrit. Most of these MSS. have been catalogued and the following descriptive catalogues have been published :

1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Arabic, Persian and Urdu MSS. in the Library of the University of Bombay by Khan Bahadur Shaikh A. K. Sarfraz, 1935.
2. Catalogue of Sanskrit and Prakrata MSS. in the Library of the University of Bombay by Professor G. V. Devasthali, 2 vols. 1944.
3. Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in the Itchharam Suryaram Desai Collection by Professor H. D. Velankar, 1953.

So much about the materials in the Library. A word as to how they are organised for use. The system of classification which is being followed in this library is the Dewey Decimal system. Some special schedules have been evolved for subjects such as Sanskrit Literature, Indian History and other topics of Indian interest which in an Indian library need fuller and detailed treatment. The catalogue is a card catalogue and is in three separate sections, according to the authors, the titles and the subjects. A scheme for a printed consolidated catalogue of all the publications in the Library has been adopted recently and the first part devoted to books in Philosophy and Religion has been published already. It will be followed up by other parts devoted to different branches of knowledge. A list of monthly additions is being issued regularly and it is printed in a classified form. There is a special reference section with open access, containing a very representative collection of reference materials pertaining to various subjects and covering the different regions of the world.

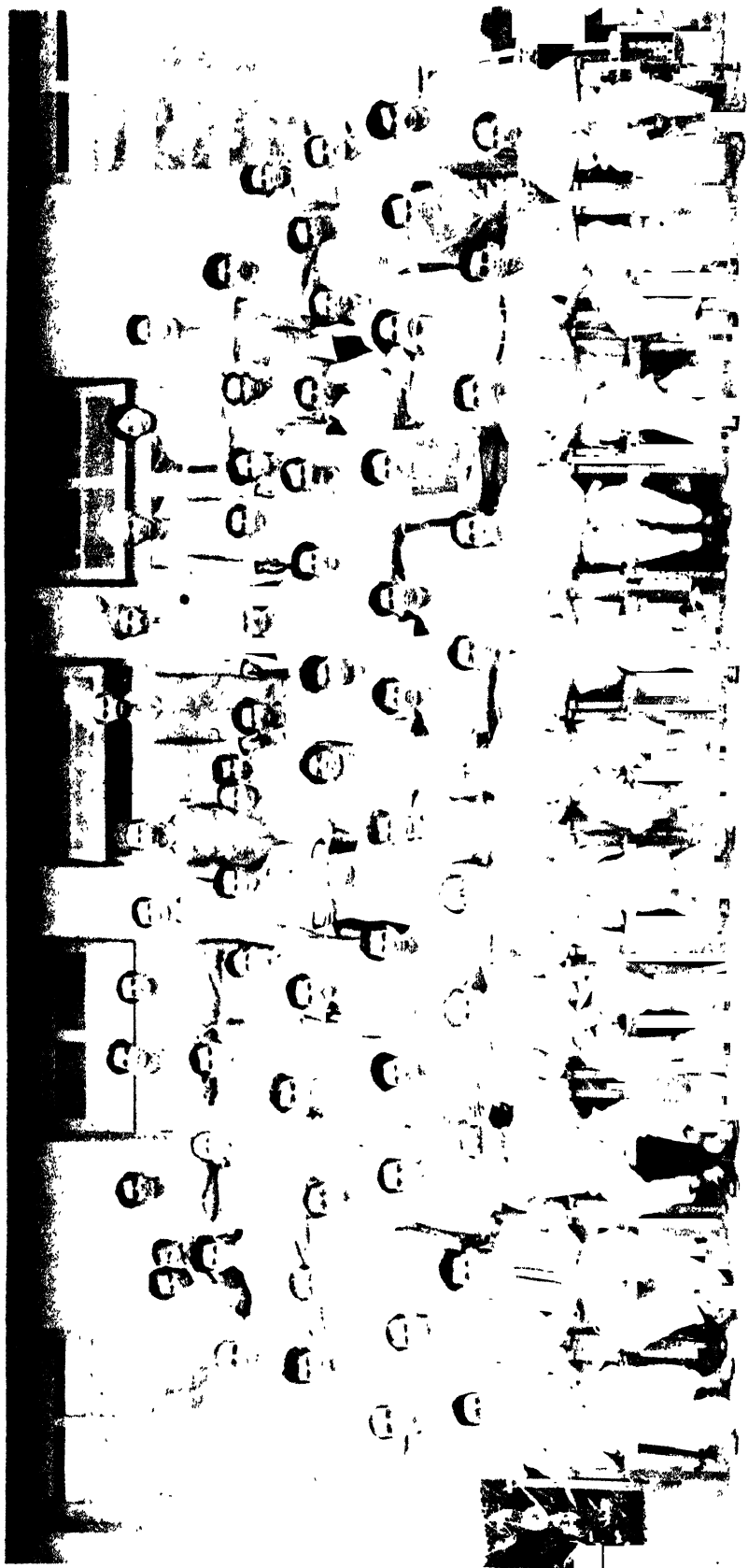
As regards the use of the library, the following statistics based on officially maintained day to day records indicate the position for the past eight years :

| | | | | | <i>Books Issued</i> | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | <i>Readers and Visitors</i> | | <i>Reader's Tickets issued</i> | <i>On the premises</i> | | <i>Outside</i> | |
| | <i>Number during the year</i> | <i>Average per day</i> | | | <i>Daily Average</i> | <i>Monthly Average</i> | <i>Daily Average</i> | <i>Monthly Average</i> |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1948-49 | ... | 40,554 | 145.075 | 3,096 | 201.6 | 4,872.9 | 15.6 | 379.08 |
| 1949-50 | ... | 47,445 | 164.1 | 3,880 | 263.9 | 6,355.5 | 17.9 | 432.9 |
| 1950-51 | ... | 52,567 | 181.2 | 4,352 | 282.6 | 6,830.9 | 19.2 | 464.6 |
| 1951-52 | ... | 60,636 | 193.1 | 4,517 | 284.8 | 7,452.7 | 16.4 | 431 |
| 1952-53 | ... | 87,275 | 247.9 | 5,363 | 300.1 | 8,803 | 20.8 | 613 |
| 1953-54 | ... | 1,02,240 | 293.7 | 6,656 | 377.5 | 10,949.8 | 22.4 | 650.08 |
| 1954-55 | ... | 88,679 | 257.04 | 6,929 | 369.1 | 10,613 | 26.6 | 767.08 |
| 1955-56 | ... | 96,974 | 282.7 | 7,565 | 399.09 | 11,407.5 | 37.5 | 1,073 |

A Group Photograph of the Bombay University Employees Union
(Registrar's Office)



A Group Photograph of the Bombay University Employees Union
(Technology Department)

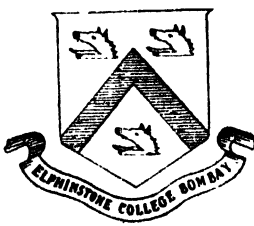


To meet this increasing demand and also to provide space for the increasing number of books, a plan for the construction of an annexe to the old library building has been proposed. The same received the administrative approval of the Senate very recently and the construction will begin shortly. The University Grants Commission has sanctioned a special capital grant towards the cost of this construction. Besides providing additional space that is so urgently required, both for readers, as also books, it will aid improvement in the service to the readers by providing a direct connection from the stacking rooms to the reading halls.

In addition to the central library, to each of the University Departments there is attached a special library of its own. The Department of Chemical Technology has its library in the premises of the Department at Matunga, while the other Departments have their libraries in the main University buildings: South and East wings. There is a special lending section in the latter for the use of the students of these departments. A large number of periodicals of a specialised character as also a large collection of reports are included in the collections of these departmental libraries.

(C) CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

1. Elphinstone College



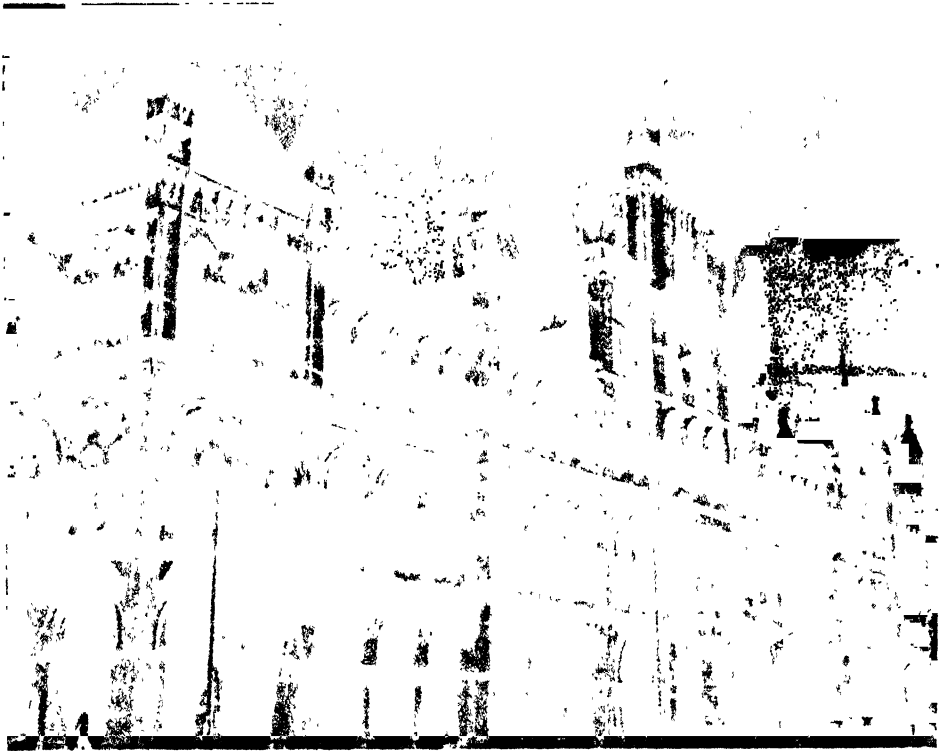
In the annals of education in Western India, the Elphinstone College occupies a unique position. It is the oldest institution of its kind in this part of our country. During its long career of a hundred years, it has been a centre of learning from which western education was diffused. It has contributed men of eminence to all spheres of life. Its long tradition and excellent staff have always been an attraction for young men and women aspiring to build a career for themselves. In virtue of the pioneering work it did in the field of education it was destined to be the premier institution in the province.

The College owes its origin to the Bombay Native Education Society of 1825. In the earlier years the spread of education was due partly to the work of Christian missionaries and partly to the initiative taken by the leading citizens of Bombay.

The year 1827 was a glorious landmark in the history of the Elphinstone College. On the 28th August of that year a meeting of the Bombay Native Education society was convened to discuss the question of erecting a befitting memoria

to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the retiring Governor of Bombay, in recognition of his many and great services to the country. The decision was taken to collect funds, from the interest of which one or more professorships were to be created. The express purpose of the Professorships was to impart knowledge of the English Language, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe. The Professorships were designated as ' Elphinstone Professorships '.

The donations collected from the public amounted to Rs. 4,43,900/-. The biggest amount donated by a single individual was Rs. 17,000/- by H.H. the Maharaja of Satara. The young widow of Nana Phadnavis, a great Maratha statesman of the eighteenth century, gave Rs. 1,000/-.



Elphinstone College

In 1835, the Government gave its sanction to the Professorships. It was decided to establish an institution to be designated as Elphinstone College, Bombay, under the Bombay Native Education Society. It was to be under the general superintendence of the Government and to be managed by a Council of nine. The money contributed by the Government and subscribed by the Public was vested in the College council as Trustees. The first Professors were selected by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone.

The first two professors, Mr. Arthur Bedford Orlebar, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and John Harkness, Professor of General Literature, arrived in 1835, launching the College into existence.

For some time these professors experienced difficulty in getting sufficiently advanced students for the College classes. In order to attract students, employment in the Revenue Department was held out to them on completion of the college course. In the early years the English Professors were given the assistance of two Indians, Bal Gangadhar Shastri and Nawrojee Furdunji, who explained in vernaculars, the subjects taught. Bal Gangadhar was later appointed as Assistant Professor.

The Bombay Education Society and the Professors' Classes were amalgamated to form the Elphinstone Native Education Institute in 1840, which was renamed the Elphinstone Institution in 1845.

The first of April 1856, marks a turning point in the history of the College when it assumed an independent existence as Elphinstone College setting itself apart from the mother institution. The College was formally affiliated to the University of Bombay in 1860.

By this time the battle between the new Western Education and the traditional Oriental Education was resolved in favour of the former. The objective of Western Education, of spreading the knowledge of Arts and Sciences, was accepted. However, it cannot be gainsaid that the new method immediately proved more useful to the Government than to the people, as it obtained an assured supply of efficient and most obedient servants.

The instruction imparted at the Elphinstone College was designedly secular and meant for the population as a whole. This was well suited to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Bombay City.

The Wandering College.—The College classes were first held in a room in the Town Hall. From there the College was shifted to spacious premises opposite to the Grant Medical College in 1855. After 1862, the College migrated once more to the 'Tankar Villa' on the margin of the Gowalia Tank, and again in 1871 to the Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney Building on Parel Road. From this situation the College came to be lodged finally in the Fort Area in its present premises, in 1888. The building which was originally designed for a press was transformed into a house of learning by a simple marble inscription. The high stone walls and the arches which give a rather medieval outlook to the building, sometimes belie the existence of a seat of learning behind them.

In the earlier years the College offered instruction in Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, Applied Sciences, English Literature and Natural Philosophy. In 1855, Dadabhai Naoroji had the unique honour of being appointed the first Indian Professor of the College.

Galaxy of the Great.—The Elphinstone College can claim to have sent out a large number of great men who distinguished themselves in the different spheres of

life. Mention may be made of Dadabhai Naoroji, P. M. Mehta, Justice Telang, G. K. Gokhale, and Wacha for the constructive statesmanship and guidance which they gave to the country. The Elphinstone College had the good fortune of having Lokamanya Tilak, the Father of Indian Unrest as its student.

Poet Narmad of Gujarat, Karsandas Mulji and M. G. Ranade of this College heralded the era of social and educational reforms. In the academic sphere, Dr. Bhau Daji, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar and J. J. Modi acquired international fame as oriental scholars.

Mr. J. N. Tata, one of the early Elphinstonians played an important rôle in the industrial life of the country, along with others like D. E. Wacha, Lallubhai Samaldas and Vithal Chandavarkar. The robe of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay has often been worn by Elphinstonians—K. T. Telang, Narayan Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Mehta, Chimanlal Setalvad, Vithal Chandavarkar, and Justice Bhagwati. The present Rector of the Bombay University—S. R. Dongerkery is an Elphinstonian; D. K. Karve the founder of the S.N.D.T. Women's University is the oldest living Elphinstonian.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution and Mr. C. D. Deshmukh the vizard of Indian finance, studied at this College.

The Bombay Corporation can claim a number of Elphinstonians who have rendered meritorious service to it.

There are a host of other notables of this college who have distinguished themselves in different fields of activities. But it would be unfair to write all about them to the neglect of the common Elphinstonian. After all, it is not given to everyone to become great. If they have learnt in this College that life is a battle to be fought uprightly, they have imbibed the real spirit of education and are true representatives of the College.

Endowment Scholarships and Prizes. The College gives many endowments and merit scholarships and prizes. The earliest scholarships and prizes are the West Scholarship, the Clare Scholarship, the Gaekwar Scholarship, the Bell Prize, the Sunderji Jivanji Prize and the Raja of Dhar Prize. To these a number of Scholarships and Prizes have been added from time to time. Freeships are given to poor and deserving students to the extent of fifteen per cent of the total strength of the students.

Courses.—The College offers instruction in almost all the courses prescribed by the University up to M.A. and Ph.D. on the Arts side and up to Inter. Science on the Science side. The College has well equipped laboratories in Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

Teaching Staff.—The total strength of the teaching staff is sixty. Most of the Principals of the College have been scholars from Oxford or Cambridge.

Admission to Students.—Admission to the College is restricted with a view to giving better attention to individual students.

College Library.—The College Library, with its collection of about 40,000 books on various subjects, can claim to be a real storehouse of knowledge. It contains collections of rare old Sanskrit books, published and in manuscript. The Library has been enriched with munificent donations by philanthropists like Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Banaji. Professors Buhler and Peterson collected valuable manuscripts for the Library from various places in the Presidency. Since then, it has grown into an important branch of the College establishment.

The Librarian's post and the Superintendentship of the College Hostel were till recently combined in one individual.

At present, the books in the Library are classified according to the latest Dewey system.

College Societies.—The aim of Education of giving full scope to the students for the development of their personality has been fulfilled by the Elphinstone College through various societies, since the earliest times. In 1848, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was started. Its object was the spread of knowledge through lectures in Indian languages and the publication of cheap periodicals. In 1866, scenes from Shakespeare were enacted and 'Othello' was staged, finally leading to the establishment of a Dramatic Society.

From 1900 onwards, the College has been witnessing the growth of a mounting number of Societies. The Shakespearean Society was founded in 1902, and next year the Students' Debating Society came into being. The McDougall Debating Society was formed in 1906, the Philosophical Society in 1907 and the French Literary Society in the same year. The years 1910 to 1951 saw the rise of not less than a dozen societies devoting themselves to different languages, History and Economics, Science and Art.

The Covernton Social Service League, founded in 1917, deserves special mention for the excellent service it has been rendering by way of financial aid to poor students and to those afflicted by natural calamities. It has also undertaken campaigns against illiteracy and insanitary conditions in the city's slums.

Games and Sports.—It is not all study and no play at the Elphinstone College.

Cricket.—In 1862-63, cricket was played during the summer vacation. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir had given a donation for the establishment of a cricket club. With the migration of the College to its present premises, cricket came into its own.

Cricket was practised on an open plot of ground to the south of the College. Government was pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 5,000/- for the development of the ground. Between 1898 and 1905, the College could boast of a cricket team which had rendered a good account of itself, when on tour to the distant provinces of the country and Ceylon. The College then supplied many players of repute to the Presidency cricket. Since then, the College has been able to keep up its brilliant record. The College can claim with pride first-rate cricketers like Vijay M. Merchant, K. Rangnekar, Madhav Mantri, Datta Phadkar, Subhas Gupte and Madhav Apte.

Gymkhana.—A gymkhana was attached to the College as early as 1868. Attendance at the gymkhana was compulsory. A middle-aged Parsi gentleman worked as a tutor on Rs. 25 per month. In 1871 the College gymkhana was housed in the students' old residency. During these years the gymkhana activities were limited to cricket and gymnastics.

The Sports Meets which are an important feature of the College activities, at present, were begun in 1906, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the College. During the last fifty years the gymkhana activities have extended to many items viz., Badminton, Table Tennis, Hockey, Football, Volley-ball and Aquatic sports. Tennis has been a popular game since its inception.

The account of the College would remain incomplete without referring to the fair sex. There were only three lady students on the roll of the College in 1896. In later years, the number of lady students has gradually increased, and today they are in an overwhelming majority on the Arts side. From N.C.C. to University honours they vie with men students, not infrequently winning laurels for the College.

2. Government Law College



The Government Law College in Bombay which celebrated its Centenary last year can claim to be the first of its kind in India. For a long time after its modest commencement in 1855, it remained the only Law College in the State, and the beginning of the history of this College marks the beginning of modern legal education in the State and in the country. Some time prior to 1855, there was a demand from the public of Bombay for the starting of an institution which could impart legal education. The public demand was met by the Government of Bombay by instituting in 1855, in consultation with the Government of India, the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence to commemorate the services of Sir Erskine Perry, as the Chief Justice of Bombay. Dr. Reid, Barrister-at-Law, was the first Perry Professor of Jurisprudence and even to this day the Principal of the College is often referred to as Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. In the words of one of our

greatest ex-students, Shri B. G. Kher who laid the foundation stone of the present building (The Hon'ble Sir John Beaumont, then Chief Justice, presiding at the function): "If we examine the history of the Law College, we are struck by a most remarkable fact which shows how enlightened the residents of this Province have always been. I am referring to the fact that the beginning of this Institution was due solely to a public demand for better facilities for legal education. As far back as 1852, at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay which was presided over by a



Government Law College

most distinguished citizen Mr. Jagannath Shankersett, it was resolved to collect funds for the establishment of a Professorship of Jurisprudence attached to the Elphinstone Institution. The Professorship was named "The Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence" in memory of Sir Erskine Perry, a former Chief Justice of Bombay. It is there that we have the beginnings of the present Law College." The Principals of this College have in many cases risen to very high posts like those of High Court Judges and acting Chief Justices. The following year, *i.e.*, in 1856, an additional post of a professor was sanctioned. Thus the Government Law College which was then called the Government Law School owes its origin to the demand by and initiative of the public of Bombay that collected a large sum which was utilized for the Perry Professorship. The student who obtained the highest rank from among the 46 students of the first batch that started study in 1855 under Dr. Reid was Shri Nanabhai Haridas who later became the first permanent Indian Judge of the High Court of Bombay. From 1855 to 1860, the

institution progressed slowly. In 1860, it was affiliated to the University of Bombay and was *one of the first four institutions to be affiliated to this University.*

From March 1862 till about 1866, the Law School also trained young men for the Indian Civil Service in Law and other kindred subjects before they took up their judicial appointments in the Bombay Presidency.

Prior to 1861, admission to the School was open to non-matriculates, but, from 1861, only matriculates were eligible for admission. A student was permitted, however, to keep terms for all the three years of the Law Course concurrently with the Arts course, but a degree in Law could not be had till two years after the student had passed B.A. or B.Sc. In 1889, it was decided that only one year of the Law Course could be completed concurrently with the Arts course. In 1908, the duration of the Law Course was reduced to two years, but admission was confined only to those who had passed the B.A. or the B.Sc. examination. The privilege was extended in 1931 to students who had passed the B.Com. examination.

Till 1889, there was only one examination in Law. In that year, however, it was decided to hold two examinations one of which could be taken at the undergraduate stage and the other only when four terms had passed after graduation in Arts or Science. From 1909, two University examinations—the First and the Second LL.B., began to be held for the Law Course.

Throughout this period, the teaching in the college was part-time : 6 hours per week till 1932 and 8 hours per week thereafter. The classes were held in the evening and in the morning.

The strength of the institution went on increasing because the legal profession was growing in popularity. The institution started in 1855 with 46 students. In 1860-61, the enrolment was 49 ; in 1881-82 it rose to 136 ; and in 1901-02 it was 314 ; in 1921-22 it was 740 and in 1923 it rose to 910. In 1936-37 when several other Law colleges had been established the number fell to 467.

In 1929, the Principal of the College was appointed by the University a University teacher for post-graduate instruction in Law *i.e.* for the LL.M. degree.

In 1938, revolutionary changes were made in the scheme of legal studies as a result of the report of the Legal Education Committee of 1935, with the Hon'ble Sir John Beaumont as the Chairman and Shri B. G. Kher (later Chief Minister of Bombay) as the Honorary Secretary. The College now became a full-time institution and admission to the LL.B. course was thrown open to those who had passed the I.A., the I.Sc. or the I.Com. examination. For the first time, English was introduced into the syllabus and Prof. K. R. Mehta was the first Professor to teach both English and Law in the College. Extra curricular activities received a great impetus after the College became a full-time one.

In 1949, Government appointed another Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Shri M. C. Chagla, the Chief Justice of Bombay, to report on the reorganisation of legal education in the State. This Committee having appreciated the new rôle of Law and also its manifold functions in a changing dynamic society like ours suggested a different approach to the study of Law and recommended a radical reorganization of the Law course. The idea underlying this course is that Legal Education in a Law College though primarily meant for preparing the students for the profession is also to be regarded as of immense cultural value. Law is to be studied not merely to serve the needs of the profession but for culture and in the context of other social sciences. The course was spread over three years for those who had passed the Intermediate Arts or the Intermediate Commerce or the B.Sc. Examination. Such candidates had to undergo a Law Preliminary course which would impart to them the knowledge of allied social sciences like Politics, Sociology and Social, Economic and Constitutional History. More importance was to be paid to English and two papers were allotted to it as against one paper for the First LL.B. (Old Course). One inevitable result of this approach was that important practical and procedural subjects like the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and Evidence had to be transferred to the Bar Council Examination course for those who wished to be enrolled in the Courts.

The New Course as recommended by the Committee and finally adopted by the University is as follows :—

Law Preliminary :

1. Two papers in English
2. One paper in Political Theory
3. One paper in History of Social Institutions
4. One paper in Social Economic and Constitutional History of Modern India.

First LL.B. :

1. Principles of Criminal Law with special reference to the Indian Penal Code
2. The Law of Torts
3. The Indian Constitution
4. The Elements of Constitutional Law
5. General Principles of the Law of Contract
6. Special Contracts : Sale of Goods, Partnership, Agency, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Negotiable Instruments.

Second LL.B. :

1. Hindu Law
2. Muhammadan Law and the Indian Succession Act (omitting procedural Sections)

3. The Principles of Equity including the Law of Trusts and Specific Relief
4. The Law of Property including the Law of Easements and Registration
5. Private International Law
6. Public International Law and Jurisprudence.

Prior to 1938, persons who had passed the LL.B. degree were admitted to practice on the Appellate Side of the High Court and in the lower Courts without being required to undergo a further examination. Only those who wished to practise on the Original Side of the High Court had to appear for either of the gruelling tests: The Solicitors Examination and the Advocates (O.S.) Examination. In 1938, a new examination, the Bar Council Examination, was introduced and persons who had passed the LL.B. examination were required to devill in a Chamber and thereafter to pass this examination before being allowed to practise even as Advocates on the Appellate Side and in the lower courts. This examination had only two papers and was held twice a year (in August and February). Later, the devilling was dispensed with, so that persons who passed the LL.B. Examination in June could appear for the Bar Council test even in the following August.

As a result of the reorganization in 1952, which removed subjects like Civil and Criminal Procedure, Evidence, Companies and Insolvency from the LL.B. syllabus, the scope of the Bar Council Examination was expanded and the student has now to prepare himself for five papers including the Law of Evidence, Civil and Criminal Procedure, Drafting and Professional Etiquette and other subjects necessary for the profession. It was further decided that this test could not be taken till one year had passed after the Second LL.B. Examination. Attendance at the Bar Council lectures is not compulsory but free lectures are arranged by the Bar Council at the Government Law College for the convenience of students appearing for the test. In 1955, as a result of the recommendation of a Conference called by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, of the Vice-Chancellors, Deans of the Faculty of Law and Principals of Law Colleges in the State, admission to the three year course was also given to those who had passed the Intermediate Science Examination, and those who had passed the B.Sc. were admitted direct to the First LL.B.

The College offers facilities for post-graduate work and research also. The growth in the enrolment of the college has been almost unprecedented. Since the year 1952, the College has generally had on its rolls over 100 post-graduate students. About 85 of these are registered for the LL.M. Examination by papers and the rest for the LL.M. by research. The LL.M. examination syllabus is divided into four Branches: Br. I (Public Law), Br. II (Private Law), Br. III (Property Law) and Br. IV (Contracts, Torts, Crimes, Mercantile Law etc.). Principal K. R. Mehta is recognised as the University Teacher for all the four Branches of the LL.M. by papers and by research, three other Professors are recognised for Branch I, one other for Branch II, one other for Branch III and two others for Branch IV.

The College has on its rolls students not only from different parts of India but from places like Nepal, West and East Africa and Aden.

In 1956, the College had in all 1857 students.

The College can claim amongst its past students a very large number of eminent men who have made history both in the legal profession and in public life. To mention only a few who are no more with us, we have had among our students and/or Professors Shri Harilal J. Kania the first Chief Justice of India, Shri Nanabhai Haridas the first permanent Judge of the High Court, great leaders like Shriyuts Ranade, Telang, Tilak, Badruddin Tyabji, Chandavarkar, Chimanlal Setalvad, Bhulabhai Desai, great jurists and judges like the Right Hon'ble Sir D. F. Mulla, business magnates like Shri F. E. Dinshaw, judges like Sir Dinshaw Davar, the first Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, Shri G. S. Rao, and Sir Bomanji Wadia, Shri G. V. Mavlankar, Dr. Ambedkar, one of the architects of our country's Constitution, and many others.

Among those who are still happily with us, are our former Professors, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Shri M. C. Chagla, the Hon'ble Shri Justice Bhagwati of the Supreme Court, the Rt. Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, the Hon'ble Shri Justice N. H. C. Coyajee, the Hon'ble Shri Justice S. R. Tendolkar, the Hon'ble Shri Justice Dixit, the Hon'ble Shri Justice Gokhale, the Hon'ble Shri Justice P. B. Shingne, the Hon'ble Shri Justice H. V. Divatia and the Hon'ble Shri Justice Divan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri. Also among those who are still with us are our former students, the Hon. Shri M. C. Setalvad, first Attorney General of India, the Hon'ble Shri Pataskar, Minister for Legal Affairs, Shri K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, former Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, Sir H. P. Mody, former Governor of U.P. and Bombay, Shri B. G. Kher, former Chief Minister of Bombay, all the three popularly elected Ministers for Education Shri B.G. Kher, Shri Dinkarrao Desai and Shri Shantilal Shah, Sir Jamshedji Kanga, the first permanent Indian Advocate-General of Bombay, Sir Noshervan Engineer, a former Advocate-General of India, Shri M. P. Amin, the present Advocate-General of Bombay, Shri H. M. Choksi, the present Government Pleader of Bombay the Hon'ble Shri Justice S. T. Desai, the Hon'ble Shri Justice K. T. Desai and many other famous personalities. The College has also given to the University some of its Vice-Chancellors. In fact, our College has produced some of the most famous men in the history of the country, and if all the famous names cannot be mentioned here, the writer hopes that he will not be misunderstood.

Day by day the College goes from strength to strength not only in numbers but in quality. This year the number on the rolls exceeded 1,800 and this in spite of the fact that there are now three other Law Colleges in Greater Bombay itself, not to mention about 8 other colleges in the State of Bombay. The students of the College have won a very large number of University awards. Their name is legion. The college, especially after becoming a full-time college in 1938, has taken an increasing interest in extra-curricular activities. These began with the Magazine in the thirties. Then the college had the Sports Committee which under Prof. K. R. Mehta developed into the Gymkhana in 1944 when the first Annual Sports were held. In 1939 the College Union was formed. In 1952 Principal Mehta founded the College

Dramatic Club and, in 1955, the Government Law College Moot Association which now plays such a prominent part in the life of the College. High Court Judges have presided at these Moots which are conducted on a sort of pyramidal basis culminating in the finals at the end of the academic year. The College has an excellent and well-equipped library which has now 14,573 volumes including some rare editions. Other institutions sometimes draw on us for loan of rare books. In 1952, the Harilal Kania Memorial Committee donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the Kania Memorial Reading Room and the Kania Memorial Fellowship for International Law and Constitutional Law. The Reading Room has a large number of foreign and Indian journals especially those dealing with International Law. A special stipend has been given to study of this subject by the Principal who is the Head of the Department of Public Law. In the field of elocution, the Government Law College has won during the last 20 years a very large number of trophies including All-India Trophies. It has won more often than any other college the Brabourne Trophy. It has also won Inter-Collegiate Dramatics Trophies. It has won this year all the four tennis Championships in the University Tournament.

The College had till 1938 seldom more than ten professors. It has now 41 professors. The tutorial system was introduced in 1952-53 and from 1955 it has been put on a broader basis.

The College has always tried to follow generally, in the intellectual sphere the advice given in the famous Report of 1857-58 :

“The foundation of a lawyer’s character is laid in the kindred qualities of accuracy and caution. Its style may be crabbed in couch.....but it must be precise and clear. The statement must be made with watchfulness which in its origin should be controlled by consideration of the momentous consequences that flow from a Lawyer’s errors affecting, it may be, the property, liberty, rights and even life of his clients and as surely his own professional reputation. He is like a general manœuvring in the presence of a vigilant and active enemy. The least slip is discreditable and may be fatal. This characteristic caution becomes part of the nature of a practising lawyer who perhaps after having been instructed by many mortifying results comes to live under an abiding sense of responsibility and to speak and write with habitual circumspection. It would of course be very unreasonable to expect from students equal or nearly equal carefulness as from a professional practitioner but each year of legal study should superinduce a visible increase of it and after three years, I look for a distinct manifestation of Lawyer-like precision of style. By that time the student should have acquired a settled conviction of the danger of using obscure, equivocal, incoherent language in dealing with legal propositions and of the utter uselessness and more than uselessness for legal purposes of half apprehended phrases collected without method from the lecture or text-book.”

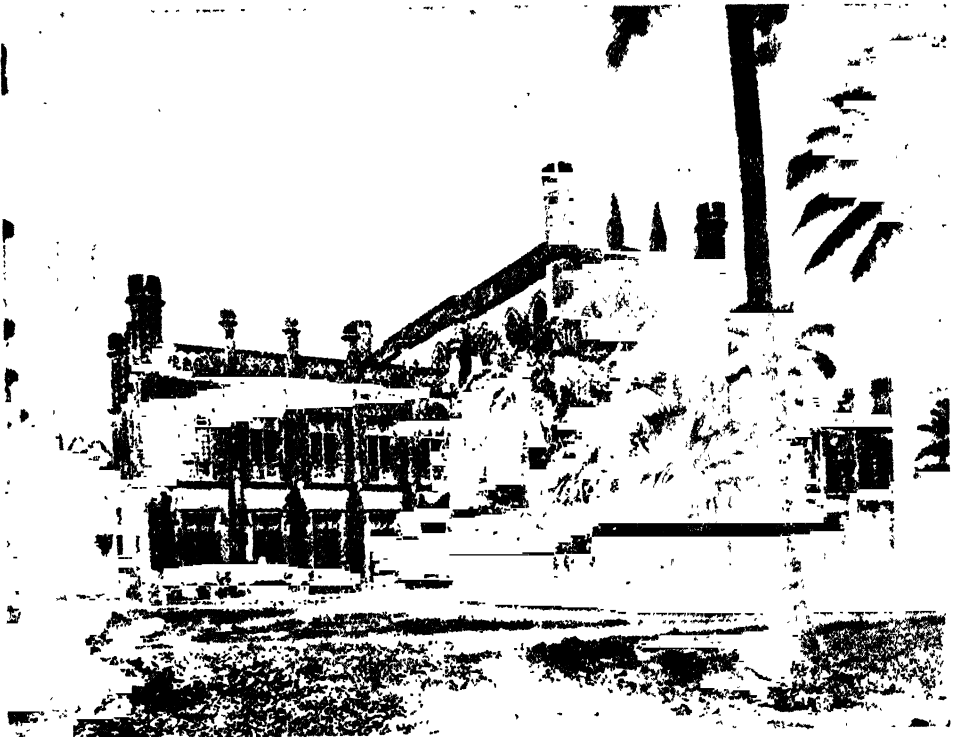
Similarly in the moral sphere, the College has generally been guided by its famous motto: “*Ne vile fano*” (Bring nothing vile to the temple).

3. Grant Medical College



The idea of having a Medical College for the benefit of Indians was first originated by Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, in 1835 and he submitted his famous minutes on the subject to Calcutta for the approval of Lord Auckland's Government. Before the receipt of actual sanction from the Government of India, Sir Robert Grant had passed away. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on 28th July, 1838, and it was resolved that the proposed Medical College be designated as 'Grant Medical College.'

Buildings.—The College main building was constructed at a total cost of Rs. 89,600/-, half of which was contributed by the Court of Directors of East India Company and the remaining amount by public subscription. The foundation stone of the Grant Medical College was laid by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on 30th March, 1843, and the opening ceremony was performed on 3rd November, 1845, by Sir George Arthur, the then Governor of Bombay.



Grant Medical College, Bombay

In February 1891 another building was opened near the Main building, the gift of the late Mr. F. D. Petit. It was built at a cost of Rs. 60,200/- for the pursuit of original Scientific Medical Research. It now houses the Pharmacology Department.

The Anatomy Building and Dissecting Room were constructed in 1903. It has an excellent museum arranged in it and is open to students during the College hours. Recently, the building and the museum have been extended for the addition of Embryology and X-Ray Sections, etc.

The Anatomy Lecture Theatre, to accommodate more than 500, was built in 1910.

The Physiology School with Laboratories was constructed and opened in 1913 and has three sections for Histology, Biochemistry and Experimental Physiology respectively. A portion of the building is occupied by the Preventive Medicine Department.

The old Pathology building, with the incorporation of the Coroner's Court and a post-mortem room with a morgue, was constructed in 1910. As this was found inadequate, a separate additional building for the Pathology Department for its museum and Laboratories, etc., was built in 1930.

Besides the above there are separate structures serving as Male and Female Students' Common rooms nearby.

The idea of having a hospital for the purpose of imparting practical knowledge of Medical Education was first mooted in the meeting held on 16th March 1838 and a donation of Rs. 1,64,000/- was offered by Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy for the construction of a building. The East India Co. also contributed an equal amount towards the cost of the building and the Sir J. J. Hospital was opened on 15th May, 1845. Since then, several other buildings have come up e.g., the C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, the B. J. Hospital for Children, the Bai Motlibai Maternity and D. M. Petit Gynaecological Hospital etc., and the whole group is now known as J. J. Group of Hospitals.

Educational Facilities. Admission to the Grant Medical College was made on the basis of the result of an entrance examination in the beginning. The Medical Examinations of the College were conducted by the examiners appointed by Government and the student was given the G.G.M.C. (Graduate of Grant Medical College) Diploma after his final Examination, the Bombay University not being in existence then. Subsequently in 1861 the College was affiliated to the Bombay University and the students were prepared for the examinations of L.M., L.M. & S., and M.B., B.S., in succession.

The following post-graduate courses have been instituted, and the College at present conducts all these courses :—

M.D., M.S., D.A., D.V.D., D.P.M., M.Sc., M.Sc. (Med.), D.M.R.E., Ph.D., (D.G.O., D.O.R.L., D.O.M.S., D.P.B., F.C.P.S., D.C.H.)*

*These diplomas are awarded by the college of Physicians and Surgeons and not the University.

In addition to the above courses, the institution at present also conducts the Laboratory and X-Ray Technicians', the dressers', and Refresher Courses. The following are the numbers of undergraduates and post-graduates at present studying in the College :—

- (1) Total number of undergraduates on the roll at present - 801.
- (2) Total number of post-graduate students on the roll for the different courses—286.

Post-graduate Work.—Regular seminars, lectures and clinics are held for the benefit of post-graduate students. Several research problems have been undertaken in the different departments of the College, mostly with the aid of grants from the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Bombay University, the Bombay State Government, the W.H.O., etc. Many papers based on original work have been published by the various members of the staff of the different departments in the well-known Medical and Scientific Journals of the country.

The Institution has started publishing its own Scientific Journal "The Journal of the J. J. Group of Hospitals and the Grant Medical College" since 1955.

Library.—The first floor of the main college building is occupied by the Library. The space is well equipped with fluorescent tube lights and electric fans. To enable the students to utilise the Library facilities to the fullest extent the library is kept open up to 11 p.m.

The Common Library has 10,709 books and 5,310 journals. The Institution at present subscribes to 88 journals every year. A budget grant of Rs. 15,000/- is sanctioned for 1956-57 by Government for the purchase of new books.

Amenities to Students.—For undergraduates there are three hostels situated in the compound of the J. J. Hospital. Out of the three hostels one is for the Lady Students and two are for male students. Each hostel has separate messes attached. The College provides excellent Gymkhana facilities for playing games, etc. It has got a big playing ground and a pavilion on Marine Drive. The College also provides a common canteen for refreshments. There are several endowment scholarships awarded to students either on merit or on the pecuniary circumstances of parents. Ten per cent of full and fifteen per cent of partial free studentships are also provided to the students every year.

Budget Provision.—The Institution is under the control of the Bombay State Government and the total budget provision for the current year has been Rs. 6,15,690/-

Students' Activities.—These are conducted by the Grant Medical College Students' Association which has got different Departments. Every year, the General Secretary and the other Secretaries of the various departments are elected

by democratic methods. Its cultural department arranges programmes in English as well as in the three principal regional languages of the State. Its Social Welfare department organises free mobile Sunday Dispensaries in villages on the outskirts of Greater Bombay and also Social Welfare programmes for the benefit of all the patients of the J. J. Group of Hospitals.

The Scheme of Sunday Dispensaries is so popular that our students really deserve the highest praise for the same. Under the scheme the students collect Medicines, etc., and go to the nearest village with trained doctors and give medical aid to the poor villagers.

In addition to this, the students take part in various tournaments, N.C.C. camps, and other community development projects. They have distinguished themselves in the field of sports on several occasions. They thrice won the Aga Khan Trophy in Hockey, they have been winners in many inter-collegiate matches in football, Volleyball, etc., and some of them have represented even India in the International Olympic athletics.

The Association publishes annually its own Magazine "The Grant Medical College Magazine."

Special Features. It is expected that the college will be well equipped and will have more staff, when the schemes under consideration of the Government are fully implemented. It is proposed to rebuild the entire J. J. Hospital on the lines of modern Hospitals abroad and, as a preliminary step, action has been taken to prepare plans and estimates, and Government have made necessary provision for the same in the Second Five Year Plan. The building is expected to be ready by 1960. The new building will provide special facilities for post-graduate work and research in the various clinical and non-clinical subjects. In the Second Five Year Plan it is also proposed to build one more storey on the existing Pathology building so as to provide more space for Pathological research work. The question of providing additional accommodation to the Anatomy and Physiology Departments is also under active consideration. The additional accommodation which will be provided for the above departments will facilitate the inclusion of the departmental Libraries, Special Laboratories for research work and necessary more space for routine teaching of the subjects.

Provision of a Central Animal House for the use of all the departments of the College is also included in the scheme.

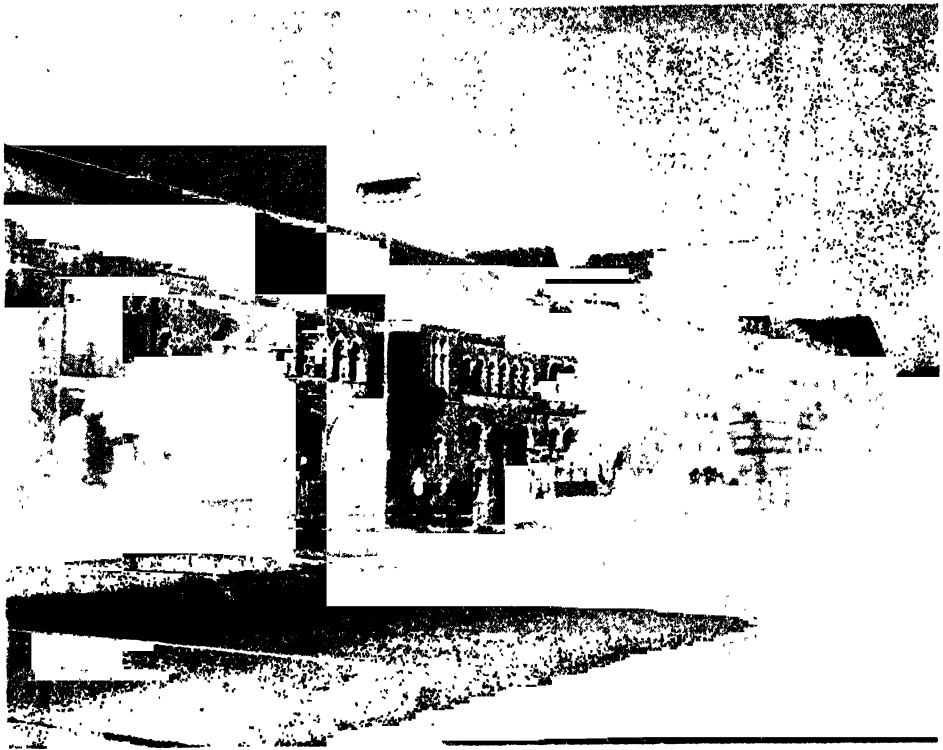
In the Second Five Year Plan it is also proposed to have full-time staff in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Anæsthesia in addition to the Honorary Staff.

4. Wilson College

On the 29th March, 1832, the Rev. John Wilson opened in his house in Girgaum the "Ambrolic English School connected with the Scottish Mission." It had two masters besides John Wilson and thirty pupils. In 1835 the school was moved to the Military Square in the Fort and its name had been changed to "The General Assembly's Institution."



The first annual examination of the Institution was held on the 28th October, 1836, and from the report published in the Oriental Spectator of that year we find that the school had seven classes with 209 pupils. Soon after this examination Dr. Wilson formed the College division of the Institution and, therefore, in the second annual examination report of 1837 we find a College division present in which Natural History, Geometry and Astronomy, and Natural Theo-



Wilson College

logy were taught by Dr. Wilson, and Grammar and Composition, which included a survey of Ancient History, by Mr. Nesbit. Wilson College is therefore in the 121st year of its independent existence, but school and college were so closely entwined in Dr. Wilson's mind and administration that it quite rightly dates its founding from 1832. In either case it is the oldest college now affiliated to the University of Bombay.

Almost from the first, the Institution began to draw pupils from outside India and thus in 1837 Gabru Warke, a son of an Abyssinian chief, was studying in the fifth class, and Dr. Wilson commends him for his rapid progress in English. This link with Africa has been maintained throughout the years, and David Livingstone the famous African Explorer and Missionary, came especially to Bombay to place two boys, Chuma and Wakatana, in the Institution. At present, there are two Abyssinians studying in the College as well as a number of students drawn from other parts of Africa.

On the 13th April, 1855, new buildings for the Institute were opened by Dr. Wilson on the site now occupied by Wilson High School in Girgaum. Because of the "Disruption" in Scotland the name of the Institution had been changed to the "Free General Assembly's Institute," and it was under this name that the College division was affiliated to Bombay University in 1861.

In the University of Bombay Calendar for 1862-63 is set out the staff of the Institute and the subjects they taught. Dr. Wilson lectured in Theology, Indian languages and History, Physical Geography and Elementary Natural History, not a usual combination! There were four other Instructors on the staff, three Europeans and one Indian. Now there are 25 Professors and 36 Lecturers, of whom six are Europeans. There are 56 Demonstrators, Fellows and Tutors. The College grew in numbers and reputation, and its traditions of scholarship and of providing an education for the whole man were firmly founded when Dr. Wilson died in December 1875. An outstanding scholar, as his Fellowship of the Royal Society indicates, he nevertheless always retained a close contact with his students, and this tradition has been maintained by succeeding Principals of the College. Dr. Wilson was closely connected with the University of Bombay from its foundation, and during his term of office as Vice-Chancellor the foundation stone of the University Library and the Clock Tower was laid. An outstanding educationist, he always stressed the importance of Indian languages and would not admit students to the school who could not read their own language with fluency. A stress on Indian languages and culture has therefore been present in the life of Wilson College from the beginning and the aim has been to blend all that is best in both East and West into a unified whole.

Dr. Wilson was succeeded by Rev. Stothert who maintained the traditions of the College but without making the impress which his successor, Dr. Mackichan, was to make on the life of the College and University.

It was Dr. Dugald Mackichan who was mainly responsible for moving the college from Girgaum to its present site on Chowpatty where the name was changed to Wilson College in honour of its founder. The original building, built in Domestic Gothic, was opened in 1889 by Lord Reay, the then Governor of Bombay, and Chancellor of the University. "The Times of India" of 16th March, 1889 writes, "The opening ceremony took place in the central hall of the institution, which was gaily decorated with flags and bunting. The students of the college came from

their old building in Khetwady to the new premises, marching through the streets with flags and banners in their hands, preceded by a band. On their arrival they took their seats in the galleries surrounding the hall." Since that time the buildings have been extended five times to meet the growth in numbers and to provide additional facilities to students and staff. A sixth extension is being built at present, and plans have been drawn up which include an open-air theatre, an extension to the facilities provided for women students, more space for the rapidly growing library, and better laboratory facilities for post-graduate work.

Dr. Mackichan made a great impress on the educational life of Western India and he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay four times—a unique record. He was also one of the few Europeans to receive an Honorary LL.D. from the University of Bombay.

Under his efficient Principalship the College grew and its influence extended far beyond the confines of Western India. Dr. McKenzie, who followed Dr. Mackichan, strengthened and deepened the traditions of the College and kept the close link with the University that had been built up over the years, being Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1931-33. He was responsible for a major extension to the College when in 1935 the Chapel, Library and Principal's flat were opened. Being a philosopher of eminence, the Philosophy department flourished under him and it still remains one of the strongest departments on the Arts side of the College.

On Dr. McKenzie's departure in 1944, Dr. Kellock became Principal and he guided the College through the difficult post-war years. Dr. Kellock was noted especially for his good relations with students and staff, and the college was a happy team under his Principalship.

The present Principal, the sixth, is Dr. J. W. Airan, who succeeded Dr. Kellock, in 1956. He is the first Indian Principal of the college. His appointment was in keeping with the change in the management of the College which in 1952 was transferred from the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland to a Board of Governors in India.

The present constitution, in agreement with the tradition of close relationships between the Administration and teaching staff, associated the latter through the College Staff Council with the administration of the academic, recreational and general social life of the college.

The college makes provision for full courses in instruction prescribed for the First Year Certificate in Arts and Science, the B.A. (General and Special), and B.Sc. examinations. Instruction is also given in the M.A. and M.Sc. courses: post-graduate work and research for these degrees and for the Ph.D. are supervised by members of the ~~staff~~ ^{staff}.

Notable post-graduate work is being done by the Principal in the new field of Chromatography and his work in this field has been recognized by the Indian Council of Medical Research who have asked him to undertake research in connection with "Human Lactation" under the Second Five Year Plan. In Zoology, the work of Dr. George, who was until this year head of the department, was known all over the country and his publication "The Journal of Animal Morphology and Physiology" is well known. In Physics much research work has been done and is continuing. On the Arts side the Sanskrit Department has a fine record which it is still maintaining. Philosophy also has more than maintained the reputation it gained under the leadership of Dr. McKenzie. Its head, Dr. G. N. Lawande, is a most stimulating thinker.

The College at present has 1,536 undergraduate students of whom 769 are men and 767 women. The major society in the college is the "Students' Union" of which every undergraduate student is a member. Its aim is to bring together all the students of the college and, through its varied activities, help to promote a spirit of comradeship and afford training in developing a sense of responsibility. The College Gymkhana caters for sports-lovers and the Gymkhana is situated on Netaji Subhashchandra Bose Road. All undergraduate students are members of the Gymkhana which gives facilities for playing cricket, football, hockey, tennis, badminton, table-tennis, carrom, chess, basket-ball, Kabadi, (Hu-tu-tu) and holds competitions in athletics and aquatics. The College takes part in Inter-collegiate events and also conducts inter-class tournaments.

In addition to the two major societies there are 16 other societies organized by the students of the College under the guidance of members of the teaching staff. Their activities cover all academic and cultural fields. Wilson College has always provided the largest contingent in the University of Bombay to the National Cadet Corps, which forms the 'A' Company of the 8th Bombay Bn. N.C.C. Five members of staff are officers and Dr. S. N. Gajendragadkar has the rank of Captain and is the Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Battalion.

The College provides separate reading rooms and canteens for the men and women students and has plans to improve the facilities for the women students. This year a new canteen was opened for the men students, which has been greatly appreciated. A feature of Wilson College is its hostel life. There are at present three hostels, two for men and one for women students. The oldest is for men and was opened in 1893 and is now known as the Old Residency. It has accommodation for 64 students in 32 double rooms. The two wings of this hostel spread along two sides of a pleasant green lawn which is its special pride and which helps to give an air of spaciousness to the rear of the college. In 1913 Mackichan Hall was opened and it has accommodation for 123 students in 80 single rooms, 8 double rooms, and nine large triple rooms. The dining arrangement for the residents are conducted jointly and there are a number of dining clubs which are run by the students under the supervision of the Superintendents of the Hostels. The present Superintendents are Professor D. M. Kennedy in charge of the Old Residency, and

Mr. A. J. Borde in charge of Mackichan Hall. The Women's Hostel, Pandita Ramabai Hostel, was opened in February 1932, and was built by money collected to commemorate the life of Pandita Ramabai, the Indian leader of women, who did so much for the uplift and emancipation of Indian women. It stands on Alexandra Road and is only a seven or eight minute walk from college. It has accommodation for 34 women students in mostly double rooms. The hostel runs its own mess and the present Warden is Miss I. M. Ritchie.

This sketch has tried to show to some extent the deep roots Wilson College has in Western India and the part it has played in the Educational history of Western India over the last century and a quarter. Some idea has also been given of the present organization of the College. The value of a College depends upon the type of men and women it turns out and Wilson College can point, not without pride, at a great number of graduates who have served India and their fellow-countrymen well. The fact that the first two Chief Ministers of Bombay State after Independence were Old Wilsonians is an illustration of the type of graduate which Wilson College produces. Other names could be given, but it would be invidious to choose out of a company which is so rich and varied.

The College motto is "Fides, Spes, Caritas" and it may be said that the qualities that these words express have been the motivating force behind the College since its foundation: Faith in God, especially as revealed through his son Jesus Christ. Faith that the things of the spirit are all important, and hence the need to provide religious and moral instruction as well as secular teaching. Hope that the students who are studying in the College would see while they were there a vision of India as she might be, with suffering, inequality and injustice done away with. Love--love of God and one's fellow-men which desires that ignorance be swept away and Truth discovered.

Wilson College is still growing and looks to the future with the hope that it can increase its service to the community and take its part in bringing about a new India.

5. St. Xavier's College

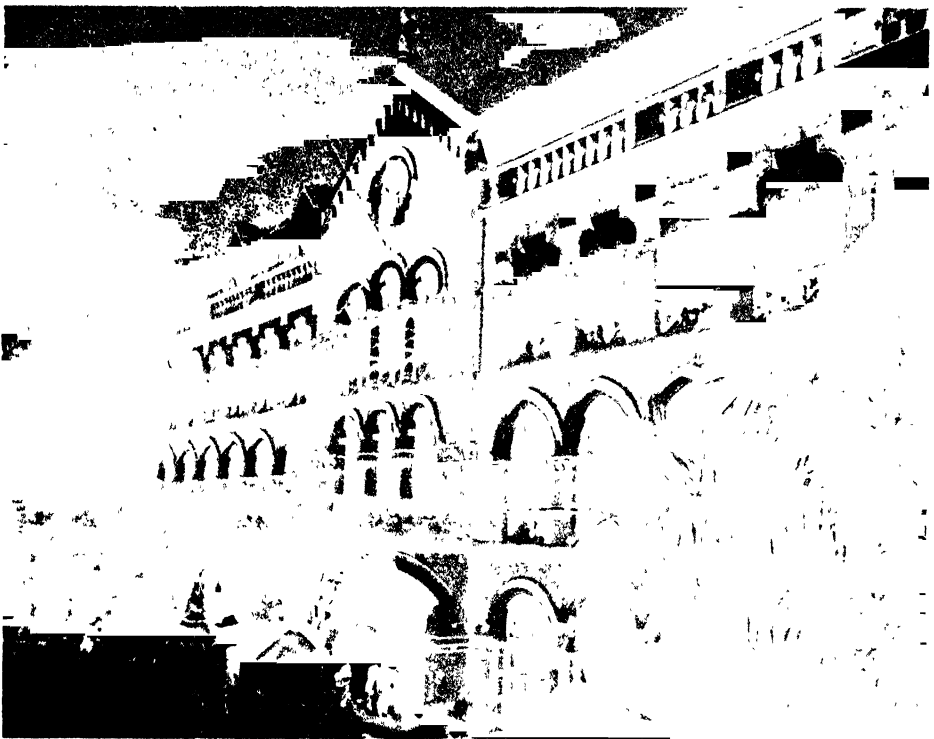


St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the growth and development of St. Mary's Institution and St. Xavier's High School, and, on January 30th, 1869 it was affiliated to the Bombay University as from January 1st, 1869. It became a constituent College of the Bombay University in 1953 as a result of the "Bombay University Act, 1953." It is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The College is very suitably located in the Fort Area of the City.

Growth and Development.—The growth and development of the College are to some extent indicated by the following figures, showing the total strength of students following the University Courses at the commencement of each decade since its foundation :

| | <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1869 | 11 | - | 11 |
| 1879 | 43 | - | 43 |
| 1889 | 187 | --- | 187 |
| 1899 | 189 | - | 189 |
| 1909 | 398 | - | 398 |
| 1919 | 1,009 | 46 | 1,055 |
| 1929 | 1,002 | 144 | 1,146 |
| 1939 | 1,692 | 673 | 2,365 |
| 1949 | 1,616 | 903 | 2,519 |
| 1956 | 1,976 | 833 | 2,809 |



St. Xavier's College

Special features.—The object of the College is to provide Catholic youth with full courses of sound instruction and the benefit of an all-round education. Other Christians and non-Christians are likewise admitted to the same advantages.

The College aims at developing the full personality of the student both in body and mind. With this end in view, while every effort is made to raise the academic standard, all facilities are provided for a variety of extra-curricular activities and for training in social service—things which largely contribute to a balanced development of the student.

The all-round facilities such as the gymnasium, library, restaurant, etc., enable the students to spend most of their spare hours in the College, making it, as it were, their second home, and thus they come under the personal influence of the members of the Staff. This is specially the case regarding the Principal and the other Fathers who are on the Staff of the College and reside on the premises; one of them is the official Students' Counsellor who is at the service of *all* the students of the College, whatever their community, for private consultation and advice on matters relating to student life and personal problems.

The College fosters a thoroughly cosmopolitan atmosphere, where large numbers of students of all communities mix in harmony and joint endeavours. This is apparent from the fact that, while the majority of the students belong to the Hindu community, the College has a larger number of Muslims, Parsees, and Christians than any other College in the University. The College is also known for the variety of its linguistic groups of students—English, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani, Marathi, Sindhi and Urdu-speaking—mixing freely with one another.

The students of this College hail not only from Bombay city but also from other parts of the State and of India, and together with them there is a fairly representative group of overseas students from Ceylon, Afghanistan, Africa, etc. Further, the College has among its students a thorough mixture of social classes, providing a healthy training ground for all, rich and poor alike.

The College is proud of its past students, who have distinguished themselves in every walk of life, among whom figure Privy Councillors, Governors and Chief Ministers of States, Ambassadors, Bishops, Chief Justices and Judges of the High Court, Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of Universities, distinguished educationists, merchants, businessmen, bankers and social workers.

The following are important and characteristic units of the College pertaining to the University Courses :—

(a) The *Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture*, founded in 1926, guides students in research in Indian History and Ancient Indian Culture, who prepare themselves for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees of the Bombay University. A library and a museum are attached to the Institute.

(b) The *Blatter Herbarium*, started at the end of last century, now contains the largest collection of plants in Western India. It provides facilities for the study of Plant Systematics and has a well-stocked library on Systematic Botany.

(c) The *Caius Research Laboratory*, established in 1947 for the purpose of carrying out drug research, houses the Antibiotic Research Centre and the Microbiology Research Centre, financed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. Research assistants are permitted to work for their post-graduate degrees in Microbiology in this Laboratory.

Courses of study.—The College at present provides Arts and Science courses leading up to the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees of the Bombay University. The following subjects are taught:

FACULTY OF ARTS

| <i>Classical Languages</i> | <i>Modern Indian Languages</i> | <i>Modern European Languages</i> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sanskrit | Hindi | English |
| Pali | Marathi | French |
| Persian | Gujarati | Portuguese |
| Avesta-Pahlavi | Sindhi | |
| Latin and Greek | Urdu | |
| Hebrew | | |
| Logic and Philosophy | Economics | Mathematics |
| History and Archaeology | Politics | Statistics |
| Ancient Indian Culture | Sociology | Geography |
| | Anthropology | |

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Mathematics | Botany | Geology |
| Statistics | Zoology | Geography |
| Physics | Microbiology | |
| Chemistry | | |

In addition, the following courses are available :—

(a) The *Technical Institute* provides training in Radio and allied subjects. The Institute prepares students for the examinations conducted by the Director of Technical Education, Bombay State, and by the Ministry of Communications, Government of India.

(b) The *Social Service Course* is open to students of any College or University Department and other persons interested in social Service. The *Labour Relations Course* provides for the training of workmen, especially those who are active members of their Trade Unions.

(c) *Guidance Classes for the Public Service Examinations of the Indian Union* were started in 1950 as the contribution of the College towards the commemoration of the proclamation of the Republic of India. The object of these classes is to give guidance to candidates preparing themselves for the competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission.

Post-graduate work.—Post-graduate study and research are carried on under the guidance of the College Departments in Languages, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology and Microbiology.

The Library. -The spacious *General Library* of the College accommodates 256 students at a time and is equipped with a very large number of volumes available to the staff and students for consultation, study and research.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of volumes added each year | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 |
| Number of volumes added during the past five years | | | | 8,000 |
| Number of journals currently received | | ... | ... | 116 |
| Number of bound volumes of journals | ... | ... | ... | 3,600 |

Members of the *Honours Reading Room* of the General Library are entitled to take books for home-reading.

The General Library is provided with cubicles, containing books on special *Arts subjects*, which are allotted to the Professors for their own reading as well as for the individual guidance of students.

The specialized *Science Libraries*, housed in the corresponding Science Departments, have a total of about 10,000 books and journals for the special use of the members of the staff and of the students of Degree and Post-graduate Courses.

The *Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture* possesses a valuable library of over 26,000 volumes on subjects that include Indian Art, Anthropology and History. Its Research Room offers facilities to research students who prepare their theses for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees of the University of Bombay.

Examination results.—The following are the examination results for the last three years :—

| | | | <i>First Class</i> | | | <i>Second Class</i> | | | <i>Pass</i> | | |
|-------|-----|-----|--------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| | | | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| M.A. | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 | 17 | 1 | 22 | 28 | 14 | 30 |
| M.Sc. | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| B.A. | ... | ... | 6 | 8 | 4 | 106 | 109 | 99 | 187 | 187 | 182 |

| <i>I Class Distinction</i> | | | <i>First Class</i> | | | <i>Second Class</i> | | | <i>Pass Class</i> | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|
| 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| B.Sc. 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 78 | 56 | 90 | 53 | 88 | 53 |
| I.A. | ... | ... | .. | 2 | --- | 43 | 81 | 65 | 222 | 232 | 245 |
| Int. Sc. | ... | ... | 55 | 57 | 61 | 179 | 208 | 171 | 70 | 68 | 68 |

Each year a number of our students distinguish themselves in the above examinations and are awarded scholarships, prizes or medals.

Students' Activities.—The *College Union*, founded in 1951, fosters corporate life among students, trains them in self-government, coordinates, whenever necessary, the activities of the College associations, and in general assists the College authorities in matters concerning the students.

The *Parliament of Xavierland*, founded in 1953-54, is a major activity of the Union. It strives to familiarize students with parliamentary practice and procedure and provides a general training for democracy.

The *Deserving Students' Lending Library* meets the needs of deserving students of all communities who apply for text-books.

Under the auspices of the College Union, an annual function is organized in aid of the *Deserving Students' Fund* and educational tours are arranged during the vacation. Similarly, special lectures and talks are held by distinguished professors or visiting students.

The *Social Service League* of the College, started in 1951, has four major activities :

1. *Urban Welfare* in a slum called Dabholkar Adda in Parel where a camp of fifteen days is held during the October vacation.
2. *Rural Welfare* undertaken under the Community Development Projects, at Gotmal village near Karjat, where during the May vacation members of the League camp for a fortnight.
3. A *Free Night School* in English and Literacy Classes in Marathi for the College subordinate staff.
4. A *Hospital Section* which visits patients in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and procures blood donors.

Other activities of the League include (i) the annual celebration of the "College Social Service Day" and (ii) a regular Wall Paper to keep students informed about the latest developments in social work. The League also co-operates with other city organisations in making box-collections, etc. for deserving causes.

This College has the largest number of cadets of the National Cadet Corps than in any college of the city. They are distributed among the following units :

- (i) Artillery Unit
- (ii) Infantry Unit
- (iii) Naval Wing Unit
- (iv) Air Wing Unit
- (v) Girls' Division Unit.

Seven members of the Staff are Officers of the N.C.C. *College N.C.C. Day* is an annual feature of the programme of activities of the College. The object of the function is to popularise the N.C.C. among students as well as to give the public, particularly the parents of the students, an idea of the type of training the cadets receive in the corps.

Other students' activities are fostered through the following College Associations :

1. The Academy of Arts which comprises (a) Dramatic Club, (b) Natya Vihar, (c) Musical Club, (d) Sangeet Mandal, (e) Graphic Arts Circle.
2. The Economics and Politics Seminar.
3. The Ferdousi Literary Society.
4. The Gujarati Literary Society.
5. The Hindi Literary Society.
6. The History Group.
7. The Konkani Mandal.
8. The Literary Union.
9. The Marathi Literary Society.
10. The Natural Science Association.
11. The Philosophy Circle.
12. The Sindhi Literary Society.
13. The Sociology Academy.
14. The Technical Institute Photo Club.
15. The Urdu Literary Society.

Amenities to Students.—(a) The *College Co-operative Stores* supplies students with books, stationery, instruments, etc., at favourable rates.

(b) The spacious *College Hall* is a centre of cultural, social and other extra-curricular activities.

(c) The *College Hostel*, accommodating 130 students, is provided with a Common Room for recreational facilities, and a Common Dining Room with two separate kitchens, vegetarian and non-vegetarian.

(d) The lady students are provided with three *common rooms*, a dining room and a recreation room. There is also a common room for boys. Besides, there is a *College Restaurant*.

(e) The *College Chapel* is a means of fostering the religious life of the Catholic students and of providing for all a secluded place for quiet prayer.

(f) The *College Magazine*, published twice a year, offers to the students opportunities to develop their literary talents.

(g) Class socials, picnics, study and educational tours are arranged by the students throughout the year under the supervision of the teaching staff.

College Scholarships and Prizes.—The total number of scholarships and prizes awarded by the College are as follows :—

| | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| First Year | 16 ; | Intermediate | 23 ; |
| Degree Classes | 29 ; | Post-graduate Classes | 7 ; |
| General Competition | 16 ; | Sports | 5. |

Reductions in fees are given to deserving students who do not receive assistance from Government or other sources.

Gymkhana. —*St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Grounds* at Parel, measuring about 20,000 sq. yds. and opened in 1937, provide facilities for outdoor sports and games such as hockey, football, volley-ball, basketball, etc. The *Fell Gymkhana*, erected in the College premises in 1953, provides facilities for badminton, table-tennis, weight-lifting, boxing, and other sports activities.

In the field of sports, the College has achieved success in all inter-collegiate tournaments of hockey, football, cricket, table-tennis, badminton, volley-ball, boxing, wrestling and aquatics, carrying the trophy in each on several occasions. The College has been the champion in Inter-Collegiate Athletics for 28 years.

College motto.—“Provocans ad volandum,” “encouraging (or teaching the students) to fly,” i.e. to act on their own with an independent personality and as responsible members of society, and to fly high, as the eagle shown on the College crest, soaring above what is low and despicable, to what is pure, noble, and heroic.

6. Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics

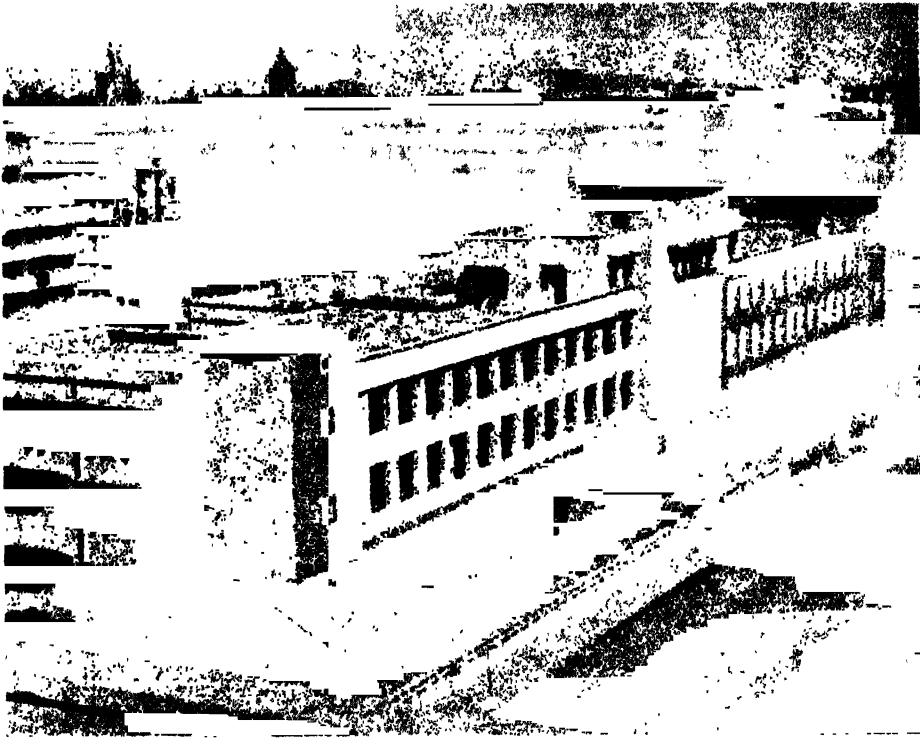


The Sydenham College owes its existence to the enthusiasm of pioneers of commercial education such as Shri K. Subramani Aiyar, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Dinshaw Vachha and Sir Manmohandas Ramji. An impetus was given to the movement in 1909 by Lord Sydenham who was then the Governor of Bombay.

In April 1911, the University appointed a Committee to consider and report on the steps to be taken. The Committee recommended the institution of a degree course in Commerce. The report was approved by the University and in 1912 the degree of Bachelor of Commerce was instituted. The University of Bombay has thus the distinction of being the first University in India to institute a degree in Commerce.

The Government College of Commerce was started in the following year with the help of the munificent donations made by Sir Jugmohandas Virjivandas, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal and the trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities. For some time the classes were held in the Elphinstone College, but in February 1914, the College was shifted to rented premises in the Whiteway Laidlaw Building. During this period Shri K. Subramani Aiyar acted as Honorary Principal. In March 1914, Prof. Percy Anstey came over from the Bristol University to take charge of the College.

In July 1916, Government accepted a donation made by the Lord Sydenham Memorial Committee and renamed the College as "The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics."



Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

The traditions of the College were firmly laid by Principal Anstey, who however died prematurely in November, 1920. During his time the teaching staff was reorganized and placed on a more permanent footing.

Shri M. L. Tannan, the next Principal, held office with a few breaks till October, 1937. The College was soon shifted to a Government building near the Victoria Terminus Station, where it continued to be housed till June 1955. Actuarial Science as an additional special subject was introduced in 1925 as also the degree of Master of Commerce.

Under the Principalship of Shri M. J. Antia, who succeeded Shri Tannan in November 1937, the scope of the activities of the College increased still further. The new courses of studies, introduced in June 1938, required the addition of a first year commerce class. Accommodation for this class was rented in the Sukhadwala Building in Ravelin Street. The new courses also meant a significant addition to the staff. In the following year the Sydenham College Diplomas in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice were instituted. In the previous year an evening class had also been started to prepare candidates for the preliminary examination of the London Institute of Actuaries.

Under Dr. S. G. Panandikar, the next Principal who took charge in June 1943, provision was made in 1946 for the teaching of Economics of Transport as an additional special subject for B.Com. The revision of courses in the same year, required the addition of a number of posts on the teaching staff.

Under Dr. S. K. Muranjan who took charge as Principal in June 1948, the College registered progress in a number of directions. The social activities of the student bodies were encouraged in a number of ways. A co-operative canteen, the Jagdish Gupta Aharika, was started. The Poor Students' Relief Fund could also now claim a substantial response and was able to render more useful service. The institution of the tutorial System and the increase in the library grant were the two most important improvements on the academic side. The foundation stone of the present college building was also laid during his tenure.

Shri E. R. Dhongde succeeded Dr. Muranjan as Principal in April 1955. In the same year the College moved into its present premises, which though more spacious than the old building, soon proved inadequate to meet the new requirements. A Diploma course in Public and Business Administration was instituted by Government in the same year and the College had to make provision for additional staff and facilities for this new course of studies.

Special Features. —1. *Centre of Commercial Education* : As the first institution of Commerce of its kind in the country the College commands a considerable influence in the sphere of commercial education. The Principal of the College is *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Commercial Schools in the Bombay State and also represents commercial education on the S.S.C. Board. In the former capacity the Principal also conducts the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificate Examinations. This links up the College with the entire system of commercial education in the State. Short-hand and Typewriting tests are also held at the College on behalf of the Government.

2. *Courses of Study.*—The College primarily provides for the courses leading up to the B.Com., M.Com. and Ph.D. degrees of the Bombay University. The total number of students enrolled for these courses in 1956-57 is classwise as follows :

No. of registered candidates :

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| F.Y. Com. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 379 |
| Inter. Commerce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 369 |
| Junior B.Com. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 327 |
| Senior B.Com. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 331 |
| Junior M.Com. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 |
| Senior M.Com. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 |
| Ph.D. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |

Besides these University courses the College also prepares and examines candidates enrolled for the Sydenham College Diplomas in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice, classes for which are held in the evening, and the Government Diploma in Public and Business Administration classes for which are held in the afternoon. The duration of the course for the first two courses is two years, while that of the third course is three years. The number of students enrolled for these courses in 1956-57 is as follows :

| | Junior | Senior | Total |
|--|----------|----------|-------|
| 1. Diploma in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice | 151 | 84 | 235 |
| 2. Diploma in Accountancy only | 172 | 78 | 250 |
| 3. Diploma in Secretarial Practice only | 30 | 14 | 44 |
| | 1st Year | 2nd Year | |
| 4. Diploma in P. and B. A. .. | 124 | 57 | 181 |

3. *The Library.*—The Library of the College is widely recognized for its select and good collection of books on the various subjects taught at the College. The total number of volumes is approximately 18,953. It provides a service not only to the present and past students and staff of the College, but also to other institutions engaged in research.

4. *Social Life.*—Besides the students' Union, the College has a number of other specialised associations which organize a round of activities throughout the year. A distinctive feature of these activities is the collection of funds every year for the Poor Students' Relief Fund which has now built up a *corpus* fund of Rs. 15,000/-.

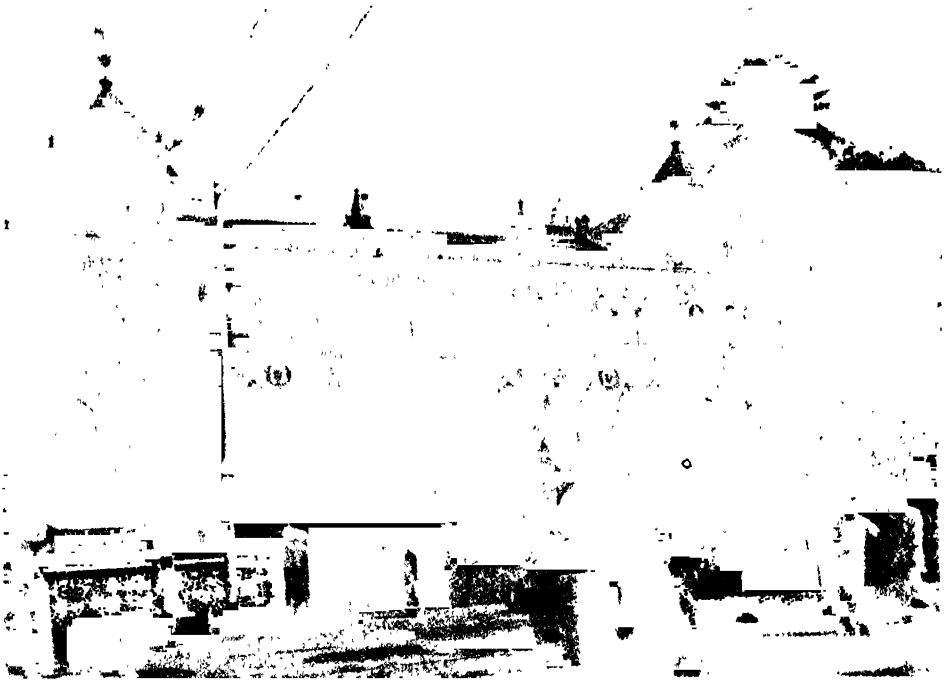
5. *Co-operative activities.*—The College has a co-operative stores which is now over 35 years old. The annual turnover of the stores last year was Rs. 14,950. A co-operative canteen, the Jagdish Gupta Aharika, named after a past student is also making steady progress.

7. Secondary Training College



The Secondary Training College, Bombay, was started in January, 1906, with Mr. J. Nelson Fraser as its first Principal. This was the first Training College for Secondary Teachers in the Bombay Presidency (as it was known then). Its aim was to train teachers in Government High Schools and aided schools. In the initial stages graduates as well as undergraduates, numbering 30 in all, used to be admitted to the College every year. The students were selected with great care. The Elphinstone High School was used as the sole Practising

School and the students did all their practice-teaching in this school. The college and the school were located in the same building.



Secondary Training College

In Mr. Fraser's time great emphasis was placed on practical teaching work and on methods of teaching the various school subjects. It was during his time that the Direct Method, of teaching English was introduced and teachers trained systematically to use it. Later on Mr. P. C. Wren who acted in the leave vacancy of Mr. Fraser during the year 1909-10, systematised the principles of the Direct Method and set them out in his 'Direct Teaching of English' and 'A Teacher's Guide'. The D.P.I.'s report for 1909-10 states "This year a more important feature is being made of the Direct Method of Teaching English and the Principal

testifies that boys of St. III taught by this methods speak English more clearly and fluently and understand it more clearly than the average St. VII boy who has learnt it as a dead language."

2. A Board of examiners consisting of the staff of the College and Educational Inspectors used to conduct an examination in Theory and Practice of Teaching at the end of the academic year for the award of the diploma (which came to be known as S.T.C.D.) to the successful candidates.

3. In the year 1920, the College was affiliated to the University of Bombay and the first examination for the B.T. degree took place in 1923. In those days the examination in Theory Part I used to be held at the end of the year of training and that in Teaching Part II a year later, after the teachers had taught for a year in their respective schools.

4. The first Principal of the College, after it was affiliated to the Bombay University was Shri H. A. Sadarangani. He was succeeded by Mr. Hamley in 1924. In Principal Hamley's term of 6 years, the College systematised all its work and developed a varied programme of activities and the work of the training College began to be appreciated by the public at large. Principal Hamley believed implicitly in the value of teacher training. He used to say "True that teachers are born, not made, but I am convinced that born teachers get more from a rational course of training than the 'made teacher'." He took great interest in the service conditions of secondary teachers and was one of the founder-members of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association.

5. Principal H. V. Hampton, who succeeded Mr. Hamley in 1930, was associated with the College for a long period of nearly 12 years. In 1932 the College was reorganised and its strength expanded to 100 students. The College library was built up on a sound basis and the staff considerably strengthened.

6. During this period of 12 years, during one year of which Mr. S. S. Cameron acted as the Principal in the leave vacancy of Mr. Hampton, the main developments at the College were (a) a proper emphasis on the fundamental theoretical aspects of teacher education, such as a systematic study of Educational Psychology, Philosophy of Education and History of Education, (b) the use of Direct Method in the teaching of Sanskrit. (c) the inclusion of regional languages as special methods, which strangely enough were completely neglected until 1937 and (d) the introduction of the M.Ed. and Ph.D. degrees by research.

7. In 1930, the course of study was reduced to the duration of one year and the complete examination for the B.T. degree, in Part I as well as Part II, came to be held at the end of the year of training. This change was most welcome to the students, but it is doubtful whether, from the point of view of using the training in one's regular day to day work in the school, it was entirely desirable.

8. From the year 1936, other schools in the city besides the Elphinstone High School came to be used for practice teaching. Besides reducing the burden on the Elphinstone High School, this brought the College into contact with the city's schools and gave a touch of realism to the work of practice teaching. Later, when the Elphinstone High School was converted into a Technical High School, the number of schools for practice teaching was increased to make provision for the teaching of subjects like History, and the Second Language which were not included in the Technical Course.

9. In the year 1942 the College building being requisitioned by Government, the College was shifted temporarily to the newly constructed Government Law College Building. The College was housed in the Law College for four years during which period Mr. Syed Nurullah was the Principal. He built up the Report Section of the College Library and made the library fully suitable for research work. During his tenure, co-curricular activities, excursions and visits to schools and educational institutions, came to be included regularly as a part of the programme of work at the College and the scope of training was thus widened.

10. On Mr. Nurullah's being transferred as Deputy Director of Education, Kumari Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee was appointed Principal. She was the first woman to hold the post of the Principal of the College. She continued at the College for four years and during her tenure, the College Library was converted into an open shelf library and the library system improved in many ways. The members of the Staff were given an important share in the selection of books.

11. On her retirement in 1951, Kumari S. Panandikar was appointed the Principal. The main developments of the period of 1951-1956 are —(a) introduction of continuous teaching practice in place of the stray lessons method to make Practice Teaching more comprehensive and more realistic, (b) inclusion of courses in Child Guidance, Vocational Guidance, Visual Education, and Leather Craft as voluntary courses, (c) introduction of supervised library reading, (d) Building up of the Rotary Club Library which consists of sets of text-books which are shared by students in groups throughout the year.

12. In the year 1947 the Bombay University introduced the M.Ed. degree examination by papers and the Indian Institute of Education conducted M.Ed. Classes single-handed from 1948-1954. In the year 1954, the College started enrolling students for M.Ed. by papers and participating in the University scheme of Post-graduate work.

13. The college offers the following courses :—

B.Ed.—A course of the duration of one academic year in the Theory and Practice of Education.

M.Ed. (by papers)—A course of the duration of one academic year for full-time students and of two academic years for part-time students.

M.Ed. (by Thesis) } Which requires research to be done on a selected
 Ph.D. (by Thesis) } topic and embodied in the form of a thesis.

14. *Special Features.*—The College has a magnificent library which it does not only possess but encourages students to use actively. The library is of an open shelf type and contains more than 30,000 books and magazines of educational, as well as general interest. Students, when they join the College, are taken on a 'pilgrimage' to the library and shown the various ways of using it. They are then divided into groups and each group is assigned a particular time in the week for browsing in the library. Variety of educational books is set at the disposal of the groups. At the end of the term each student writes an essay on any one book of his choice. The professor in charge of the student also gets a chance to go through the book in order to evaluate the essay.

15. The Saturday Assembly is another interesting student-Professor activity when educational news is given and devotional and national songs are rendered before the whole college which meets with a feeling of love and unity in the hall, under the leadership of the Professor or the student who is conducting the assembly.

16. *Amenities to students.*—Besides the usual academic work of a Training College there is a large number of students' activities which have grown with the growing years. There is the student Gymkhana Committee which arranges tournaments, a large number of socials, debates, excursions etc. This is the main and important student body of the College through which the students organise their activities. There is a badminton court and a tennis court in the hostel of the College. Both these courts are used by the students and the members of the staff. The College provides hostel accommodation for 20 students. There is a growing demand for admission to the hostel. As for the women students, the college has no arrangements for their lodging or boarding.

17. In the field of sports teachers do find it difficult to compete with the younger students of Arts and Science Colleges. However, sportsmanship is shown by the students of the College when winning or losing a game; be it a game of cricket, volley ball or an inter-college badminton match.

18. *Stipends and Freeships.*—The College awards 25 stipends of Rs. 40 per month tenable for a period of nine months to deserving students studying for the B.Ed. Similarly 5 Freeships also are offered. These concessions are not, however, fully adequate to meet the need for help.

A Dakshina Fellowship has been instituted at the college, to be awarded to a student who ranks high in the B.Ed. examination and proceeds to read for the M.Ed.

19. *Other Activities.*—Besides the post-graduate work, one of the recent activities of the College is in the field of extension. It offers, through its Department of Extension Services, refresher courses, conferences, seminars, testing, library and advisory services to teachers in the field. It publishes Nwes-letters and brochures from time to time describing its extension work ; and publishing articles by teachers and Principals describing new experiments in the field of education.

The College still feels young and fresh to have new ambitions and new dreams. It is trying to cater to the whole personality of the teacher under training. Thus optional courses are devised like Craft Education, Vocational Guidance, Child Guidance, Visual Education, Social Education and Dramatics. Workshop methods are planned to enable students to work in groups and realise the value of democratic method of work. The College hopes to have more and more of these optional courses to help teachers find their places in multipurpose schools, basic schools and other experimental schools.

The College has an ambition to become a Research Centre in the near future. Already there are the M.Ed. and Ph.D. students working under the guidance of Principal Kumari S. Panandikar, Dr. K. S. Vakil and Dr. V. R. Gokhale. The College is striving to become a centre of activity for study and patient research on educational problems before it sees its Diamond Jubilee. Students of the College have carried out investigations on important problems and their findings are being used in various fields. Among these investigations the following may be mentioned as worthy of note.

List of Topics of Theses completed at the Institution

For the Degree of M.Ed.

1. Attainment Tests in Arithmetic (The Bombay Standardisation)—By Shri S. R. Gothivrekar.
2. Bilingualism in Education (with special reference to Bombay)—By Shri M. P. Vaidya.
3. Vocabulary (Marathi) Attainments—An inquiry into the Marathi Vocabulary Attainments of Children Five to Nine Years Old in the city of Bombay—By Shri S. R. Bhat.
4. The place of Mother-Tongue (Marathi) in Secondary Education with special reference to the Teaching of Composition—By Shri V. S. Chaubal.
5. Problems regarding the Introduction of Geometry in Secondary Schools—By Shri D. G. Kulkarni.
6. Survey of Mixed Hindu Secondary Schools in Bombay Division—By Shri M. S. Pendharkar.
7. A comparison of the Arithmetical Ability of Boys and Girls of Stds. I to IV of Secondary Schools.—By Smt. V. D. Agashe.

8. Group tests of Intelligence in Marathi for High School Children—By Smt. N. M. Samarth.
9. The Physical Condition of our School Children as revealed by an Analysis of Medical Inspection Reports of the Bombay City Secondary School Boys—By Shri F. S. Chothia.
10. Education of the Illiterate Adults in India (up to the census of 1941)—By Kum. C. S. Naik.
11. Primary Education in India—1931-41 (A comparative study)—By Shri V. N. Narawane.
12. The reproduction Vocabulary (in Marathi) of Children who have completed the Primary Course—By Shri U. R. Scolekar.
13. History of Institutions supported by Parsi Philanthropy and Enterprise in Education—By Shri F. H. Bana.
14. Intelligence and Intelligence Testing of Gujarati Children—By Shri N. N. Shukla.
15. English Language Text-books in our Schools—By Smt. P. M. Manohar.
16. The training of teachers in the Province of Bombay—By Shri G. R. Mandre.

For the Degree of Ph.D.

1. The Secondary School Curriculum in the Province of Bombay (A critical Analysis and Examination of its Basic, Present structure and Future Reconstruction)—By Shri S. R. Gothivrekar.
2. The Education of Women in the Province of Bombay—A Retrospect and Prospect—By Kum. C. H. Naik.

Men grow old and feeble with age, perhaps, but institutions when well guided, get stronger with age. Such then is the state of the Secondary Training College which is in its real Golden Age after having celebrated its Golden Jubilee at the beginning of the year.

8. Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College

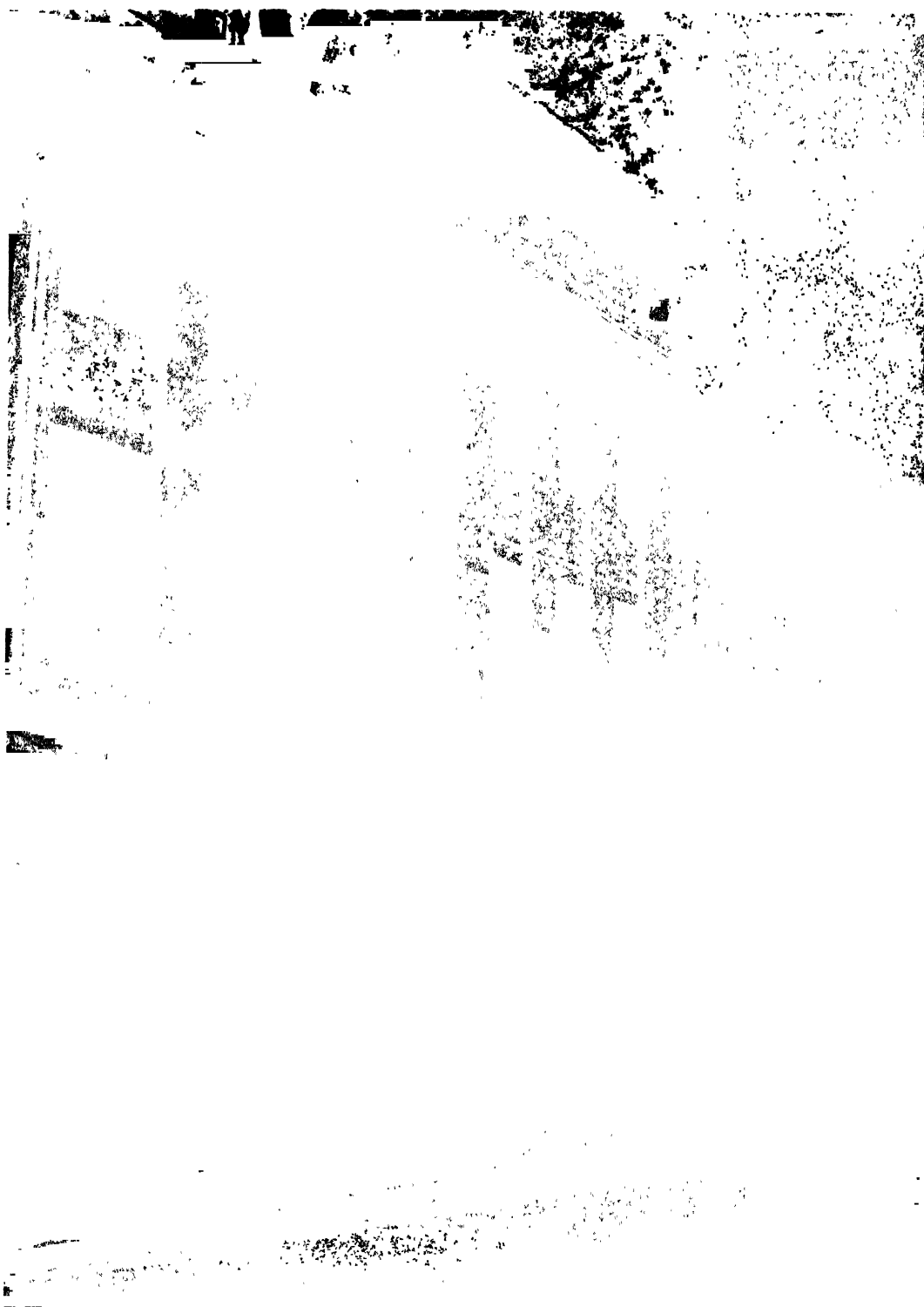


In 1907, under the Police Charges Act, the work of Medical Relief was entrusted to the Municipal Corporation. The Corporation then proceeded to formulate plans for developing the then existing hospital accommodation in the City. Soon after this there occurred the sad demise of His Late Majesty, King Edward VII, and a committee was formed by the people of Bombay to raise a fund, to be utilised for building a hospital in memory of the late King. The Secretaries of the Memorial Fund Committee offered the Corporation a sum of about rupees seven lakhs for constructing a Hospital in the North of Bombay with 220 beds. This sum included Rs. 1,20,655 received from the Secretaries of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund, on condition that one of the wards bore the name of Sir Currimbhoy and Rs. 1,00,000 from Shri Purshottamdas Mangaldas Nathubhoy for building of a ward to be named after his wife Bai Lilavati. A donation of Rs. 80,000 was received from the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed on condition that an Operation Theatre was named after the deceased. The balance of the Fund celebrating the visit to India in 1911, of King George V amounting to Rs. 52,000 was also handed over to the Corporation for reserving beds and naming a ward after His late Majesty. Government contributed a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs towards the construction of the hospital and gave an indirect contribution of about one lakh of rupees by allowing a rebate of 2·5% on the cost of construction of the hospital which was undertaken by its Public Works Department. The total cost of the construction and equipment of the hospital, including the price of the land, came to Rs. 52,91,915/-. After adding a new Nurses' Home, bungalows for the Dean, Assistant Dean etc. the cost now amounts to about Rs. 60 lakhs. The annual cost of maintaining the institution now comes to about Rs. 25 lakhs.

While the plans for constructing a hospital were in progress, the Trustees of the Estate of the late Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas, among whom were such eminent citizens as the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the late Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, the late Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the then Advocate General, the Hon'ble Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, offered to the Municipal Corporation, Government Loan Notes of the face value of Rs. 12,00,000 (which was subsequently increased to Rs. 14,50,000) in 3·5 per cent, for endowing a medical college in connection with the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The endowment was made under the following conditions :—

(a) That the College should be established in connection with, and be attached to, the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

(b) That the College should be affiliated to the University of Bombay and proper provision should be made therein for giving instruction to the highest medical degree of the University.



(c) That the Corporation should provide the necessary buildings, and equip the college with all necessities for giving proper instruction.

(d) That the Corporation should ever afterwards maintain the College and defray the necessary recurring expenditure for the purpose.

(e) That the Professors and Teachers to be employed at the College should all be properly independent Indian Gentlemen not in Government service.

(f) That the College should be named the "Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College."

It was indeed a far-sighted gift, when the need for medical men in India was very keenly felt, and a large number of students could not get admission at the Grant Medical College, then the only medical college in the Presidency.

The Corporation did not lose any time in accepting this munificent offer and in due course the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College was constructed and equipped at a cost of Rs. 18,96,132. Later a Badminton Court was added to the College building and the total cost now amounts to about Rs. 20 lakhs. A male students' hostel and a lady students' hostel were also built at a cost of Rs. 3,29,172 and Rs. 83,490 respectively.

The Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College was started in June 1925 and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital in February 1926 with Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P. as the Dean.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S. who was then a councillor of the Municipal Corporation and for some time its President did yeoman service in piloting the schemes of these institutions through the various stages and bringing them to completion.

MUSEUMS

(a) *Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai Pathological Museum*:—A separate Museum building to the east of the College building and connected with it by a covered corridor has been constructed out of a donation of Rs. 1,10,000 in Government Promissory Notes given by the Trustees of the late Seth Jamnadas Lallubhai Charities in the year 1934. It houses Pathological exhibits and specimens pertaining to Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, etc.

(b) *Anatomy Museum*.—Anatomical specimens are divided into two sections which are housed in two separate halls in the main college building. One is meant primarily for students reading for the medical examinations and the other consists mostly of biological specimens illustrative of Comparative Anatomy and Embryology for students taking Anatomy for the Science degrees.

ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

Since the foundation of these institutions, two more hospitals have been constructed in their immediate neighbourhood viz. (1) The Nowrosjee Wadia

Maternity Hospital (1927) with 150 beds and a well organised Ante-natal department, and (2) The Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children (1929) with 126 beds and a solarium. Both these hospitals are utilized for the instruction of the College students. These Hospitals owe their origin to the munificence of the Wadia Brothers, Sir Ness Wadia and Sir Cusrow Wadia, who have donated in all the princely sum of Rs. 40,42,865, towards their construction and equipment and to provide an endowment Fund towards the cost of their maintenance. The Government of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation for Greater Bombay have contributed the sum of Rs. 4,73,342/-, each, towards the construction and equipment of the former hospital and they also contribute an annual recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 for its maintenance. For the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital, the Bombay Municipal Corporation contributed the sum of Rs. 7 lakhs towards its construction and equipment. For the maintenance of this hospital they also contribute the sum of Rs. 90,000 each year.

The administration of the college and the K. E. M. Hospital is in charge of the Dean who is responsible to the Municipal Corporation for Greater Bombay for their efficient management.

All the abovementioned expenditure on the College, Hostel, Museum and Hospital buildings, and their initial equipment as detailed above is inclusive of various donations, amounting to about Rs. 31 lakhs received towards the cost of their construction in various years. The rest of the cost was met from the Municipal Funds.

AFFILIATION

An application for the affiliation of the College to the University of Bombay was made on March 25, 1925. The Senate recommended to Government in July 1925 the affiliation of the College provisionally, subject to certain conditions, for a period of eighteen months from June 1925, in the Faculty of Medicine for the course of study prescribed for the Intermediate M.B.,B.S. examination. Government were pleased to notify their 'sanction' to the Senate's recommendation by Government Resolution No. 3732 of September 3, 1925. The College and Hospital were formally opened by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Colonel Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay on January 22, 1926.

Later, a local committee appointed by the Syndicate, visited the institutions and recommended that the institutions be permanently affiliated. The Senate at its meeting held on July 10, 1926 recommended to the Government the permanent affiliation of the College for the course of studies of M.B.,B.S. degrees. The Government accorded their sanction thereto, *vide* Government Notification No. 3732 of August 31, 1926.

Another local enquiry committee in their report of January 29, 1927 recommended that Seth G. S. Medical College and K. E. M. Hospital be recognised for post-graduate medical degrees and diplomas, with retrospective effect from February 15, 1926. The Senate, on April 2, 1927 sent their recommendations to the

Government, who gave their approval *vide* Notification No. 3732 of the Education Department of June 4, 1927. Thus these institutions were recognised for the Post-Graduate Medical Degrees and Diplomas from February 15, 1926, the date on which the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients. In the same year 1927, the Hospital was recognized as a training centre for the Probationer Nurses by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association.

In 1930, the College was affiliated to the University of Bombay for the course of study in Human Anatomy and Embryology and Animal Physiology and Microbiology for the B.Sc. degree. In the same year recognition was accorded to certain tutorial and Resident Medical posts held at this College and Hospital by the University of London for its examinations, for the degrees of M.D. and M.S., and by the Conjoint Board, London, for their diplomas in Ophthalmology and in Ear, Nose and Throat.

The College is affiliated to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay for all its examinations.

The Hospital is keeping pace with the modern developments in the Medical Science and with a view to providing medical relief on the most advanced lines the following new departments have been added to the hospital in recent years.

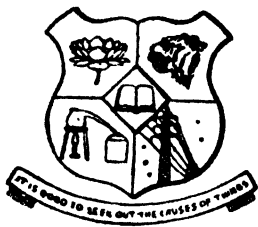
- (1) Neuro-Medicine and Neuro-Surgery Departments.
- (2) Physiotherapy Department.
- (3) Occupational Therapy Department.

With a view to promoting research work a Research Society has been started at the hospital with the help of the funds collected at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the institutions held in 1951.

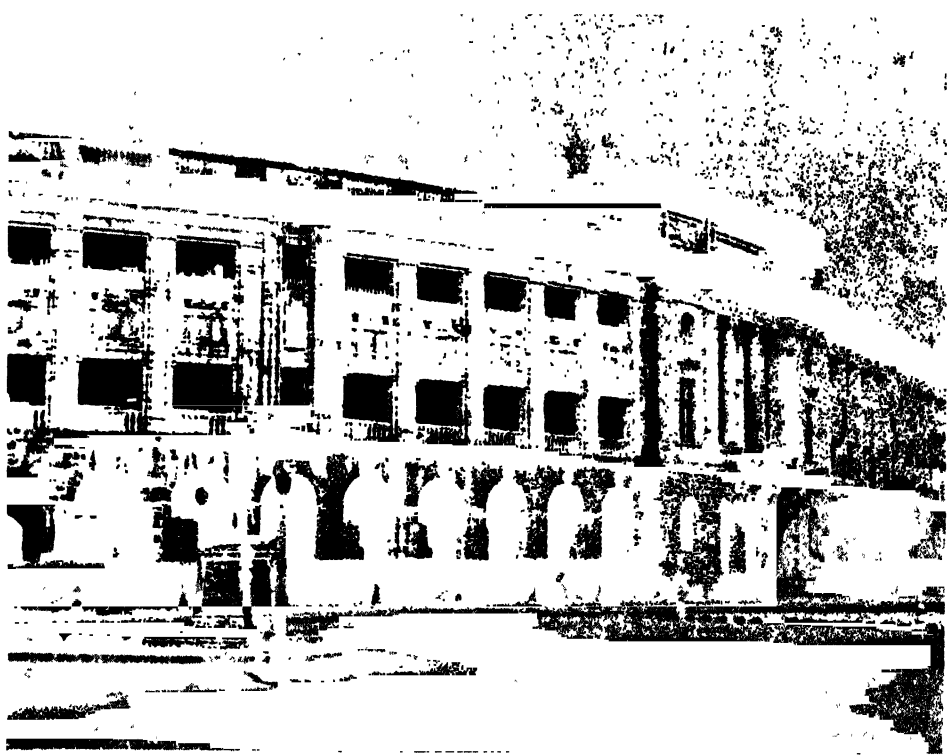
A large amount of research work is being conducted at the college also with funds provided by such bodies as the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the University etc. These research activities have naturally provided a good field for study for post-graduate students in various subjects. There is a good library at the College which has been enriched by munificent donations from Dr. P. C. Bharucha and Trustees of the estate of Dr. A. P. Bacha. The library is well able to meet the needs of the undergraduate and post-graduate students and the teaching staff of the institutions.

Extra-curricular activities of the students are encouraged in every way. There is a good Gymkhana conducted by the representatives of the students and the college students are encouraged to take active part in various tournaments. A spacious play-ground has been provided for the students on which a Stadium-cum-Pavilion has been built at a cost of about Rs. 1,00,000 which was donated by Dr. N. A. Purandare, M.D., F.C.P.S., F.R.C.O.G.

9. Institute of Science



The establishment of the first institutions in India for higher education in science owe their existence to the vision, initiative and generosity of earnest Indian philanthropists who, recognizing the beneficial results of the impact of science on the West, were inspired to provide similar opportunities for Indian students, to do scientific work of an eminent order. The munificent donations of such public-spirited men made possible the creation of highly-equipped and well-staffed institutions, which provided specialized conditions for research and which differed somewhat in scope and calibre from the colleges affiliated to the Universities. One such institution was the Institute of Science, Bombay.



Institute of Science, Bombay

Though formally opened in 1924, the history of the Institute goes back almost to the beginning of the century. It was in 1903 that Dr. Mackichan, in his address to the Convocation of the University of Bombay, stressed the importance of scientific research and pleaded for the establishment of an institution devoted to science in Bombay. A short time later, Dr. Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., in a letter to the Government of Bombay, also demonstrated the necessity for the advancement of science in Bombay and for the establishment of an institution similar in its objectives to the one recommended by Dr. Mackichan.

About this time the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, later Lord Sydenham, took the initiative towards bringing to fruition all these proposals. He issued an appeal for funds for the purpose of establishing an institute of science in Bombay and the response to his appeal was both generous and immediate. The late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., pioneered the project by donating Rs. 3,25,000/- for the building of the Institute and Rs. 4,00,000/- for a Public Hall. An additional endowment of Rs. 75,000/- was made by him for the maintenance of the Hall. The late Sir Jacob Sassoon made the princely donation of Rs. 10,00,000/- and the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim likewise generously donated Rs. 4,50,000/- out of which Rs. 1,00,000/- was reserved for establishing scholarships for deserving Muslim students of the Institute. The Library was built from a donation of Rs. 2,25,000/- from the late Sir Vasanji Trikumji Mulji after whom it was named. The total amount collected for the building of the Institute was Rs. 25,00,000/- out of which an amount of Rs. 5,00,000/- was contributed by the Government of Bombay from provincial funds.

The building was designed by Mr. Wittet, F.R.I.B.A., the consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, and the foundation stone was laid by Lord Sydenham on the 5th of April, 1911. His Majesty George V, the King-Emperor, during his visit to India, was pleased to allow the word 'Royal' to be associated with the name of the Institute.

The work of construction was completed by 1915, but the building could not be utilized for the legitimate purpose for which it was meant till some years later. As the first World War was in progress at that time, the building was requisitioned for a Hospital which was called the Gerard Freeman Thomas Hospital, in memory of the elder son of Lord Willington who was killed in the War. Even after the termination of hostilities, the building could not be utilized for educational purposes, as certain other offices were housed in it. The University Department of Sociology, founded in 1919, was also accommodated in a part of the spacious building.

In 1920, the whole building, with the exception of two floors of the east wing, was handed over to the Education Department and the formal opening of both the Royal Institute of Science and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall was made on the 27th of March, 1920, by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson.

The building of the Institute of Science has three wings. The west and south wings run along Mayo Road, while the east wing faces Mahatma Gandhi Road. The Cowasji Jehangir Hall is situated at the junction of these two roads. Both the Institute and the Hall are planned along the same solid lines and are beautiful in the simplicity of their design. On entering through the main portals of the Institute, one is struck by the majestic marble statue of the founder, Lord Sydenham and the wide main staircase surmounted by a huge dome. The interior of the Institute is plain, with wide verandahs running along one side of the rooms in all the wings.

The first Principal of the Institute was the late Dr. C. J. Fox who was also Professor of Chemistry. Under his able guidance and with the close co-operation of his colleagues, the laboratories were soon equipped for teaching in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology for the Intermediate Science and B.Sc. classes and for conducting research in these subjects for the M.Sc. degree. The teaching of Mathematics was at that time shared by members of the staff of Elphinstone College and the Institute. Later, when the Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees were instituted by the University of Bombay, students were also registered for these degrees. In 1937, the Intermediate Science classes were transferred to Elphinstone College.

For the first two years, students appearing for examinations of the University were registered and sent up as students of Elphinstone College. But within two years, temporary affiliation was granted to the Institute, while permanent affiliation was granted to it in 1938.

About the year 1938, Government decided to appoint distinguished scientists as Honorary Professors of the Institute, a practice which is continued till the present day. These Honorary Professors keep in close contact with the investigations carried out in the various departments. They also act in an advisory capacity, and the Institute is able to derive benefit from the fruits of their mature experience and knowledge.

After the transfer of power from Britain to India, the word 'Royal' was dropped from the name of the Institute. The official name is now "The Institute of Science." The Institute also shared fully in post-war developments. The additional department of Biochemistry was organised in June 1949 and now students for the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in Biochemistry are admitted to the Institute. In 1953, the Institute was recognised by the Government of Bombay as an institution somewhat different from the other Government colleges. A Director was appointed in place of the Principal, and additional posts of Professors and Associate Professors were sanctioned. Courses by papers for the M.Sc. degree in Physics and Chemistry were introduced in 1953, and in Botany and Zoology in 1956. The Institute has also been included in the developmental projects of the Second Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000/- has been sanctioned for the further development of the different departments.

The Library is adequately stocked with books on scientific subjects and, in addition, subscribes to a large number of scientific journals in the various branches of science. The Institute also has a centrally administered Stores. The Workshop, which started from a small beginning has expanded considerably with the help of grants sanctioned by Government from time to time and is able to cater for the simpler requirements of the Institute, in the way of apparatus and repairs. Both the Stores and the Workshop are housed in the basement of the Institute. A small botanical garden provides some of the specimens for the practical classes in Botany. Spacious rooms are allotted as common rooms for the men and women students where amenities for indoor games are available. Though there is no

hostel solely for students of this institution, the Government Hostels at Bandra, the Telang Memorial Hostel at Churchgate and the Government Women's Hostel at Marine Drive adequately serve the needs of students requiring accommodation.

Till 1954 there was a common gymkhana for the students of Elphinstone College and the Institute of Science, but for the past two years, the Institute has its own gymkhana and participates independently in all the sports activities of the University.

The Philosophical Association with a member of the staff as Chairman and student representatives on the committee, undertakes the arrangement of all social functions, competitions and tournaments and the organization of lectures by eminent scientists. In addition, practically every department of the Institute has its own colloquium, or seminar under the auspices of which, popular talks, lectures, discussions on scientific topics and excursions to places of scientific interest are arranged. The N.C.C. is well-represented in the Institute. This is the only institution in which there are all three wings—Army, Navy and Air—each with a member of the staff in charge.

The Institute, with its departments of Physics, Chemistry, Biochemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics, is the only teaching and research Institute in pure sciences in Western India. The teaching staff of each department comprises Professors, Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers and Demonstrators. In some of the departments, Associate Professors and Research Assistants are also on the staff. All the senior members of the staff and a few junior members are recognised as post-graduate teachers of the University. A number of them are Fellows of learned Societies.

The total number of students is 467, of which about 176 are registered for the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees by research. The Government of Bombay has allotted some Fellowships and has created a few Research Scholarships to enable deserving research students to get some respite from financial worries during their period of study. The Government of India has granted a few scholarships to the Institute. Several research schemes, sponsored by the Central Government, Provincial Government, UNESCO and other research organisations are being carried out in the laboratories. The Institute also cooperates with other scientific institutions engaged in similar work and has undertaken investigations of industrial problems.

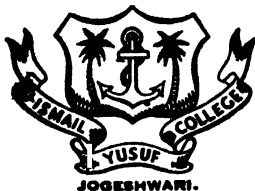
During the thirty-six years of its existence and under the direction of the past Principals—Principal C. J. J. Fox (1921-1925), Principal A. N. Meldrum (1925-1931), Principal T. S. Wheeler (1931-1938), Principal G. R. Paranjpe (1938-1946) Principal Mata Prasad (1946-1953) and Dr. F. R. Bharucha, Director (1953-1956) and the present Director Dr. D. V. Bal, the Institute has made considerable progress and has amply justified the original policy of its founders. In order to interest the public in science, a number of demonstrations and exhibitions have been arranged, which have proved extremely popular. The Institute is now universally

recognised as an important centre of post-graduate training and research. In the Institute, the undergraduate is initiated into habits of thought and work necessary to a research worker, while post-graduate students and members of the staff are engaged in carrying out original investigations. The annual output of original papers published in scientific journals both in India and abroad, is considerable.

Some of the past and present members of the staff have been recognized as foremost in their subjects in India, which has been evidenced by their election as Sectional Presidents in their respective subjects at the Indian Science Congress. In Physics Dr. N. R. Tawde and Dr. K. R. Dixit, in Chemistry, Dr. Mata Prasad, Dr. R. C. Shah and Prof. S. M. Mehta, in Botany, Prof. R. H. Dastur and in Zoology Prof. P. R. Awati and Dr. D. V. Bal have held the office of Presidents of their respective sections in past years. Some members of the staff have also been invited to act on committees of international organizations.

What has been accomplished so far can still be regarded as spade work. With the additional facilities now available much more can be accomplished. There is no doubt that with the good-will and co-operation of the staff and students the Institute will, in the coming years, go from strength to strength and will be able, by the scientific research carried out in it, to take its full share in the development and progress of the nation.

10. Ismail Yusuf College



The Ismail Yusuf College, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1954, is in many ways a unique institution. It is not just one of the many colleges in Bombay. It has a distinct atmosphere, its special subjects, and characteristically picturesque surroundings. Though it owes its existence to the princely donation of 8 lakhs of rupees made by Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Kt., as far back as 1914 for the higher education of Muslims, the Ismail Yusuf College has, right from the beginning, been a cosmopolitan, not a "segregate", institution where the young men and women of different communities learn to live and work together in perfect harmony and mutual trust during the most impressionable years of their lives. While the College provides a large number of scholarships to enable the poorer Muslim students to have the benefit of higher education, and while it specialises in classical Arabic and Persian and Islamic studies—subjects which took their place in the academic life of England as far back as 1632 and which have been introduced only in comparatively recent years in this country—the College is a full-fledged Arts and Science Government College whose portals are open to all who seek an all-round university education. Under the wise guidance of its first Principal, Dr. Bazlur Rehman, a man of wide sympathies and broad vision, the College had laid well and truly the foundations of a broad-based cosmopolitanism and humane culture. Even during the most trying days of communal tension the serene atmosphere of this institution

was unclouded by any communal bitterness. Today the College has expanded into a model institution catering to the ever-increasing educational needs of the Northern suburbs of Bombay. In the words of Shri B. G. Kher it has always been "a miniature of the greater India to be."



Ismail Yusuf College

Situated on a palm-girt hillock on the outskirts of Greater Bombay, the College has idyllic surroundings which combine rural charm with urban amenities. The College building which is built in the style of Bijapur architecture is one of the best buildings of its kind. Even the smallness of the College has been its strength. Its limited numbers naturally provide unlimited opportunities of contact between the teacher and the taught. Despite the distance from Bombay, the enterprising College Union has provided a platform to men as varied and eminent as Netaji Bose, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Pandit Nehru, Justice Chagla, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri Morarji Desai, Dr. M. R. Jaykar and Shri V. K. Krishna Menon. Unlike the other colleges, it is self-contained ; it is lucky enough to have a campus that accommodates its hostels, its spacious playgrounds, gymkhana, gymnasium and N.C.C. headquarters. The College activities, however, are not restricted to its campus. It has tried to foster inter-Collegiate contacts by organizing competitions in elocution and dramatics in English and Urdu. The *per capita* expenditure was very high at one time. But in 1953 B.Sc. classes were started, thanks to the initiative and drive of Shri Dinkerrao Desai, the then Minister of Education. This has paradoxically enough reduced the *per capita* cost by

swelling the numbers. Stepping into adulthood, significantly enough, on the eve of the Centenary of the University, the College bids fair to march from strength to strength.

The College provides a wide choice of subjects. It is affiliated to teach Arts and Science courses up to M.A. and M.Sc. standards. The College admits students for the B.A. special courses in English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, History, Economics and Philosophy. For the M.A., students are admitted for English, French, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Marathi, Urdu, Gujarati, History, Economics, Philosophy, Islamic Culture and Mathematics. This is the only College teaching Arabic up to the B.A. standard. The College has an excellent library for Oriental studies in general and Islamic Culture in particular. On the Science side there is provision for B.Sc. courses in Principal Chemistry and Mathematics and Subsidiary Botany and Physics. Students doing M.Sc. by research in Chemistry are also admitted to this College.

It also provides a full-blooded extra-curricular training. Over and above the Union and the associations for different subjects, there is a Hostel Parliament which serves as a training ground for a democratic way of life. The College runs a Wall-Paper which has won high commendation from professional journalists. It has a College magazine, appropriately styled *The Palms*, which has been a "mirror and monitor of the College." It promotes intellectual curiosity among the undergraduates by means of extra-mural lectures given by its Professors every Tuesday. Its games are organized on the basis of 'Houses' and foster team-spirit, healthy rivalry and sportsmanship. Recently, a system of moral tutorials has been started to give the students effective, personal care and guidance. In a word, the College aspires to train the body, mind and spirit in idyllic surroundings far from the din and bustle of the over-crowded Bombay.

In these 27 years, which have been years of quiet preparation, of the laying of sound traditions, and firm foundations, the College has shown considerable promise. Its students have distinguished themselves at the University Examinations, particularly in Oriental subjects (which are its forte) by bagging 'firsts' and prizes year after year. Its Old Boys have gone out of its portals to become Collectors, Assistant Secretaries to Government, Members of Legislature, professors, lawyers, doctors, politicians. It has even contributed a Bishop in Bishop Parmar. It had on its staff an All India Tennis Champion in Mr. E. V. Bobb and a brilliant orator in Professor Correia-Afonso. It has taken the lead in organizing students' camps for work in connection with community projects. It contributed the Commandant and a Deputy Commandant and a large batch of enthusiastic students to the Labour and Social Service Camps organized by the Bombay University. The promise of these years makes one look forward to many years of useful service to the country by this College, which springing from the desire of a munificent donor for the higher education of his co-religionists, has developed into a full-fledged institution catering to the needs of the entire society.

11. Ramnarain Ruia College

Origin & Development:



Realising the need for an Arts and Science College to satisfy the growing demand for higher education in the city of Bombay, the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona, established this College in 1937. The House of Ruias gave a generous donation of two lakhs of Rupees, in recognition of which the College is named after the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai Ruia. The College was permanently affiliated to the University of Bombay in 1940. Starting with a small number of 267 students in 1937, it has on its rolls now well over 2,700 students. In order to meet the demand of more space, consequent on the increase in strength, extensions were added to the main building in 1948.



Ramnarain Ruia College

Courses of Studies.—The College conducts courses leading to the degree of B.A. in English, French, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History, Economics and Mathematics and to the degree of B.Sc. in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. It also enrolls students for the M.A. and M.Sc. degree courses by Papers in the above subjects. In addition, it provides instruction for the course of the Diploma in Teaching (T.D.). Facilities for research leading to the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees in History, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany and for the Ph.D. degree in Philosophy and Chemistry are provided by the College.

Students' Activities.—In order to foster the spirit of corporate life, the students are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities through various College Associations and Societies. These comprise the Literary Associations, the History and Economics Association, the Philosophical Society, the Science Association and the College Debating Union. Programmes of these associations include activities like debates, elocution contests, essay competitions and lectures by distinguished persons. Besides this, the Literary Associations conduct their own wall-papers. All the associations are managed by the students themselves under the guidance of their professors.

The College Gymkhana conducts outdoor and indoor games and sports. Each game or group of games is managed by a sub-committee which includes a member of the staff as Chairman and an elected student as Secretary. To improve the standard in various fields, coaching is provided in all the major games and to encourage young talent, sports scholarships are awarded to students who distinguish themselves in their respective fields.

N.C.C.—The College has one Company attached to the 3rd Bombay Battalion N.C.C. with five officers and about 140 cadets.

The College has a Social Service League which concerns itself with activities for the benefit of the larger public such as collection of funds for charities, *shram-dan* and other types of welfare work.

The Students' Mutual Aid Fund Association is an organization which helps needy students with books and examination fees. It is noteworthy that it is conducted by the students themselves under the supervision of a few members of the staff. The fund is collected by way of donations, screening of pictures and staging plays and variety entertainment programmes. This organization has recently started a book-bank for collecting text-books from students proceeding to the higher class and for issuing them to needy students.

Library.—The College has a fairly well stocked library with about 40,000 volumes. It subscribes to many journals of learned societies. The study room attached to the library accommodates about 200 students. Reading facility for students is available in the library between 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. The library is kept open till 9 p.m. during the period immediately preceding the examinations.

Hostels.—The College Hostels are housed in two buildings owned by the S. P. Mandali and situated at Koliwada where accommodation for about 114 students is available. The hostel mess is managed by the students themselves.

A Sports' Pavilion has recently been built, incorporating an indoor badminton court and a spacious hall for other indoor games like Table-tennis.

Sports.—The College has done fairly well in Inter-Collegiate tournaments, having won the Minor Games Championship successively for ten years and the Badminton Cup eight times in the last ten years. Besides, the College has won the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Championship Trophy twice and the Football Cup once. It is a matter of pride to the College that India's Number One in Badminton, Mr. Nandu Natekar, is a student of this College.

Special Features.—(1) The College has a scheme of weekly tests in all the major subjects for the First Year and Intermediate Classes. These tests have helped the students to maintain the habit of regular studies and have to some extent improved their performance at the College and University Examinations. A scheme of tutorials has been introduced for the B.Sc. Classes as well.

(2) In addition to several endowed prizes and scholarships for proficiency in special subjects, the College distributes well over Rupees forty thousand every year by way of merit scholarships and free studentships.

(3) The College encourages study tours to places of historical interest and visits to centres of scientific and industrial importance.

(4) The College also deputes members of the staff to conferences and congresses of All India importance.

12. Khalsa College

The Khalsa College, with its imposing building in an ideal situation, is one of the most popular Institutions affiliated to the Bombay University, with regard to both academic and extra-curricular activities.



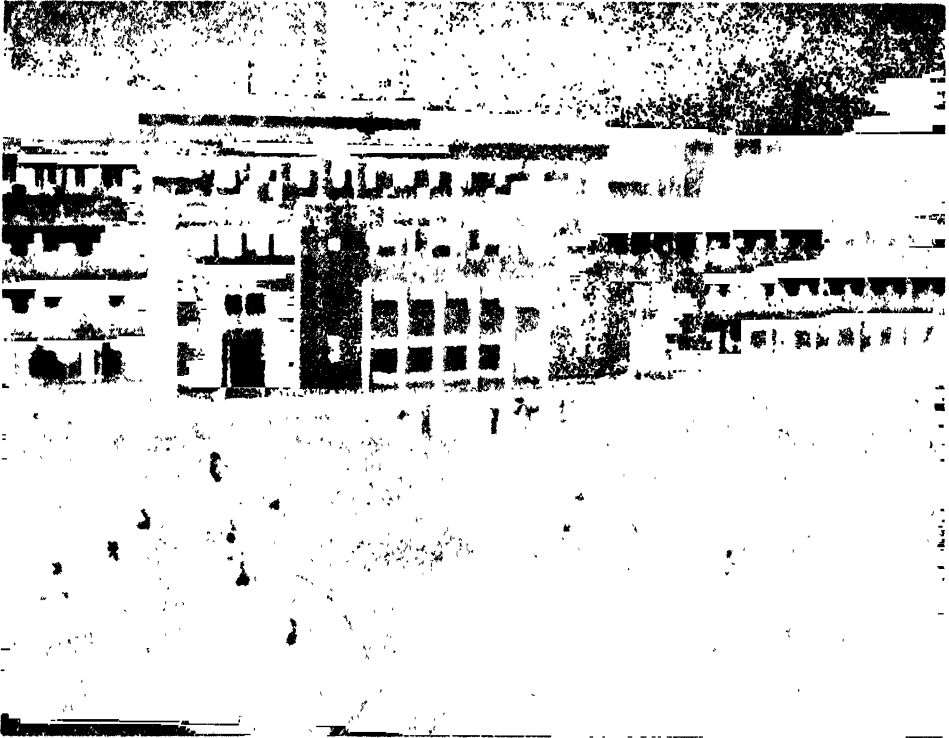
The College was founded in 1937 by the Gurdwara Committee of Shri Nankana Sahib, the birth place of Shri Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh Religion, and is now managed by the Executive Committee of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, an elected statutory body of the Sikhs in the Punjab.

The present strength of the students in the College is about 2,300, and provision is made for teaching Arts and Science subjects up to the M.A. and M.Sc. degrees.

Out of this total strength there are hardly 5% Sikh students. It is a matter of great pride that this College attracts students from all over India and provides a

common platform for students of different communities, provinces, religions and even different countries to create a healthy feeling of common fellowship and brotherhood. The teachers in this College are also drawn from different parts of India and play a prominent rôle in strengthening inter-provincial bonds of love and affection among the students.

The teacher and the taught believe in living up to the lofty and inspiring ideal expressed in the college motto " Essence of wisdom is the service of humanity."



Khalsa College

The College possesses a large number of well-ventilated lecture rooms, well-equipped science laboratories, a fairly big hall, a good library, common rooms for male and female students, a canteen and a newly built hostel accommodating about 100 students. There is a beautiful and well-maintained play-ground adjacent to the College and hostel buildings.

University Results.—Our results at the University examinations have been quite encouraging. In Inter. Science this year we secured 25 First Classes, in B.Sc. we got 6 First Classes and in the B.A. Examination one of our students topped the list in First Class in History and Politics. A fairly good percentage of the students joining Engineering and Medical colleges every year is drawn from this college.

Sports.—In the field of sports Khalsa College has been doing exceptionally well for the last four years. Year before last we broke the 26 years' old record of St. Xavier's College by winning the Athletic Championship Trophies both for Gents and Ladies in the Inter-Collegiate Competition of the Bombay University. Last year we were the Runners-up in the same Competition. One of our outstanding athletes captained the Bombay Team in the Inter-University Competitions last year. We have been runners-up for quite a number of years in Hockey as well as Foot-ball. In the Inter-Collegiate Table Tennis Tournament we reigned supreme for several years.

This year also the College has won the Inter-Collegiate Table Tennis Championship Trophy and the Football Championship Trophy of the Bombay University. The College Badminton team were the runners-up by a very narrow margin in the Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament of the Bombay University.

Other extra-curricular activities.—In the Inter-Collegiate Music and Dramatic Competitions, Khalsa College has been doing very well. We have talented artists who have made a mark and upheld our glorious traditions. One of our students was placed first in Instrumental Classical Music (Sitar) in the Inter-University Youth Festival held in New Delhi recently. We are the holders of Rehman Trophy and Mittal Trophy for English and Hindi Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Competitions. We ourselves conduct Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Competitions in English and Hindi.

N.C.C. activities.—Our cadets have done remarkable work in the training and social service camps held at various centres in India. We are thankful to the N.C.C. authorities for their active and whole-hearted encouragement and cooperation in sanctioning us a full company of 155 cadets with four Officers for our college. It is a matter of pleasure to record that last year we got a complete sub-troop of 30 Girl Cadets with one Lady Officer.

The Khalsa.—We publish a College Magazine, "The Khalsa," at the end of each term every year. It contains articles contributed by students and professors in English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada and Hindi Languages.

Students' Union and its activities.—At the beginning of every academic year, in the month of July, students hold classwise elections for forming a students' body of 18 elected members and 3 nominated members known as the Students' Union. These 21 members further elect two Joint Secretaries one each from the Arts and Science sides. The important activities of the Students' Union are as follows :—

1. *Social.*—(a) To organise picnics, visits to places of historical importance.
(b) To organise social service camps in the Community Project Areas.

2. *Cultural.*—To organise variety entertainments, film shows, music competitions and dramatic competitions.

3. *Literary*.—To organise debates, elocution competitions and essay competitions. To invite important personalities to deliver lectures on the current problems of our own country and the world. To publish once in each term the students' own magazine known as "The Khalsite" at their own cost and initiative.

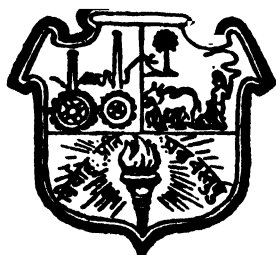
4. *General activities*.—To organise and conduct the Annual Social Gathering of the students and to hold Mr. & Miss Khalsa elections at the end of every academic year for electing the most popular male and female students.

To co-ordinate the activities of the following other Associations of the College :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Science Associations | (g) Music Circle |
| (b) History and Economics Association | (h) Dramatics Association |
| (c) Art and Culture Association | (i) Philosophy Association |
| (d) Marathi Mandal | (j) Sanskrit Association |
| (e) Gujarati Mandal | (k) Bharati Cultural Association |
| (f) Kannada Premi Mandal | (l) Hostel Social Circle |
| | (m) Hindi Association. |

Some Future Plans of Expansion.—The college authorities contemplate building a spacious Assembly Hall with up-to-date light and stage arrangements. They are also keen to raise the present Subsidiary Botany standard to Principal Botany in the B.Sc. Classes.

13. R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics

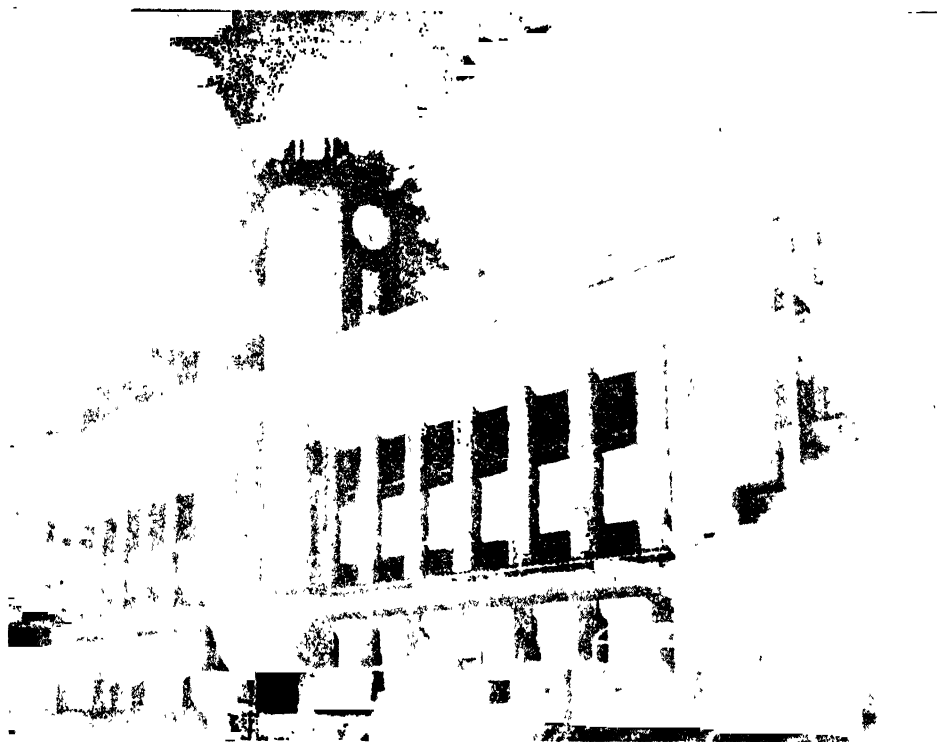


The Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona, established this College in 1941 in order to satisfy the growing demand for sound commercial education in the city of Bombay. The House of Podars donated a building costing about Rs. 1,46,000/- for the College.

The number of students admitted to the College went on increasing steadily from 180 in 1941 to 1,800 in 1945.

In 1945, the College decided to build a magnificent Students' Hall and a new Library. The cost of this new construction and of furnishing the Library and the Hall came to Rs. 3,25,000/-. The Library can accommodate 800 students at a time and contains an up-to-date collection of books on Commerce, Economics and allied subjects. It subscribes to a large number of periodicals and journals of Learned Societies.

The development was not confined merely to buildings and furniture. Special attention was given to improving the quality of teaching, and the results of the students appearing for various Examinations have been steadily improving. Several students of the College have also been successful at the Public Service Examinations, such as the Administrative and Police Service Examinations.



R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics

COURSES OF STUDIES

A. Degree Courses.—The College prepares students for the degrees of Bachelor of Commerce and Master of Commerce of the University of Bombay.

The special subjects taught for the B.Com. and M.Com examinations are the following :—

Bachelor of Commerce :

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Accountancy | 5. Public Finance and Administration |
| 2. Actuarial Science | 6. Statistics |
| 3. Banking | 7. Transport. |
| 4. Economics of Cotton | |

Master of Commerce :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Cost Accounting | 5. (a) Agricultural Co-operation |
| 2. Actuarial Science | (b) Co-operative Finance and Marketing |
| 3. Demography and Mortality investigations | 6. (a) Organisation of Industries |
| 4. (a) Quality Control | (b) Labour Administration |
| (b) Economic Statistics | 7. (a) Foreign Exchanges |
| | (b) International Banking. |

B. Diploma Courses.—*Government Diploma in Commerce and London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.*—In addition to the University courses, the College also conducts classes for the examinations in Diploma in Commerce awarded by the Government of Bombay and for the diploma awarded by the London Chamber of Commerce.

Students' Activities.—These are organised by the Students' Union of the College which conducts the extra-curricular activities of the College. The College Gymkhana conducts the Indoor and Outdoor sports activities. Promotion of team spirit and sportsmanship are the principal aims of these activities.

National Cadet Corps.—The N.C.C. is the best-organised extra-curricular activity of the College. The Principal and two professors are enrolled as officers and 128 students as cadets in the 3rd Bombay Bn., N.C.C.

Social Service Corps.—The College has a Social Service Corps which enlists students who are keen on taking part in Labour and Social Service Camps, in organising Community Projects, Vana Mahotsava, and other such activities likely to benefit Society at large.

Special Features.—(a) The College is governed by the Board and the Council of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona, which appoints its Life Members to manage the affairs of the College. The Life Members of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali are pledged to serve the cause of education on the principle of selfless service regardless of the emoluments offered to them.

(b) The College has a very well-organised Tutorial system. Apart from the usual tutorial classes where students meet the Tutors in batches of 25 to 50, some selected students are placed under the personal supervision and guidance of professors. Personal contact is thus established between the teacher and the student, which goes a long way towards building up a healthy relationship between the two. If the present teacher-student ratio of 1 : 35 at the College could be improved, it would be possible to extend the benefits of this special Tutorial System to students in the College.

(c) The College organises study tours to places of historical importance and Industrial visits to industrial centres.

(d) Since April 1953, the College has organised Students' Labour and Social Service Camps in every vacation. Seven such Camps have been held so far and the total number of teachers and students who have taken part in it are 20 and 425 respectively.

(e) Besides 14 prizes and medals awarded to students for general proficiency and proficiency in special subjects, the College distributes 10% of its income from fees as freestudentships to poor and deserving students provided that their progress is satisfactory.

14. Sophia College for Women

Sophia College



Sophia College was founded in 1910 with the inauguration of the "Home and Social Culture" Course. It was first affiliated to the University of Bombay for the Arts Course in 1941. The Governing Body of the College is the Governing Body of the Society for Higher Education of Women in India. Its day-to-day administration is in the hands of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, a world-wide Society for the education of girls. In June 1950, affiliation to the University was made permanent. As the number of Arts students increased from year to year the non-University "Home and Social Culture" Course had finally to be dropped in 1947.

In 1952 Science Courses were started, leading to the Intermediate Science Examination of the University. In the same year a new floor was added to one wing of the building in order to accommodate the increasing number of students, and now a hall—one worthy of the rest of the College—is under way.

The College has grown steadily since the beginning both in numbers and in the courses provided for the students: English, French, Philosophy, History and Economics for those who wish to concentrate on a "Special" subject, and a choice of English, French, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, History of Modern India, Principles of Economics, Psychology and Education for those who prefer a "General" Course.

The high percentages of Second Classes and Pass Classes at the various University Examinations each year have placed Sophia College among the three or four leading Colleges of the University from the academic standpoint.

One of the reasons for this high scholastic attainment is undoubtedly the comparative smallness of the classes. It is true that the number of students has grown from 29 in 1941 to nearly 700 in 1956, but even this is not such a large number when compared with many of the other colleges. The B.A. classes especially, remain of a size which makes individual attention and interest in each student possible for the professors. Indeed, the grateful appreciation of the students for

the personal interest of their professors and lecturers is one of the most rewarding signs of that family spirit which binds staff and students in one united whole. We might almost boast that this spirit of fellowship and co-operation has been greatly strengthened in these last years when ignorance of English or of Hindi has handicapped large numbers of our students on their entry into College. Beginners in Hindi are given help by the fortunate few who know it well, in the Hindi Beginners' Club. Seemingly numberless English tutorial groups work hard to reach at least passing standard. But often they achieve much more—an understanding and appreciation of the power of personal interest and co-operation to develop undreamt of capacities.



Sophia College

But education does not mean the mere passing of examinations, and the education of women in particular must be an all-round preparation for life. Hence there are many extra-curricular activities from which each one may choose according to her tastes and inclination. There is a well-stocked library building with spacious and airy reading-rooms and open access to the shelves. Students of the B.A. and Inter. Science Classes may take books out of the library. The "Library Service Committee" groups about 20 volunteers from the First year and Inter. Arts Classes who, in return for two hours of service each week, are privileged to take books home and to have first claim on new books coming into the library. Their "service" takes the form of helping with the shelving, cataloguing and mending of books and incidentally learning much valuable knowledge of library administration.

The International Relations Club, open to all B.A. students, meets once a week to discuss topics of current interest. It teaches members to take an intelligent interest in world affairs, thus broadening their mental horizons and sympathies.

The English Dramatic Association and the Hindi Dramatic Association group together those students interested in acting and elocution. Each year one big play is produced by the English Dramatic Association. This year it was 'The School for Scandal.'

The students have also competed regularly in the Inter-Collegiate Dramatic, Debating and Elocution Competitions and repeatedly won Trophies and individual prizes in all three branches, both in English and in Hindi.

We are glad to record the great development of interest in Hindi in the College which has become an Examining as well as a Teaching Centre for the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti. The growing enthusiasm for Hindi Dramatics and Elocution, the singing of the College Song in Hindi, the inauguration of the Hindi Cultural Society and finally the production of a full-length Hindi play "कुसुमकली," all bear witness to the place of honour Hindi holds in the College.

In the field of Sports the students have built up a fine record of trophies and victories in Inter-Collegiate Athletics and Hockey. Since December 1946 when we secured the "Lady Byramjee Gold Cup for Women" for the first time, we have been proud to win it six times. Students from Sophia have also been chosen each year to represent the University of Bombay at various Inter-University Athletics meets.—In 1950 four of the seven girls on the University team were from Sophia. In 1956 a Sophia student, Janet Pereira, captained the team and, as always, Bombay won the Women's Trophy. In Hockey, Sophia has made a name for itself. Our team has repeatedly been victorious in the Inter-Collegiate League and Knock-out Tournaments. As many as seven of the Sophia team were chosen for the Bombay University Women's Team for the Inter-University Tournament at Amritsar in 1955. In 1956 six of the team were selected from this College.

For the last three years a number of our students have volunteered for the Girls' Section of the University Students' Work Camps at Karjat and Kalyan, Bhandardhara and Pimpale. Last year, Sophia College sent all the members of the Camp Staff and more than half the student personnel.

In 1955 the National Cadet Corps for Girls was formed. Our Sub-Troop of 30 belongs to the 3rd Bombay Girls Troop, 2nd Bombay Battery, which includes women students from St. Xavier's, Wilson and Bhavan's Colleges, who have been meeting at Sophia College twice a week for their parades and lectures. There can be no doubt that the training received has helped to give expression to their desire for national service and has promoted a sense of responsibility and discipline among them.

The Sophia College Social Service Club was started in 1946. The organizing work of the Club is done by the Secretary under the direction of a resident member of the Staff. The most important activity of the Club is practical social service

among the children of a chawl close to the College, where year by year their activities have been increasing. Parents are contacted from time to time and boys and girls between the ages of five and fifteen are encouraged to come to the centre for organized games and needlework classes. Every morning about twenty children assemble with their mugs, and club-members distribute pasteurized milk sweetened with sugar. Some years ago, the club also opened a library for the College servants with a limited number of books, daily newspapers and magazines. As many of the day-students wished to do some social work the "Sophia College Sewing Circle for the Poor" was started in 1951. The majority of the members take sewing or knitting home with them and return the finished garments later. The clothes are then sent to the very poor in country districts. This form of service appeals to students whose parents will not allow them to do practical social service outside their homes.

On Independence Day 1955 a Social Service Scheme, approved by the Municipality of Bombay was inaugurated in one of the slums of Matunga. The work was started by Miss C. Galby, a trained nurse with much experience in Social Service. She is helped by the girls of the Institute of Social Service and by Sophia College students.

Sophia College is the only all-women's college affiliated to the University. In all the other colleges women form a minority, but here they form the totality of the student body. Consequently, they rightly feel, that it is *their* College, that they have full scope to express their ideas and show their initiative in the management of College functions and extra-curricular activities.

The growth and expansion of the College has in no way diminished its spirit and it is in the personal interest taken by the Principal and Staff in each student, together with a strong family feeling among the students themselves, that the secret of their loyalty and devotion to the College lies. True to its name of Sophia, that is "Wisdom," may all its members past, present and future, share in that wisdom which is "easily seen by them that love her and is found by them that seek her." This ideal is enshrined in the much loved College Song :

*For Wisdom stands Sophia's name
And sets our hearts with love af lame
O God free us from craven fear
And may we know that Thou art near.
We long to soothe all earthly pain
We pledge to Thee our might and main
Our hearts we offer Thee anew
Our lives shall stand for all that's true.
Thy wisdom shall direct our way
Thy love shall be our joy and stay
Our goal shall be true liberty
Our freedom founded first in Thee.*

15. Bombay Veterinary College

(FOUNDED 1886)

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE

In 1883, the Government of Bombay recognised the necessity of providing Veterinary Education in Western India, for training personnel to control outbreaks of epidemics in cattle and also render necessary Veterinary aid and decided to open a Veterinary College. To implement this object, a committee was appointed for submitting proposals. According to the recommendations of the Committee, the Government undertook to incur the initial and recurrent expenditure of the College and placed at the disposal of the College authorities the clinical facilities afforded by the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, established by Shri D. M. Petit as a wing of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Thus, the College was opened as a Government Institution on 2nd August 1886, in the Compound of the Hospital, having an area of 45,000 square yards.



Bombay Veterinary College

Control of the College.—The administration of the College was first placed in the hands of a Committee of Management. Later, it was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Agriculture. On the separation of the Veterinary Department from that of Agriculture, the Principal of the College

was placed in charge, and, in 1932, with the creation of the post of Director of Veterinary Services, the College was placed under his control.

Courses of Study.—At the beginning, there was a Diploma Course (G.B.V.C.) covering a period of three years. For sometime, matriculates were admitted; but since 1940 the minimum qualification for admission has been Inter. Science ('B' Group). In 1945, the College was affiliated to the University of Bombay. A course of study extending over a period of 4 years was instituted leading to the Degree of B.Sc. (Vet.). These graduates have facilities for obtaining the M.R.C.V.S. Diploma, after filling up only four terms, including the final examination. A few of our Graduates have availed themselves of this concession.

From 1889 to 1955, the College has sent out 1302 graduates of whom 1039 are Diploma holders (G.B.V.C.) and 263 Degree holders B.Sc. (Vet.). Some of these graduates have distinguished themselves in the professional field and have spread far and wide, to Ceylon, Federated Malaya States, Mauritius, East Africa, Zanzibar, Aden, Brazil and West Indies, while some have been employed as Professors in other Veterinary Colleges in India. A few of our graduates are holding Senior Commissioned Ranks in the Army. There are no unemployed graduates at present.

Every year forty students are selected from the Bombay State as government scholars on a monthly stipend of Rs. 40/- . In addition, they are also aided in buying their text-books and other necessary appliances, half the cost of which is borne by the Government.

In 1955, a batch of 46 students, selected by the Government of India for training in this Institution, was admitted, and a second shift was arranged for the benefit of these scholars. Four more Lecturers were also appointed to help the existing staff to cope up with the increased work.

Staff.—To start with, the College staff consisted of a Principal, three Indian Medical Officers and an English Farrier. When trained veterinary graduates became available in 1889, two of them were taken on the College staff. With the increase of admissions to the College, the staff had to be enlarged so much so that the present staff has a full complement, as shown below :—

1. The Principal, who is also the Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department and Chief Government Veterinary Surgeon.

2. *Anatomy Section* :—One Assistant Professor and Two Lecturers.

3. *Animal Husbandry and Dairy Section* :—One Professor, Two Assistant Professors and a Lecturer.

4. *Bacteriology Section* :—One Professor, an Assistant Professor and a Lecturer.

5. *Medicine Section* :—One Professor, an Assistant Professor and a Lecturer.

6. *Parasitology Section* :—One Professor and a Lecturer.

7. *Pathology Section* :—One Professor, An Assistant Professor and a Lecturer.

8. *Physiology Section* : One Professor and two Lecturers.

9. *Surgery Section* :—One Professor and Two Assistant Professors.

10. *Cattle Sterility Scheme* :— One Officer and Two Research Assistants.

Principals : Past and Present—

1. Mr. J. H. Steel, B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.J.P. : 1-7-1886 to 8-1-1891.

2. Major G. J. R. Rayment, F.R.C.V.S. : 15-4-1891 to 3-8-1891.

3. Lt.-Col. J. Brodie Mills, M.R.C.V.S., J.P. : 12-8-1891 to 3-6-1906.

4. Major F. Joslen, F.R.C.V.S. : 4-6-1906 to 28-5-1910.

5. Major K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., O.B.E., J.P. : 27-6-1910 to 31-3-1932.

6. Shri V. R. Phadke, G.B.V.C., J.P. : 1-4-1932 to 10-10-1937.

7. Shri M. Mohey Deen, M.R.C.V.S., J.P. : 11-10-1937 to 8-11-1947.

8. Shri S. R. Chadha, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. : 7-11-1947 to 26-7-1954.

9. Dr. F. S. Khambata, B.Ag., G.B.V.C., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Ph.D. : 27-7-1954 onwards.

Hostel.—There is hostel accommodation for about 250 students. Four messes and a canteen cater for the needs of the students. The Hostel Superintendent looks after the welfare of the students.

Library.—A separate hall houses the College Library. It has a rich collection of books on various subjects of Veterinary Science and other allied sciences. Current scientific literature, in the form of magazines and periodicals, both Indian and Foreign, is made available to the students and the staff. The College brings out a magazine devoted to professional matters, to which the staff and the students contribute.

Other Activities.—(1) A play-ground adjoins the College and facilities are afforded for games and field activities.

(2) During vacation batches of students, accompanied by staff members visit interesting places all over the country and observe activities in Veterinary Institutions in particular, thus adding to their vision and knowledge, gained through travel and observation.

(3) A platoon of the Bombay N.C.C. has been allotted to the College this year. Many enthusiastic students had to return disappointed, because of the few seats allocated to this Institution.

(4) Our College students and the staff attend the University Social Service Camps and their work has been well spoken of.

(5) Students visit various established Cattle Farms and Dairies during the vacation and obtain a first hand working knowledge of the same.

Post-graduate Studies.—Since the College is not yet permanently affiliated to the University of Bombay, and has not yet secured a separate Faculty, post-graduate courses have not been instituted so far.

Veterinary Research.—The Government of Bombay implemented the recommendation of Indian Council of Agricultural Research by sanctioning, in 1946, a research scheme in Bacteriology with a special additional staff. Similarly, additional staff was provided to assist the Professor of Parasitology in conducting research. Lately, encouragement is given to other members of the staff to undertake research in their respective subjects.

Scheme for the Study of Cattle Sterility in Bombay State.—Great economic loss annually occurs in livestock industry due to infertility and sterility. The scheme is therefore envisaged under the control of the Principal, by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and work is in progress to investigate problems of Gynaecological importance, including artificial insemination, in cattle and buffaloes. The aim of the scheme is also to teach the subject to the students of the College and later on establish a department of Animal Gynaecology and create a chair for the Professor of Gynaecology. The present staff consists of a Cattle Sterility Officer and two Research Assistants.

Advanced Training for the Members of the Staff.—The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme, whereby two members of the staff are sent abroad annually for about a year to obtain higher training in the respective subjects, on Study leave terms. Two members of the staff have already availed themselves of this concession and two more have gone abroad this year.

16. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College and Hospital

**SIR CURRIMBHOY
EBRAHIM
MEMORIAL
DENTAL COLLEGE** Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College & Hospital, Bombay, is the oldest Dental College affiliated to a University in India. It is situated on the south side of the first and second floors of the Out Patients' Department, Sir J. J. Hospital, Byculla, Bombay-8. It was built in 1928 and was named after Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the first Baronet, who contributed a sum of Rs. 98,156-8-5, as part of the cost of construction of the building. The institution is affiliated to the University of Bombay and to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

The object in establishing the College was to impart scientific training in Dentistry, on modern lines. Students are trained for the degree course of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S.) of the University of Bombay. The sanctioned number of annual admissions to the First Year B.D.S. is forty.

On the first floor of the institution there are :—

The Registration Department, Diagnosis Department, Oral Surgery and Exodontia Department, Conservation Department, Radiology Department, Periodontia Department, Partial Denture Department, Full Denture Department, Orthodontia Department, Lecture Theatres and Special Surgeries.

The second floor accommodates college offices, various laboratories, the Research Department, Department of Dental Histology and Pathology, Lecture Theatre, Library, Staff and Students' Rooms.

The Dental College is an integral part of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Group of Hospitals. As such, Dental Students have full facilities to work in the Grant Medical College Laboratories and different departments of the J. J. Group of Hospitals.

There is no separate hostel for this institution but some of the students are accommodated in the hostel of the Grant Medical College. The students can get all hospital facilities at the J. J. Group of Hospitals.

The Staff of the Dental College consists of 2 Professors, 11 Lecturers, 11 demonstrators and 3 others. In addition to these, the Professors of the Grant Medical College, take medical subjects.

There is a common Association of the students of the Grant Medical College and Sir C. E. M. Dental College, Bombay, and the students take part in various social, cultural and other activities along with Grant Medical College students.

There is a common Gymkhana for Grant Medical College and Sir C. E. M. Dental College, Bombay. But this College sends the students separately for Inter-collegiate sports.

The students of this college can take advantage of the Grant Medical College Library, and there is also a separate library of books on dentistry at the Sir C. E. M. Dental College and Hospital, Bombay.

The students are also trained for (1) the Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, and (2) the Fellowship of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.

The Institution is financed and maintained by the Government of Bombay.

17. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was founded in the year 1887 and is perhaps the oldest institution of its kind in India. The establishment of the Institute was, in a large measure, due to the great foresight and endeavour of such public spirited and leading citizens of Bombay as Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Menta, Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Budroodin Tyabjee and D. E. Wacha, and to the support from the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Millowners' Association.



Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute

2. The Institute started with Diploma Courses in only two branches of technology, *viz.*, Mechanical Engineering and Textile Manufactures. From this modest beginning the Institute has progressed steadily. New departments were added as the need arose for technically trained men in other branches of technology. Thus, the addition of the Electrical Engineering Department in 1903, the Technical and Applied Chemistry Department in 1906 and the Sanitary Engineering Department in 1914 marked the completion of the first phase of the Institute's growth. In 1913, the Government of Bombay recognised the Institute as the Central Technological Institute in the Province.

3. Originally, the Institute was housed in Byculla in buildings which were donated for the purpose by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet. In course of time, the Institute's needs outgrew the accommodation in Byculla and, in 1923, the Institute was shifted to Matunga to its present buildings on a 16-acre site.

4. The authorities have always aimed at raising the standard of instruction without sacrificing emphasis on practical training which has been the special feature of the courses offered by the Institute. Recent developments which have enabled the authorities to extend its activities and to enlarge and equip the workshops and

the laboratories more fully were solely due to the keen interest evinced by the State and Central Governments.

5. In September 1944, the Government of Bombay sanctioned the scheme for the expansion of the Mechanical and the Electrical Engineering Departments, making a provision of 9 lakhs of rupees for capital expenditure and Rs. 1,70,753 for the annual recurring grant. This very generous grant from Government enabled the Institute not only to make the training in the Diploma Courses more comprehensive but also, to a large extent, laid the foundation for the Degree Courses which were introduced soon after.

6. The Degree Courses in Textile Technology were established in June 1946 and those in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in June 1947, through the help of the Government of Bombay.

7. The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sarkar Committee that the existing Technical Institutions and Engineering Colleges should be substantially aided by the Central Government. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was one of the 14 institutions selected by the All India Council for Technical Education for a grant-in-aid from the Central Government under the Development Plan. These grants were sanctioned for—(1) starting a new Degree course in Civil Engineering which was established at the Institute in June 1949, (2) increasing admissions to the existing Degree Courses in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Textile Technology, and (3) a co-operative plan of training with the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, for a 4-year Degree course in Chemical Engineering. This course came into effect from June 1951. A post-diploma course in Automobile Engineering has also been started from June 1951 with the help of the Government of Bombay and the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.

8. An idea of the rapid development made by the Institute may also be had from the expenditure incurred. During the last 10 years, the Government of Bombay have made available to the Institute a total non-recurring grant to the extent of Rs. 15,99,620/- and the Government of India a non-recurring grant of Rs. 17,05,000/-. The Government of Bombay have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 1,06,000/- per year for running the Degree Courses in addition to their annual grant of Rs. 1,25,000/- for the Diploma Courses. The Government of India have made a provision for a ceiling grant up to Rs. 2,99,000/- per annum. The annual budget of the Institute which used to be Rupees two and a half-lakhs about ten years ago, now stands at Rs. ten lakhs in round figures. The Institute consists of the following five departments :—

1. Mechanical Engineering Department
2. Electrical Engineering Department
3. Civil Engineering Department
4. Textile Manufactures Department
5. Technical and Applied Chemistry Department.

There are in all 81 members of the Teaching Staff and 119 Laboratory and Workshop Staff. The total carpet area of the Institute is distributed as follows :—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Workshops | 61,700 sq. ft. |
| Laboratories | 46,500 sq. ft. |
| Drawing Offices | 17,400 sq. ft. |
| Library | 4,400 sq. ft. |
| Class Rooms | 21,100 sq. ft. |
| Staff Rooms | 9,200 sq. ft. |
| Administrative Blocks | 7,200 sq. ft. |
| Total | <u>1,67,500 sq. ft.</u> |

9. As a result of the recent developments and re-organisation that has taken place in the Institute, it will not only be possible to keep up the standard of teaching and training but facilities will also be available for (a) carrying out advanced work and research, (b) conducting Post-graduate Courses, and (c) undertaking Industrial Testing and Specialised investigation on behalf of the Industry.

10. The Institute has been affiliated to the University of Bombay since 1946-47 for training students in Textile Manufactures leading to the Degree of B. Text., for the Engineering Degree Courses leading to B.E. (Mech. & Elec.) from June 1947, and for the B.E. (Civil) from June 1949.

11. In addition to the regular full-time day courses held for the training of Diploma and Degree students, the Institute holds part-time evening and Saturday morning classes for apprentices and persons employed in the various industries, for training in Engineering, Wiremen's and Electrician's Work, Radio Service Work, Spinning and Weaving.

The total number of students attending the various courses at the Institute during the session 1956-57 has been as follows :—

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Degree Courses | 479 students |
| Diploma Courses | 808 students |
| Part-time Courses | 1,035 students |
| | <u>2,322 students</u> |

The Hostels situated in the Institute's premises, provide accommodation for 348 day scholars.

12. It would thus be seen that broadly speaking the Institute is working on the lines of a Polytechnic. The control and management of the Institute is vested in a Board which is an autonomous body. It consists of a Chairman and seven members nominated by the Government of Bombay, three members nominated by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, two members nominated by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, two members nominated by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, two members nominated by the All India Council for Technical Education, a member representing the two Petit Memorial Trust Funds and the Principal as *ex-officio* member. The Principal of the Institute is also the Secretary to the Board of Management.

18. Topiwala National Medical College

TOPIWALA NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Dr. D. D. Sathye, with a few other patriotic-minded eminent Doctors of the City of Bombay, started the National Medical College on 4th September, 1921, in the wake of the non-cooperation movement launched by the Indian National Congress in the struggle for achieving Independence. The College was not started in a magnificent, palatial, fully-equipped building, worthy of a Medical College, but took its form in a small hired bungalow situated at Victoria Cross Lane. The College was at that time affiliated to the Tilak Vidyapith, and it was the ambition of its founders to combine in it the best of the West with the best of the East.



Topiwala National Medical College

The late Dr. Nair's munificent endowment of B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital for teaching purposes proved an important step in the progress of the College. This Hospital was opened in July, 1925, in memory of his beloved mother, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair, with accommodation for 50 beds. On 28th November, 1927, the College erected its own building in the Jetha Street from a generous gift of the same philanthropist, the late Dr. A. L. Nair. The College was affiliated to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay in 1926. At that time, Dr. V. M. Kaikini, a well-known Surgeon of the City, was Principal of the National Medical College. He rendered his services with enthusiasm and efficiency till Dr. V. G. Rele relieved him in 1930. Dr. Rele's greatest achievement as Principal was

liquidating the debts of the College, an event worth being written in golden letters in the history of the College.

After Dr. Rele, the late Dr. D. H. Dudha worked till January, 1945, for this Institution with devoted zeal in the capacity of a Principal. He spent the best part of his life in the service of the College. During all these years, a slow, though continuous, progress was being made to raise the standard and to increase the equipment of these two Institutions. Nevertheless, there were no material changes till the middle of 1945. With the death of Dr. Dudha in January, 1945 there came another dynamic personality on the scene. This was Dr. R. T. Desai who assumed the chair of Principal of the College. In a short time, he changed the face of the College, greatly increased the financial resources and put all the departments on up-to-date lines. The final touch to these rapid changes came from another forceful personality, Dr. J. N. Karande. During his period of acting Principalship, he negotiated in a conspicuous manner for affiliation of the College for the M.B.,B.S. Degree of the Bombay University. After the completion of 24 years, Dr. S. Patrao suggested an idea of celebrating the "Silver Jubilee," which gave an opportunity to implement the plan formulated by Dr. S. Patrao to raise a fund to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs required for remodelling the Hospital, including the Nurses' quarters, and to carry out the necessary schemes required for affiliation of this College to the University of Bombay. For this purpose an Expansion Committee was constituted. At this time, a magnificent offer of Rs. 5 lakhs came through the efforts of Dr. J. N. Karande and Shri S. K. Patil. Shri Motiram Desai Topiwalla offered this amount and the College subsequently came to be renamed after him as "Topiwala National Medical College." The Expansion Committee had received several donations varying from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- from several public charities and philanthropic men. With the zealous efforts of Shri S. K. Patil, the Institutions were taken over by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in November, 1946. The College was also affiliated to the University of Bombay in November 1946.

After Dr. Karande, Dr. D. D. Variava worked as Principal. He adorned the chair till the year 1949. During his regime all the departments were organised in accordance with the University's requirements. The College was also expanded.

After his retirement, there came another dynamic personality on the scene. This was Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar who assumed the chair of the Dean. During the space of hardly 6 years, he raised the standard of the College with its departments to an eminent Medical Teaching Institution.

New departments like those of Gastro-enterology, Cardiology and Preventive and Social Medicine were added. The College was permanently affiliated to the University.

Since March 1955, Dr. L. Monteiro took over charge of the Principalship. Under his able and energetic leadership, the College and the attached Hospital are making rapid progress. New schemes of research projects have been launched. New departments of Physio-therapy and Occupational Therapy to rehabilitate the

disabled have recently been started under the auspices of the United Nations Rehabilitation Team.

As there is no adequacy of clinical facilities at the B.Y.L. Nair Charitable Hospital, students are sent to the Municipal General Hospital, Sion, for bed-clinics.

The present building is proving very inadequate to provide for the ever-increasing activities of the College. The Bombay Municipal Corporation have, therefore, acquired a plot adjacent to the College and plans and estimates for a five-storied building with modern conveniences, costing about Rs. 20 lakhs have been approved. The construction work is expected to start shortly. When the building is ready for occupation, the congestion felt at present will disappear.

The present number of students is 459, which includes about 75 post-graduate students. Every year 60 fresh admissions are made to the 1st M.B.,B.S. Class.

19. Siddharth College of Arts and Science

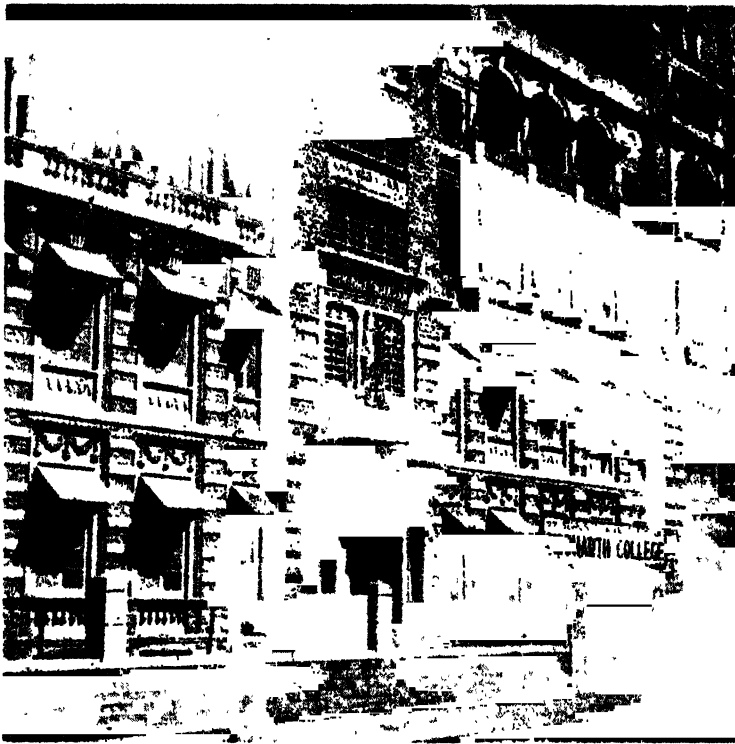


The Siddharth College of Arts and Science was founded in June 1946, by the People's Education Society, of which Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman. It was a significant landmark in the development of higher education in this city under Dr. Ambedkar's inspiring guidance and dynamic leadership. The principal object of the Society was to promote higher education among the lower middle classes and working classes, especially the Scheduled Classes. It is on the Arts side a working men's college. Modern university education was an expensive luxury, and the portals of the college were closed to the clever student whose father could not 'foot the bill'.

It is to such thwarted youth that the Siddharth College of Arts and Science has been a boon and a blessing. As the Arts classes are held in the morning, many have had the chance to make good what they had missed. They could attend lectures before attending to unwieldy ledgers; they could combine work with study; they could make their earning pay for their learning. And so the College attracted, particularly in its early years, sober, self-made men, with that maturity of mind that comes from age and experience of the world. The ideals of the College were fittingly embodied in the name 'Siddharth'. The Siddharth College of Arts and Science has contributed, in no small measure, towards introducing "the sweetness and light" of culture into the otherwise drab routine of the office clerk's life.

Though housed in the humble hutments at Queen's Road, the Siddharth College began as a full-fledged institution, with classes up to the B.A. and B.Sc., with an

experienced and efficient staff, a fully equipped laboratory and a considerable Library and a strength of 1,400 students on its rolls. Lt.-Col. A. B. Gajendragadkar was the first Principal of the College, and he piloted the institution with conspicuous skill and ability, till the cruel hand of death smote him down when the College was barely a year and a half old. It fell to the lot of Dr. V. S. Patankar, the Vice-Principal to shoulder the onerous duties and responsibilities of the Principal, and for eight years he conducted the affairs of the College with quiet dignity and efficiency. From April 1956, Dr. H. R. Karnik has been at the helm of affairs, and with the qualities of sympathy, courage and breadth of mind that he has brought to bear upon the administration, the College may well look forward to a brighter vista of prosperity and success.



Siddharth College of Arts & Science

During this decade of the existence of the College, it has registered phenomenal progress in every direction. The record of its development makes inspiring reading. The College shifted to its present premises in Menkwa Building (now Buddha Bhavan) and in Albert Building (now Anand Bhavan) in June 1951. In the examinations, on the field of sports, in debating competitions and in other extra-curricular activities, our students have competed with the best anywhere, and have added lustre to the already illustrious name of 'Siddharth'. At the various University Examinations, our scholars have secured many coveted prizes and scholarships which are in the gift of the University. Our students with their record of academic achievements during these ten years from Intermediate Arts and Science

to M.A. and M.Sc. make an impressive roll of honour. Every year brings to us its rich harvest of distinctions at the Bombay University Examinations.

Although the students of this College, on the Arts side, have to struggle against several handicaps, particularly against the time factor, they have demonstrated time and again that, given facilities and opportunities, they can hold their own in the arena of inter-curricular activity. The College aims at imparting an all-round training to its students, for that alone is the basis of a sound liberal education. To promote a sense of solidarity and a spirit of camaraderie among the students of the College, the authorities have formed and promoted various Associations which include the English Literary and Debating Union, The Science Association, The Marathi and Gujarati Mandals, The Baz-me-Adab, The Karnatak Association, The Konkani Association, The Hindi Sahitya Mandal, The Social Service League and The Social Sciences Seminar. The Siddharth College had the distinction of introducing a novel feature in its programme of inter-curricular activities—the College Parliament, conducted on party lines, which not only provides an open forum for the ventilation of views of various political colour, but also serves as a valuable training ground for our future politicians and parliamentarians. The College Associations organize lectures, debates, symposia and social gatherings—diversified programmes where instruction is blended with entertainment. It is not possible to crowd into the compass of this brief review all the achievements of the College in the field of extra-curricular activity. A few highlights may be set forth. The spotlight of all-India fame was flashed on our College in 1950 when our debating team secured the All India Inter-College Debating Trophy conducted by the College of Commerce Union, Delhi. Among other coveted trophies, secured by the College are the Brabourne Trophy for Inter-Collegiate Dramatics and The Sirur Trophy for Inter-Collegiate Debate and Elocution. The various language Associations have also given a creditable account of themselves in the Inter-Collegiate Competitions and have obtained the highest honours therein, the Dr. Purandare Inter-Collegiate Elocution Trophy in Marathi, the Kanchan Trophy for Inter-Collegiate Elocution and Debating Competition in Kannada, the Mirza Ghalib Trophy for Inter-Collegiate Urdu Debating Competition, to mention but a few.

Our students have also gathered laurels year after year on the field of sports. Our most conspicuous achievement in this department was the winning of the Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Cup for Inter-Collegiate Cricket for three years in succession and after a lapse for two years, we are again in possession of it. In Boxing we had the enviable distinction of being unbeaten champions for seven years. Among other awards secured by our students at various times, are the Krishnaji Dhage Trophy for Inter-Collegiate Hu-tu-tu, The Balchandra Trophy for Hu-tu-tu, The Kaikobad Byramji Book Binder Trophy for Inter-Collegiate Volley-Ball and the Sir Fredrick Hugh Sykes Shield for Inter-Collegiate Football.

Ten years is but a brief span in the life of an institution. The achievements of the College, set forth above, are not the finalities of the years behind: they are the possibilities of the days ahead. They are merely the buds of promise, not the flowers of fulfilment.

20. M. M. Arts College and N. M. Institute of Science



The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan was founded by Shri K. M. Munshi in 1938 as an institute of higher learning and research in Sanskrit, Prakrit Languages, History and Indology. The Bhavan started the M. M. College of Arts and N. M. Institute of Science at Andheri in 1946 to cater to the educational needs of Greater Bombay, with the help of donations received through Sheth Charandas Meghji and Sheth Gordhandas P. Sonawala. The late

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed the opening ceremony on 13th July, 1946. The College was housed in temporary structures for a few years in the beginning. The New Ladies' Hostel and Sheth Mulraj Khatau Library Hall were opened by Shri B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay, on 12th November, 1948. The foundation stone for the new building of the College was laid by Shri K. M. Munshi on 29th November, 1952 and the new building was declared open by the late Shri G. S. Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, on 25th July, 1953. The Narrondass Manordass Chhatragram (New Hostel) was inaugurated by Shri K. M. Munshi on 31st August, 1954.



N. M. Institute of Science, Andheri

In response to the growing demand of the students and the general public, the Bhavan shifted the Arts Section of the College to Chowpatty in 1954, near the central home of the Bhavan. The foundation stone for the new building for the Arts Section of the College was laid on 9th January, 1955, and the building was inaugurated by Shri K. M. Munshi on 9th July, 1955.

The College is affiliated to teach courses in Arts and Science leading to the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. In addition to Sanskrit, the students may take Ardha-magadhi, French or Portuguese at Intermediate Arts. The subjects offered for B.A. (Special) are : English, Gujarati, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History, Economics, and Mathematics. In addition to these subjects, Hindi, Marathi and Ardha-magadhi are offered for B.A. (General). The College proposes to start B.A. (Special) classes in Marathi and Politics from the next academic year. For B.Sc., the students can take Chemistry, Botany or Microbiology as Principal subjects and Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Micro-biology or Zoology as Subsidiary subjects.

The College provides post-graduate instruction in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Gujarati, Sanskrit, Hindi, Ardha-magadhi, Chemistry and Botany. The College is recognised for guiding the research work for the Ph.D. in Ardha-magadhi, Gujarati and Botany.

The College encourages personal contact between the teachers and the students. In addition to the normal classes there is arrangement for tutorial classes in almost all subjects.

One very important feature of the College is that it provides an ideal educational campus with residential accommodation for nearly 200 students and about a dozen members of the teaching staff and vast open spaces for parks, gardens and playgrounds. There are special grounds for Cricket, Hockey, Football, etc., on the Campus. The College proposes to construct a dozen additional staff-quarters during the next year. The Arts Section at Chowpatty has the unique advantage of the Library of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which contains more than 50,000 books, including many rare works and manuscripts and provides reading accommodation for a big number for twelve hours every day. The College libraries at Andheri and Chowpatty remain open from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. for silent study. The students are encouraged to participate in the research and cultural activities of the Bhavan. The Kanji Khetsi Sabhagriha (Theatre) of the Bhavan, with a seating accommodation of 900, is available to the College whenever required. Besides, the College is running free classes in Dance, Dramatics and Music with the co-operation of the Kala Kendra of the Bhavan.

Over and above the College Gymkhana, the College provides for a number of extra-curricular activities, social, intellectual and cultural, through the various College associations. There is a College Parliament, a Social Service League, a Students' Helping Fund and the Science Seminar, which provide ample scope for student activities. There is also a Dramatic Club, a Fine Arts Circle and an Oratori-

cal Circle in addition to the linguistic associations for English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit, Kannada and Konkani. Students are also associated with the publication of the College magazine "Bharati." The Students' Common Room is furnished with a 6-valve Philips Radio-set.

Numerous students, boys as well as girls, take advantage of the N.C.C. activities. Shri K. M. Munshi, who is the President of the Governing Body, takes a very keen interest in this training and has donated a Silver Trophy for the best Cadet of the 8th Bombay Battalion. The Head Quarters of the latter are situated in the buildings of the Arts Section at Chowpatty; while the Head Quarters of the North Branch of the Independent Company, which came into existence this year, are to be located at the Science Section of the College at Andheri.

Excursions of botanical, historical, scientific, technical and educational importance are very frequently arranged. Vana Mahotsava, Camp Fires, College Dinners, where all the members of the staff and the students participate, have now been established as regular annual features of the College.

A novel feature called the "The Freshers' Conference" was inaugurated this year by the Rector, Shri S. R. Dongerkery, at the commencement of the new year. This was followed by a series of lectures from eminent personalities. The Conference was found to be immensely helpful in introducing the new students to the College atmosphere, and in infusing in them a new spirit of preparing themselves for shouldering the great responsibilities in their future career. This Conference will be continued with greater vigour year after year.

Prominent thinkers, indologists and scholars are regularly invited to deliver lectures. Before the commencement of the day's work, regular prayers are held, where the students and the teachers participate voluntarily.

Under the auspices of the Gita Academy, voluntary classes in Gita are conducted. Facilities are given to the students to prepare for the three Gita Examinations held by the Gita Vidyalaya of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Examinations are held twice a year—in July and November. The students who pass any one of these examinations are given a prize of Rs. 40/-. There are special prizes for the first three students.

A number of scholarships and free studentships, in addition to the Government awards, are available. Eleven special Narrondass Manordas Charity Trust merit Scholarships, each of Rs. 150/- per term are awarded at present to the deserving students of Science. Free hostel accommodation and text-books are given on loan to needy and deserving students.

One Gold and three Silver Medals, called the Kulapati's Medals, are awarded to the four best students of the College every year.

Sheth Panchobhai Shah Gold Medal is awarded to the student of this College who stands first in Chemistry (Principal) at the B.Sc. Examination.

A rolling Trophy, the Raja Maharaj Singh Trophy, is awarded for the General Championship in Games and Sports. Shri Rambhai Patel Trophy and Shri Manilal Adatia Trophy are awarded for Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Competition and Inter-Collegiate Arts and Crafts Exhibition respectively.

The College provides a free bus-service to Andheri Station to Arts students residing in the College Hostels at Andheri.

Eminent jurists, educationists, scholars and businessmen are on the Governing Body of the College, which includes the following :—

President : Shri K. M. Munshi. *Vice-Presidents* : Sir H. V. Divatia, Smt. Lilavati Munshi. *Hon. Secretaries* : Shri Jasvantlal Matubhai, Shri Shrigopal Nevatia, Shri J. M. Barot, Shri C. L. Gheewala. *Hon. Treasurers* : Shri Jagjivandas Dossabhai, Shri Shryansprasad Jain, Shri Charandas Megji, Shri Motilal Tapuriah. *Hon. Director of the Bhavan* : Shri J. H. Dave. *Jt. Director of the Bhavan* : Prof. H. D. Velankar. *Registrar of the Bhavan* : Shri S. Ramakrishnan. *Principal of the College* : Dr. R. D. Adatia.

21 Jai Hind College and Basantising Institute of Science

GENESIS AND HISTORY

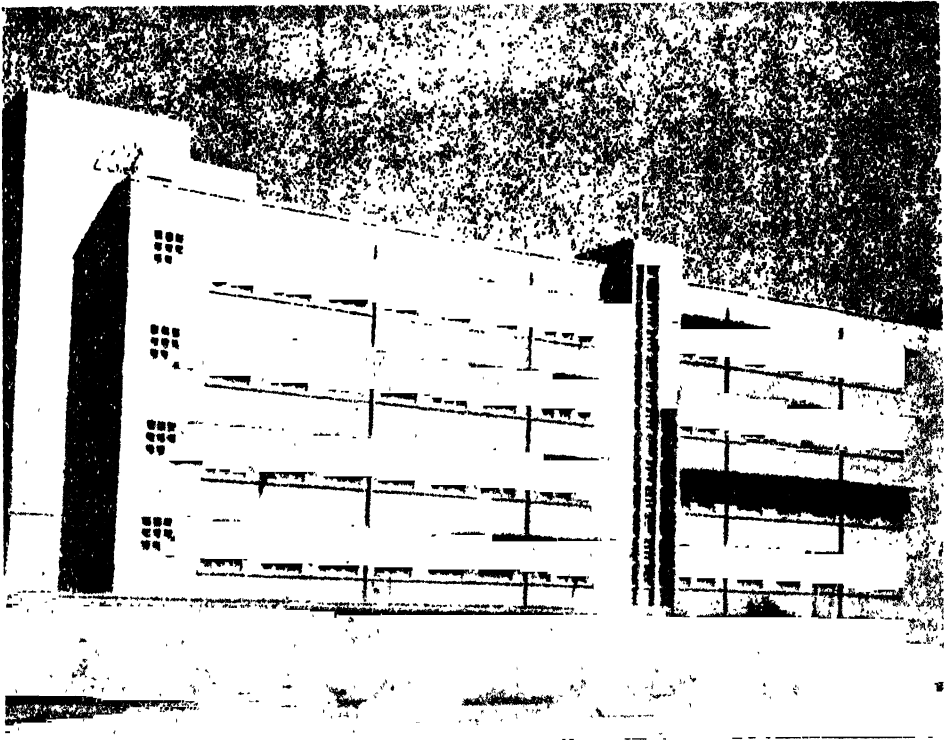


This College was founded in June 1948 by the ex-Professors of the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, and other educationists, who migrated to Bombay on account of the partition of the country. Though no assets of the D. J. Sind College were brought, the Jai Hind College is generally considered as the 'spiritual' successor of the D. J. Sind College, since the majority of teachers at the start were ex-teachers of the D. J. Sind College and the students also were mostly those who would have joined the D. J. Sind College if they had not migrated here.

At first, the College was started only as an 'Arts' College up to the B.A. standard and functioned in the lecture-rooms of the Elphinstone College in the morning hours, for which permission was given by the Government of Bombay. In the following year (1949), the College developed on the Science side up to the Inter. Science stage and was located in a hired bungalow on Pedder Road. For the

Science section the College received a donation of Rs. 1,25,000/- from the Basantsing Amil Dharmada Trust and the College came to be named Jai Hind College and Basantsing Institute of Science.

In June 1952 both the sections of the College were shifted to a new building, specially constructed for the purpose, on Road 'A' Backbay Reclamation on two plots released by the Government of Bombay. The Rehabilitation Ministry very kindly gave a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs and some other philanthropic persons also helped with some donations. The balance of about Rs. 6 lakhs required for the building and the equipment was raised by way of loans. The new building was formally inaugurated by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of the Indian Republic.



Jai Hind College

Special features of the New Building.—The new building has airy and spacious lecture-rooms and laboratories well equipped with up-to-date apparatus. The Library is fairly well stocked with books and magazines on all subjects, and the College spends between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,000/- per year on *new* books. It has seating arrangements for about 100 students. It is proposed to increase the accommodation of the Library in the ensuing academic year. There are separate common-rooms for Professors, Men and Women students. There are also separate rooms for Heads of Departments, one room for Lecturers of each Science Department, and another for Demonstrators of each Science Department. In these

rooms the teachers meet the students and solve their difficulties. There is also a well-appointed Canteen, which is in charge of a Professor, who fixes the rates.

Amenities.—There are Gymkhana and other amenities for students. Hockey, Football and Cricket are played on the grounds on the Oval and on the Azad Maidan. There is provision for indoor games and table-tennis for both men and women students. It is proposed to have a covered Badminton Court in the Hostel, which is being constructed on a plot immediately adjoining the College. When the complete scheme of the Hostel is finished, it will accommodate about 200 students and 10 Professors. Owing to lack of funds it is proposed to build this Hostel in two instalments, and by June 1957 the first part of the scheme accommodating 100 students and 5 Professors is expected to be finished. The College has a beautiful Hall, which is very useful for lectures and debates as also dramatic entertainments of all kinds. It is used by several associations and sister-institutions, and has actually come to be a venue of several cultural activities of the City.

National Cadet Corps.—We have 2 platoons for men-students in the N.C.C. consisting of 96 cadets and also a girls' platoon of 30 cadets. Our record in the N.C.C. has throughout been very satisfactory. Major T. G. Khubchandani is the Senior Officer in No. 1 Circle N.C.C. and we have 3 other Officers—Lt. K. G. Sheriar, Lt. D. R. Laud and Lt. (Miss) Dru Hingorani, all of whom are doing excellent work. In the last academic year U/O R.S. Israni of this College was adjudged the best N.C.C. Cadet in the whole Battalion, and Cadet G. M. Daboo as the best First Year Cadet. Several students take advantage of the open units of the N.C.C. viz. 2nd Bombay Battery N.C.C., 1st Bombay Naval Wing N.C.C., 1st Bombay Air Squadron N.C.C.

Honorary Doctors.—There are 2 Medical Advisers, Dr. A. J. Vazirani, M.D., and Dr. G. S. Pammani, M.B.,B.S., who give free medical advice to the Staff and students of the College.

Student Societies.—The College has the following five Student Societies :

(1) The Gymkhana, (2) The Social and Dramatic Union, (3) The Literary and Debating Society, (4) The Reading Room, and (5) The College Magazine.

In addition to these we have the following academic and cultural groups :—

(1) The Philosophy Group, (2) The History Group, (3) The Chemical Society, (4) The Biological Society, (5) The Economics Association, (6) The Hindi Parishad, (7) The Sindhi Circle, (8) The Gujarati Sahitya Mandal, (9) The Marathi Wangmaya Mandal, and (10) the Kannada Sangha.

All the Student Societies and the Academic and Language Groups work under senior and experienced Professors and are fully active. Dramatic Entertainments are a special feature of this College and for the last three years we have been having what is known as the 'Festival of Drama' comprising Dramatic Entertainments

in all the regional languages, inclusive of Hindi. Our standard has been sufficiently high and it is hoped that these Dramatic Entertainments will help in recovering the 'lost' art of drama in India. They afford recreation to the students and also bring about a closer contact between the teacher and the taught. As a matter of fact, every effort is made in this College to establish contact between the teachers and the students. For personal guidance each division of each class is placed in charge of a Professor, who acts as the 'guide, philosopher and friend' of the members of his group.

Affiliation.—From the academic year 1955 the College has been granted permanent affiliation in the following subjects :—

ARTS

B.A. General and Special : English, Economics, History, Philosophy and Mathematics.

B.A. General : Sindhi, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi.

B.Sc. Principal : Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics.

B.Sc. Subsidiary : Physics, Botany and Zoology.

This College participates in the post-graduate teaching in the following subjects :

M.A. : English, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Hindi and Sanskrit.

M.Sc. : Chemistry, Mathematics and Botany.

The College premises are used by the University for M.A. and M.Sc. lectures in the above subjects.

Though primarily meant for 'displaced' students, 'non-displaced' students are freely admitted to the College and the College has a cosmopolitan atmosphere which is of great advantage to everybody concerned.

During the short period of its existence the College has won a considerable reputation and has achieved laurels in both the academic and extra-curricular fields. The results at the University have been progressively satisfactory, and we have secured some University awards and prizes in Inter-Collegiate Sports and cultural contests. All this is mainly due to the College having from the very start several senior and experienced Professors.

22. D. & H. National and W. A. Science College



Rishi Dayaram and Seth Hassaram National College and Seth Wassianull Assomull Science College, Bandra, Bombay 20, popularly known as the *National College, Bandra*, is a standing testimony to the undaunted spirit of the Sind Hindus who were uprooted from their hearths and homes in the disturbances that followed in the wake of the partition of India. This College has grown to be, in point of numbers, the biggest in suburban Bombay, and the building put up by it was probably the first College building erected in Bombay since the Second World War. The establishment of the National College has resulted in the development of an entire quarter in Bandra which was formerly jungle and swamps. Among other things, the College has reason to be proud of its Badminton Court—perhaps the best in the Bombay



D. & H. National and W. A. Science College

Colleges—and the spacious Watumull Hall which will soon be completed and furnished. The Tahilram Kishinchand Hostel, attached to the College, has proved a boon not only to Bombay students but also to overseas students of Indian and African origin. The Women's Wing of the Bombay N.C.C. has fixed its headquarters in the National College, Bandra.

This College is a successor to, and a re-incarnation of, two stately Colleges (the Dayaram Gidumal National College and the Hassaram Rijhumal College of Commerce and Economics) on the bank of the Phuleli in Hyderabad Sind, which ministered to the educational needs of that historic and progressive city in pre-Partition India.

A rather swift and dramatic series of events in the last months of the fateful year 1947 put a closure on these two Colleges and forced the Staff, Students, and the management to migrate to India. It all began with the Muslim refugees taking forcible possession of the Colleges in early September 1947 and smashing everything that provoked their ire, including Mahatma Gandhi's bust at the entrance. Prof. K. M. Kundnani who was acting as Principal of the D. G. National College and Secretary of the Collegiate Board, transferred some records of the College to Bombay under extremely difficult circumstances. The Hyderabad Sind National Collegiate Board began to function in Bombay under the capable chairmanship of Mr. H. G. Advani, Barrister-at-Law and decided to start an Arts-Science College. There were hundreds of "refugee" students to be found in the city who could not obtain admission to the existing Colleges, and the Board commissioned its energetic and resourceful Secretary to secure a plot for the much needed College. In February 1949, *i.e.* almost one whole year after migration from Sind, Principal Kundnani was able to finalise the project and make an announcement that a new College would start its career in Bandra, the place of *tapasya* of Rishi Dayaram Gidumal from the beginning of the academical year 1949-1950 *i.e.* in June 1949. He was as good as his word and the citizens of Bandra wondered to see a big College building completed in the course of four or five months only, fitted in every respect to satisfy the University requirements for an Intermediate Arts-Science College. The names of the two great Sindhis associated with the Board's Colleges in Sind—Rishi Dayaram Gidumal and Seth Hassaram Rijhumal (Mahbubani)—were linked with the new College, and the inaugural ceremony was performed by Dr. P. V. Kane, then Vice-Chancellor of the University. A great deal of the success achieved by Principal Kundnani was due to the encouragement he received from the President of the Board. It was Mr. H. G. Advani who got some leading Sindhi merchants interested in the Board's idea of founding a College for refugee students, chief among them the House of Wassiamull, the House of Kishinchand Chellaram, and the Watumull Foundation. The house of Wassiamull gave a handsome donation for the Science Wing of the College (fitly named as Wassiamull Assomull Science College) and the Ladies' Room (named after Mrs. Kunjabai Gopaldas of the Wassiamulls), the munificence of the House of Kishinchand Chellaram provided the Tahilram Kishinchand Hostel and several scholarships, while the Watumull Foundation endowed scholarships of the value of Rs. 500 a year and also contributed a large sum for the building of a Hall and Theatre (which will soon be completed). Among others who helped, may be mentioned Bhai Pratap Dialdas, a former President of the College Board in whose deceased brother's name stands the *Narain* Hall of the College, and mukhis Wadhmal and Fatechand, Trustees of the Bagomal Trust who paid a liberal donation for the Library Hall (named as Mukhi Bagomal Hotchand Library) and the Mahatma Gandhi Reading Room. The Ministry of Re-

habilitation made a total grant of Rupees two lakhs, making it possible for the College to have an up-to-date Badminton court, opened by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, then Union Minister for Rehabilitation. The Bombay Government showed their appreciation of the College by sanctioning some token grants.

The College was designed from the beginning to be a full-fledged Arts-Science College (and to develop other Faculties as well, notably Engineering), but the original building was a modest structure fitted for an Intermediate College only. In the first year (1949-50) there were only 250 students in the Arts Section (which worked in the mornings) and 200 in the Science Section (which worked as a day College). But in the course of only one year extensions were made so that in June 1950 the College became a first grade Arts and Science College. It can accommodate over two thousand students and has courses of study in Arts up to the M.A. standard, B.A. Special or Honours courses having been instituted in English, Marathi, History, Economics and Philosophy. The languages taught are Sindhi, Urdu, Gujarati, Sanskrit, French, Persian. On the Science side the College provides facilities for research in Chemistry for M.Sc. and Ph.D. students and has B.Sc. courses in Chemistry as Principal, and in Physics and Biology as subsidiary subjects.

The College building is a massive and impressive structure and has grown in response to the growing needs of the *alumni*. It stands on big tract of ground, leased to the College for 999 years on an annual rental of Rs. 12,000. It stands at the junction of the Vithalblhai Patel Road (formerly called the Linking Road), and the College Road and is easily reached from the Ghodbunder Road on which buses ply for suburban Bombay. One wing is occupied on the ground floor by the canteen and Students' Room, on the first floor by the M.Sc. Chemical Laboratory, on the second floor by the Narain Hall, and on the third by the Biological Laboratory and Museum. The main wing of the College building has the Physical Laboratories, Chemical Laboratories and Class-rooms, while the latest built wing contains the College Office, the Principal's Office, the unfinished Hall, the Badminton Court, and the Library and the Reading Room. The Principal's quarters are in the south-east corner adjoining a pool of water which now is in the process of being covered up with earth. Fine lawns border the College and fill the vacant space in front of the College building. The College was lucky to secure at the very start a big adjoining piece of ground on lease from the Bandra Municipality to serve as a playground and a park.


Extra-curricular activities form an important feature in the life of the Bandra National College. The possession of a playground near the College has naturally interested the students in outdoor games like Cricket, Hockey and Football; the Badminton Court is of course, a never-failing attraction. Besides the regular activities such as the College Literary and Debating Societies, the Reading Room, the magazine, the Dramatic Society, there are plenty of other activities and groups and Associations to develop intellectual curiosity and social spirit in the students. A qualified lady-teacher teaches Dancing to ladies as part of Physical Instruction.

The N.C.C. is popular in this College with both men and women, specially the latter. The 1956 annual camp of the N.C.C. was held in the College grounds. Students of the National College are encouraged to take part in cultural activities and nation-building pursuits, such as Community and Welfare projects. The College had the gratification this year to see its students coming to the top in the Hindi Radio Play in the Inter-University Youth Festival held in the capital.

A speciality of this College is the large number of free-studentships offered to needy students, irrespective of caste, creed or sex, special attention being paid to "refugee" students living in camps. The Professors of the College contribute monthly from their salaries to the Students' Brotherhood Fund which supplies books on loan to poor students. The two-fold aim of the College is firstly that which is indicated by its motto—*Play the Game*—and secondly that which is inherent in its title "National".

For the first five years of its existence (1949 to 1954) Prof. K. M. Kundnani remained as the Principal of the College, and Prof. L. H. Ajwani worked as Vice-Principal. In 1954 Principal N. B. Butani, former Principal of Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi, took over the administration of the College. He is assisted by a staff of about fifty Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and Tutors. The College continues to be under the management of the Hyderabad Sind National Collegiate Board, headed by Mr. H. G. Advani, Bar-at-Law.

23. D. G. Ruparel College



The Ruparel College, situated on the Tulsi Pipe Road in Dadar (West), is an Institution run by the Modern Education Society, Poona. The Modern Education Society, Poona, was founded in 1932. This Society started in the same year its first Institution, namely, The Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona. In 1938, the Society founded its second Institution the Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology. It decided to extend its field of activity to Bombay by establishing there in the first instance a full grade Arts and Science College.

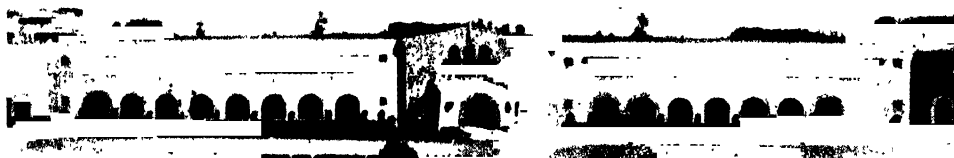
In grateful appreciation of the keen interest shown by Seth Gordhandas Jadavji Ruparel and Seth Naraindas Jadhavjee Ruparel of M/s. Doongarsee Gangjee & Sons of Bombay, the Society has, with their consent, named the College "The Doongarsee Gangjee Ruparel College."

Growth.—The College which was started in 1952 was affiliated to the Bombay University for one year, in the first instance, for the teaching of courses leading to the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations. This affiliation was extended in the following year to the courses leading to the B.A. General and Special and the B.Sc. Examinations for a period of two years.

In the year 1955, it was granted permanent affiliation.

This is perhaps the first Institution to get permanent affiliation after a short period of three years since its inception in the history of the Bombay University.

Subsequent to the permanent affiliation, we made an application for the extension of affiliation for teaching Philosophy (Special) and German and Ardha-magadhi (General) to the B.A. classes and Geography (Principal) to the B.Sc. class and the same was granted from the academic year 1956-57.



D. G. Ruparel College (Science Wing)

Special features.—(a) Site—The College is at a distance of only a few minutes walk from Shivaji Park and other neighbouring areas of Dadar (West) and Mahim. Students from Worli in the South and Bandra and other suburbs in the North can reach the college by convenient bus and local train service.

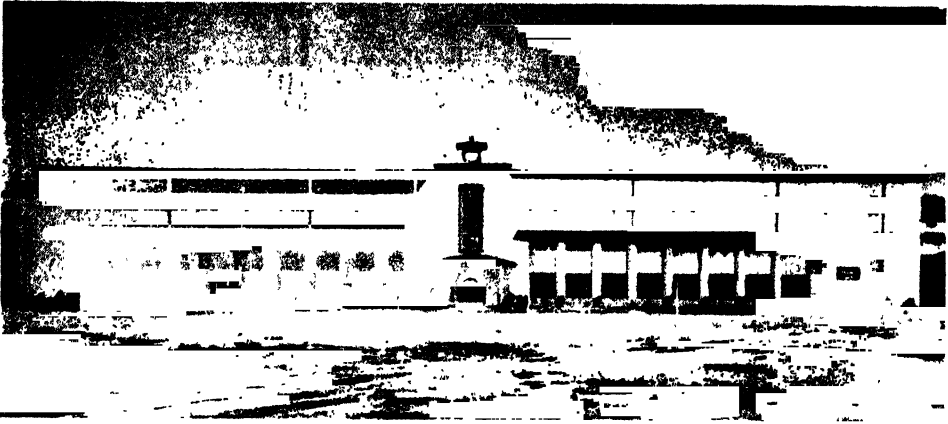
(b) Convenient timings of lectures for employed students :—In order to enable employed students to take University education, the College made special arrangements by holding lectures in two shifts (morning and evening) for Arts students.

(c) Tutorials :—Since its inception the College started the tutorial system in certain subjects up to the Intermediate stage in order that students should receive individual attention. In view of the fact that the students passing the S.S.C. Examination in 1956 were taught English only for four years during their school stage, this college has started from this year special tutorials in English to raise their standard of English and to enable them to cope with their University studies.

(d) From the year 1955-56, this college introduced the system of free medical examination of students in the first year classes. A panel of doctors, headed by Dr. R. K. Vaze, D.O., M.B.,B.S., carried out this work and the medical examination report on the health of each student was sent to his/her parents with a request to take proper action in the light of the report.

The importance of a thorough medical check-up of college students has been accepted by one and all. It was in view of this that the college took the initiative in the matter and revived the practice of medical examination.

Courses of Study.—F.Y. Arts and Intermediate Arts : In addition to the compulsory subjects, the College has made provision for the teaching of Sanskrit, Ardha-magadhi, French, German and Persian as classical or Modern European languages on the Arts side, and Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Hindi and Kannada as the Modern Indian languages both for Arts and Science up to the Intermediate stage.



D. G. Ruparel College (Arts Wing)

The College provides courses of instruction as laid down by the Bombay University for the B.A. (General and Special) and B.Sc. (Principal and Subsidiary) Examinations as given below :—

B.A. (General and Special) : English, Sanskrit, Marathi, Philosophy and Economics.

B.A. (General) : French, German, Ardha-magadhi, Gujarati, Hindi, History and Geography.

B.Sc. (Principal and Subsidiary) : Physics, Botany, Mathematics and Geography.

B.Sc. (Principal) : Chemistry.

B.Sc. (Subsidiary) : Zoology.

Students Activities.—The student population of the colleges in Bombay comes from various provinces in the country. In view of this fact, our college has different Associations of students. The various language associations present variety entertainment in their respective languages during the Language Day Celebrations every year. We have Debating Union, the student members of which represent our college in debates in regional languages. The Students' Welfare Department organises trips and excursions for the students to places of historic importance and educational interest. It also conducts a Book-Bank and the Students' Mutual Aid Fund. From this fund, help in the form of cash, books and clothes is given to poor and deserving students every year. This Department has also taken project work in hand since 1954. A village named 'Jambul' in the Kalyan Taluka has been adopted by the College, and a scheme of Welfare Work has been planned. A batch of students under the guidance of a member of the staff is sent to this village every vacation.

Some of the students also took part in the Inter-collegiate Works Camp organised by the University in the year 1955.

N.C.C.—We have one Company consisting of 134 cadets of the Infantry. As more students have shown their willingness to join the N.C.C., we have approached the N.C.C. authorities to increase the strength of the Infantry. Some of the students are also members of the Air and the Naval Wings. From the year 1955-56 a Girls' Detachment has been added to the N.C.C. We have Lt. M. N. Vakharia and 2nd Lt. P. S. Sabnis as the officers of the Boys' N.C.C. and 2nd Lt. Miss D'Mello as the Officer for the Girl Cadets.

Amenities to students.—There is an extensive playground adjoining the College, where outdoor games such as Cricket, Hockey, Volleyball and Basket Ball are played. It is a pleasant sight in the evening to see the large groups of students practising and playing games such as Hockey, Basketball, Hu-tu-tu, Tenikoit and many others. Under the able guidance of the Director of Sports, the students are doing well in the field of sports—Inter-collegiate and Inter-University as well.

The College has now a canteen of its own. It provides the students with fresh eatables and drinks at moderate rates. The canteen is run by the College as one of its Departments.

185 seats are available at a time for reading facilities that have been made available in the College Library. The Library is kept open from 7-30 a.m. to 9-0 p.m. on all weekdays and during the examination season, it is kept open till 11 p.m. on all days, including Sundays. Several class-rooms in the Arts Building are kept open throughout the night to enable students to carry on their individual studies even after the Library is closed. Students living in crowded localities round about the College consider this facility as a great boon.

Post-graduate Work.—The College has made provision for Post-graduate studies in Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic) and Physics.

We have approached the Government of India—Ministry of Education with a request to extend financial help for the development of facilities for Post-graduate education and Research in basic sciences.

Library.—The Library occupies half of the first floor of the Arts Building and covers an area of 4,880 square feet. 185 students can sit at a time in the Library Hall for reading purposes. The total number of volumes now stands at 17,963. The College also subscribes for about one hundred periodicals. The nature of the collections is scientific, (pure) literary and general.

24. The Department of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART

An important outcome of the Great International Exhibition held in London in 1851 was the movement which resulted in the establishment of the Schools of Art throughout England. The public discussion which accompanied this movement led to proposals being made to establish similar schools of art in India. No practical steps, however, were taken in Bombay towards realising these proposals until 1853, when Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy, the First Baronet, offered to contribute Rs. 1,00,000 towards the endow-



Sir J. J. School of Art

ment of a School of Art, provided the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company agreed to erect a suitable building for the purpose, and to procure from England a Master competent to teach Drawing, Design and Modelling. Correspondence of a somewhat protracted nature took place before Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy's offer was accepted, but in 1856 an agreement was arrived at, and a committee was appointed to manage the School, under the Chairmanship of Sir William Yardley, Chief Justice of Bombay.

The first classes for drawing were opened early in 1857 under the temporary direction of Mr. Payton, a resident in Bombay. The building in which the classes were held was the Elphinstone Institution and their duration was two hours daily. In accordance with the agreement with Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy, the Directors of the East India Company engaged the services of Mr. Terry—a draughtsman and engraver—as permanent drawing master. Mr. Terry arrived in Bombay in the autumn of 1857 and at once added, to the drawing classes in already established, classes for Design and Engraving. These additions to the existing classes necessitated the removal of the school to a larger building and to meet the requirements a vacant house in Abdul Rehman Street was lent by Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy. Here classes were carried on for several years without any marked progress being made until 1865 when the first development occurred. This took the form of establishment of three ateliers for decorative painting, modelling and ornamental wrought-iron work respectively. Mr. Griffiths, a decorative painter, Mr. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. a modeller and Mr. Higgins, a decorative iron Worker, were brought from England to superintend the working of these classes and they arrived in Bombay in the latter end of 1865. The house hitherto used for the drawing classes being found inadequate for the accommodation of these ateliers a large piece of ground situated on the northern part of the Maidan was allotted by Government for the purposes and temporary buildings were erected. To this site the drawing classes under Mr. Terry were removed at a later date.

The engagement of Messrs. Griffiths, Kipling and Higgins was of a temporary character and each exercised an independent control over his own department, the general management being still undertaken by a Committee. In 1868 Mr. Higgins died and owing to the difficulty in filling his post the ornamental wrought-iron atelier was closed. The painting and modelling sections continued under direction of Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Kipling and from these much excellent work was forthcoming. Students trained in the former executed an extremely valuable series of full sized copies of the wall paintings in the cave temples of Ajanta and in the latter, models for the ornamental carving of the University Building, the Victoria Terminus and many other public buildings were executed. In 1880, Mr. Lockwood Kipling resigned his post upon his appointment as Principal of the May School of Art at Lahore. The system of management by a committee had proved unsatisfactory. The independent control of each atelier by the Professor in charge and the want of coordination between these ateliers and the drawing classes under Mr. Terry had led to the inharmonious working of the whole scheme. To meet these defects Government decided to assume entire control of the institution, to become responsible for the cost of its upkeep, to arrange for the appointment of an adequate staff of professors and instructors and to undertake the erection of permanent and suitable buildings for the accommodation of the several departments. The School of Art accordingly became a Government Institution under the Education Department and a Budget allotment was made for its maintenance. Mr. Griffith was appointed Principal, and Drawing School and Painting and Modelling ateliers were combined under one roof and the present building was erected by Government at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,00,000. Mr. Terry retired from his post as Superintendent of

the Drawing School but was permitted by Government to establish pottery works in the School of Art compound. On the retirement of Mr. Terry from India, the works were incorporated into the School of Art as a separate Department. Classes for Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Architecture were organised and a class for the training of Drawing teachers in Government High Schools and in aided schools was instituted. To assist in these developments a special European Professor, Mr. E. Greenwood was enlisted in England and with his assistance Drawing Examinations for pupils in High Schools were instituted and arrangements for the inspection of Drawing classes were undertaken by the officials of the School of Art. In the meantime one important function of the School, that of assisting the indigenous arts and crafts of Western India, had not been lost sight of, and a development in this direction was made. In 1891, during the Governorship of Lord Reay, the Reay Art Workshop was established with an adequate staff and range of modern workshops. The cost of these buildings was Rs. 47,000. In 1895 Mr. Griffiths retired after thirty years' service in India and was succeeded as Principal by Mr. Greenwood in 1896 who held the post for a very short time, retiring in consequence of ill-health. He was succeeded by Mr. Cecil Burns.

With the advent of Mr. Burns as Principal a new era dawned for the School as during the sixteen years of his Principalship the developments were in the direction of modernizing the system of teaching in the School of Art and indirectly in the High Schools of the Presidency and in improving the design and technical methods employed in the Reay Art Workshops. Much of the credit of these improvements goes to Mr. Robotham, the then Vice-Principal of the School, to accomplish these objects the Drawing and Painting and Modelling Classes were reorganized while a special School of Architecture was established under a qualified architect Mr. R. W. Cable, A.R.I.B.A., with a staff of Lecturers including the Consulting Architect and Assistant Architects to Government and Professional Architects practising in Bombay. Examinations in Drawing were instituted and an Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork was appointed to organise these examinations and to inspect the Drawing classes in High Schools and aided schools throughout the Presidency. To assist the applied arts a range of Laboratories and Studios was erected in 1909 during the Governorship of Lord Sydenham for the advanced study of craftwork. The first of the artistic industries taken in hand had been that of pottery, the work being carried on by a specially appointed Professor and a small staff. The cost of these buildings was Rs. 98,000 while other buildings costing altogether Rs. 75,000 have been erected. But strangely enough in 1926 the pottery section was abolished as a measure of retrenchment. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon succeeded him as Principal in 1919.

In 1924 the architectural section came under the control of Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., after the retirement of Mr. R. W. Cable. In 1929 Government sanctioned the institution of an Atelier Class in Architecture in order to assist those sitting for the final R.I.B.A. Examination which is now held in Bombay under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects by the R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India. Day classes were inaugurated to amplify the morning class teaching.

The study of the nude from life was introduced for the first time. It may be said that Mr. Solomon introduced the subject of Indian Art in the School with a view to giving scope to the decorative instinct inherent in the Indian students side by side with the realistic aids to study afforded by the Life classes; a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated and a class for Mural Painting with special Government Scholarships was also added. The mural class had executed decorations for many public and private buildings and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924. Government Diplomas in Painting, Modelling and Architecture at the end of the final examination in each section were introduced.

The School of Art in all its branches has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the New Buildings at New Delhi. The result of the competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay and the students of the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural decorations in the New Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room 'A' (in the North Block) and the paintings which were executed in oils on canvas were finished and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929.

It was felt for a very long time that the department of art should have an independent Director and the subject of art education be placed under such Director. To give effect to this view in April 1929 the Government of Bombay converted the Sir J. J. School of Art at Bombay into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Gladstone Solomon who was up to that time Principal became the Director.

In the year 1931 a Retrenchment Committee known as "The Thomas Committee" was appointed by the Government of Bombay to find out ways and means of all-round retrenchment. Strangely enough, this Committee made a recommendation to close down the School altogether as a measure of retrenchment. But the popularity of the School was so great and the public feeling was so much inflamed at this recommendation that the Government was forced to reject it.

Mr. Solomon retired in 1936 and Mr. C. R. Gerrard succeeded him. About this time the wave of modernism had also come over India and it had its effect on the School. The importance of commercial art was also asserting itself. The Commercial Art Section in the School which had already been started was given special importance during the time of Mr. Gerrard who was himself a Commercial artist.

Mr. Gerrard retired in 1946 and was succeeded by the first Indian Director Mr. V. S. Adurkar. After the abolition of the post of the Director, the post of the Dean of the School of Art was created which was filled by Shri Welingkar and

Shri Taraporewala. The present Dean of the School is Shri J. D. Gondhalekar who was appointed to the post in July 1953.

The School at present has the following six full-fledged departments : —

1. Drawing and Painting
2. Sculpture and Modelling
3. Arts and Crafts
4. Teacher Training
5. Architecture
6. Applied Art.

The Department of Architecture was affiliated to the University of Bombay in 1952 for teaching courses leading up to the Bachelor of Architecture degree.

The School has a main library which contains a collection of reference books for art students studying in various departments. There is a special librarian in charge of supervision. There is also a library in the Department of Architecture with a librarian in charge of supervision.

The School has its Gymkhana which conducts number of sports activities under its auspices including annual sports and participation in University Sports and Tournaments.

There is also a Central Students' Organization known as 'Padma' for the purpose of encouraging educational, social and cultural activities.

This institution has always been in the forefront in the field of art and has played an important rôle since its inception in all art activities, not only in Bombay but in the whole of India.

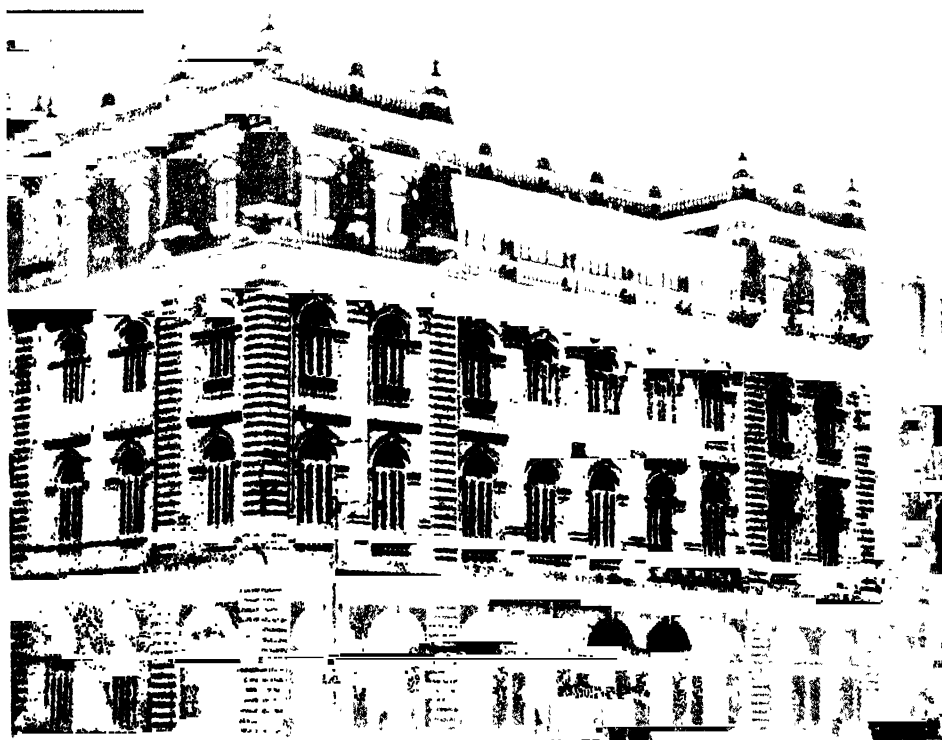
The Institution completed hundred years of its existence in January 1957, celebrated its centenary.

25. Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

The Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics is one of the several institutions conducted by the People's Education Society, Bombay, whose founder Chairman was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The launching of the Society in 1946 will be remembered as a landmark in the development of University Education in the City of Bombay. It was the result of the keen interest and passionate urge felt by Dr. Ambedkar to promote higher education amongst the backward classes and the lower middle classes in society to

whom the expensive luxury of college education was denied because of their financial backwardness. It was mainly to throw open the portals of the University to young men and women coming from these strata of society that Dr. Ambedkar started the Siddharth College in 1946 in the humble hutments near Marine Lines rented from the Government. The venture proved a tremendous success in a short time, as could be seen from sterling achievements in the curricular and extra-curricular activities of the *alumni*. Thousands of ambitious young men and women were attracted to the Institutions, as it made possible for them to make themselves the real architects of their fate. The main feature of attraction was the arrangement to hold the Arts Classes in the morning which enabled the earner of bread in the afternoon to become a learner in the morning.



Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics

The progressive march of achievements of the Society was highlighted by its acquisition of two imposing buildings in the Fort area *viz.*, Buddha Bhavan (formerly known as Menkwa Building) and Anand Bhavan (formerly known as Albert Building). The Society moved the seat of its activities to these buildings in 1951.

In spite of the phenomenal success of the Arts and Science College, Dr. Ambedkar was not satisfied, because although liberal education in Arts and Science was brought within the reach of good many, there still was a section of young men who were desirous of acquiring proficiency in professional courses. The city of Bombay

is the nerve centre of Commercial and Industrial activity of this country. Hundreds of students seeking admission to commerce courses were disappointed at the lack of facilities and were driven to take courses of studies which they otherwise did not like. A need for a Commerce College was keenly felt and Dr. Ambedkar launched the new College of Commerce and Economics, called the Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics in June, 1953.

The Commerce College was inaugurated by Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, the Ex-Governor of M.P., on 20-6-1953 and the College sessions were held in Anand Bhavan from 11-00 a.m. To begin with, provision was made to teach courses up to Intermediate Commerce Examination and permission was granted to admit 150 students in the F.Y. Com. and 75 students in the Inter. Com. Class. There were in all 185 students on the roll during the first year of the College. The College was fortunate in securing the services of experienced staff and the able guidance and initiative of its first Principal G. R. Dalvi. Principal Dalvi had to lay down the reins of his office at the close of the second year of the College, when he proceeded to England for higher studies. When he left, the number of students had risen to four hundred and there was expansion in all directions.

Prof. J. C. Bal, an experienced professor of long-standing, and formerly of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, took over from Principal Dalvi in June, 1955 and became its Principal. The College entered the third year of its existence with the introduction of additional classes leading up to the B.Com. Examination and became a full-fledged College with 650 students on its rolls. Anand Bhuvan was found insufficient to meet the needs of the growing College and the Society succeeded in securing additional accommodation in Sukhadwala Building. In the fourth year of its career the College has grown almost to its full stature with 770 students on its rolls.

During the brief span of four years of its existence there has been an all-round and progressive expansion of the activities of this College. The number of students is steadily increasing with a consequential increase in the staff. The College possesses a well-equipped library, which also is developing fast. The students are not only encouraged in their curricular pursuits but opportunities are also afforded to develop other latent attributes in them. They are encouraged to participate in debates, dramatics, fine arts as well as social work. The students, under the guidance of the members of the teaching staff, have organized literary associations in the English, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi languages as also an Association like the Commerce Association which helps the students to study the practical aspects of Commercial Organizations in the metropolis.

Our students also participate in inter-collegiate Elocution Competitions. In the current year this College team was awarded the first prize in the Gujarati Dramatic Competition conducted by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Our students also received practical initiation in social work by attending the Social Service Camps conducted by the University.

The students have also organized a social service nucleus in the College by starting "Students' Own Service"; whose aims are to render financial, medical and other assistance to the needy students. The Service also conducts a Students' Cooperative Stores which supplies text-books and stationery to the students at fair prices.

The College has been paying equal attention to the physical development of its students along with their mental discipline. The students are given physical training under a specially trained instructor and opportunity is also provided for their participation in various sports. These activities are conducted through specially organized Gymkhana Department. The students participate every year in the various Inter-Collegiate Tournaments and Sports. One of our students carried away the coveted "Governor's Cup" and two other trophies in the Annual Athletic Sports of the Bombay University in 1955-56:

Students of the College are doing fine with their senior colleagues in the Arts and Science College in the 'D' Company of the N.C.C. In their Camp at Mahabaleshwar in 1955, the Company was placed first in the Line Dressing and best Platoon Drill Competition. The Annual College Sports and Gymkhana Day also help to create enthusiasm among the students in the field of sports.

One attractive feature of this College is its Annual Social Gathering. The students organize a variety entertainment programme and dramatic competition in different languages. A silver trophy is awarded to the best drama.

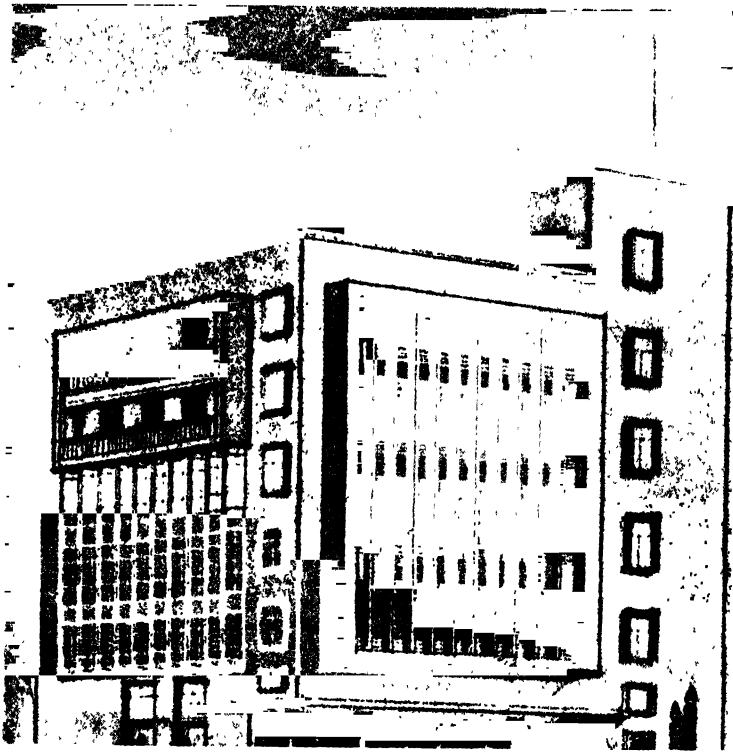
During the brief course of the last four years this institution attracted many distinguished visitors, beginning with the inauguration of the College at the hands of Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa. Shrimati Dhanawanti Rama Rau, the celebrated Social Worker, inaugurated the Students' Own Service on 23-9-54. Well-known local personalities like Shri R. G. Saraiya, Shri Ramdas Kilachand, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri L. G. Rajwade, I.C.S., Shri V. L. Mehta and Dr. S.G. Panandikar have visited this College and addressed the students on various problems affecting educational, social and commercial problems of the time.

This year the Chancellor, Shri Harekrushna Mahtab, the Vice-Chancellor Dr. John Matthai, and Bakshi Sardar Dalip Singh, the Sheriff of Bombay, paid visits and addressed the students of the College.

26. St. Xavier's Institute of Education

ST. XAVIER'S INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

This is one of the junior constituent colleges of the University. It was founded in 1953 for the purpose of preparing 'trained' teachers for High Schools. Its foundation was due, in the main, to the great demand for training facilities that is at present noticeable in the present and prospective members of the teaching profession. It was also felt that the Society of Jesus, with its four-century record of educational work throughout the world, to say nothing of it in India, could make a valuable contribution in this sphere, particularly in forming in the teachers right attitudes and ideals in addition to the normal fare of training in the theory and practice of education. The name of Training College was deliberately eschewed as too narrow in connotation to answer to the aims of the founders.



St. Xavier's Institute of Education

The starting of such an enterprise needed no little courage. Rev. Fr. Angelus Solagran, S.J., who had a bright record of educational work in the city, and no small contact with the work of the Bombay University both in teacher training and in other departments, mooted the idea, and secured for it the cooperation of the authorities of the Society of Jesus, who undertook the responsibility of the institution. The financial problems involved in the venture were not the least of the difficulties to be faced. But goodwill is never wanting where a man's courage does not fail him. The foundation of this Institute is a recent illustration of this principle.

With the necessary goodwill secured, the Institute was affiliated to the Bombay University in 1953 and permitted to admit 50 students to the B.T. Class. The authorities of St. Xavier's College kindly kept part of its premises and its Teaching Department Library at the disposal of the new Institute until such time as the Institute would have its own building. A staff of seven members was appointed with Rev. A. Solagran, S.J., as Principal. Three members of the College belonged to the Society of Jesus, and all were selected in view of the ideal held up. Even that very year there were many applications. And so the Institute opened classes with a full quota of students. Practically all the options offered by the University syllabus were provided for, including Hindi, special methods in the teaching of which were now for the first time available for University students in Bombay.

The present year is the fourth year of the Institute's existence. Many developments have taken place in the meanwhile. In 1954 M.Ed. and Ph.D. students were enrolled. In 1955, permission to admit 75 students for the B.T. Course was obtained. In the same year the Institute was permitted to open the T.D. course. So, at present, the Institute provides for teacher preparation at various University levels, with the added advantage of a common social life for those choosing the same profession, and the cooperative effort well calculated to enrich each student's professional experience.

With the starting of the Institute, a major objective of the management was its own premises with facilities for the work proper to it. By the very nature of things this is a slow process involving many delays. Things have been moving favourably, however. A fine site has been acquired in an excellent locality. The new building is coming up fast. Provision has been made in it for all the needs of teacher-education, including a well-run model school immediately under the supervision of the Principal of the Institute. There will also be a certain amount of residential accommodation for students and also for certain members of the staff. This latter element is expected to afford opportunities for healthy contact between students and staff. The Institute will shift to its own premises at the end of this academic year.

In 1955, on the initiative of the Central Government, the Institute opened a Department of Extension Services for the benefit of teachers actually in service. This was a welcome opportunity for widening the Institute's sphere of influence of power for good. The scheme was embraced wholeheartedly, and one of the best professors on the Institute's staff, Prof. C. N. Patwardhan, was detailed to be in charge of it. His record in educational work, his authority in educational circles, and his capacity and zeal fitted him eminently for the post. He has been able, under the guidance of the Principal to infuse a new spirit into numbers of teachers, in many schools in Bombay, and outside as far as Ahmednagar. Courses in international and national trends in education, in integrated education, etc. were held. Not the least significant of the project organized by this Department of the Institute is the "Gift" Project. It is a device to help teachers to think out and make teaching aids, and then share them with less favoured schools.

While it makes teachers 'aids'-conscious, it enables them, to do a great service to their less favoured brethren. Somehow, this project came to the knowledge of the general public, and has merited many encomiums from them. The reaction on the trainees is of incalculable value.

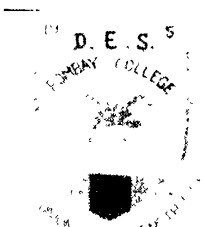
Extra-curricular activities have been a feature of the Institute since its inception. They are encouraged, however, in moderation, and according to the interests and abilities of the students themselves. A dominant aim in these activities is the creation of greater brotherly feeling and an advance in teacher aptitudes. The Institute is grateful to various visiting professors, both foreign and Indian, for their cooperation and goodwill in this regard.

The question of goodwill suggests the topic of our Practising schools. The work of the Institute would have been impossible but for hearty cooperation from these schools. Practice-lessons are apt to derange in some measure the normal teaching traditions in a school and even interrupt the ordinary teacher-pupil contacts. But training is a necessity. And Principals of schools are only too conscious of its need. For this reason, and still more in appreciation of the new venture, the Principals of schools have willingly cooperated with us, and afforded us every facility for practice lessons. No school approached has declined to help us; some have even asserted that the giving of these lessons in their schools has a tonic effect both on their pupils and their staff. The Institute is deeply grateful for the excellent cooperation thus given, and is conscious that, but for it, its efforts in teacher education would have been hamstrung.

In the three years past, the Institute has trained 177 students for the B.T., 82 for the T.D. and 21 for the M.Ed. It has at present on its rolls 75 in the B.Ed. class (formerly styled B.T.); 105 in the T.D. class; 43 in the M.Ed. class; and 6 registered for the Ph.D. While these figures afford some satisfaction, it is more gratifying to note that our past students, many of whom still keep contact with us, have carried over to their schools a spirit of devotion to their work, and are doing their best to raise the level of education in the country—a sufficient reward for the founders and the staff of the Institute.

27. D. E. Society's Bombay College

The Bombay College of the Deccan Education Society has seen the light of day after a long period of gestation. One of the basic aims of the Society since its foundation 70 years ago by the late Lokamanya Tilak, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and other patriotic educationists has been to cover the country with a net-work of educational institutions. This aim was fixed as a result of a deep faith in education as a nation-building activity.



The idea of starting a college in Bombay was mooted in the counsels of the Society as early as 1918, at about the same time as the taking over by the Society of the management of the Mavji Madhavji English School at Umbergaon. In response to a strongly expressed local desire to have a private Arts College in the suburbs of Bombay, the life-members made up their minds to give a definite shape to such a project, and in January 1918 deputed Prof. H. G. Limaye to do that duty. An influential local committee was formed and the scheme was pushed forward with great vigour. It was proposed to call that College the Gokhale College, and to couple with the name of Gokhale the name of a donor, who was expected to contribute half the cost of the project. On 25th February 1919, it was resolved to purchase a plot of 50 acres for the College in the island of Salsette. Then came the sad death of Prof. H. G. Limaye on 26th February, and Prof. Kale was called upon to proceed with the scheme.



Bombay College

The decision of Government about this time to open a residential Arts College for Muslims in the neighbourhood of Salsette, (which eventually became the Ismail Yusuf College of Jogeshwari), made it necessary, however, to give up the project of an Arts College in Salsette.

The project was renewed later from time to time, but it did not materialise for one reason or another. It was in 1953 that the Society made up its mind to

take up the Bombay College scheme once more, and it proceeded to purchase for the proposed college a beautiful site on the sea-face at Kashinath Dhuru Road off Cadell Road, Dadar.

Soon after the completion of the conveyance deeds the first sod was turned on an auspicious day (November 26, 1953) by Maharshi Dr. Annasaheb Karve, the oldest living Life-member of the Deccan Education Society and the founder of the S.N.D.T. Women's University. The construction of the college building was completed in time for the college to start work in June 1954.

In 1954-55 the college provided courses leading up to the Intermediate Arts examination on the Arts side and the Intermediate Science (A & B groups) examination on the Science side. The number on the rolls of the college was less than 300. In the second year of the college it was found possible to start courses leading up to the B.A. (Special) examination in Economics and Marathi and the B.A. (General) examination in English, Sanskrit, Ardha-magadhi, History and Philosophy. The number of students on the rolls went up to nearly 700. As a large number of students had taken up Science courses in the first and the second years the authorities of the college felt the need of making provision for instruction in degree courses in science at a very early date. It was necessary to extend the college building and equip laboratories for the purpose. The building construction work was started in April 1956 and in June 1956 Junior B.Sc. classes for Chemistry Principal, Mathematics Principal, Physics Subsidiary and Botany Subsidiary were started. The total enrolment of students in 1956-57 touched 1,100. The additional space available after building extension has enabled the college to extend the library and the students reading hall.

Set against a background of cocoanut palms and the rippling sea-face at Mahim Bay, the new college enjoys a quiet and near-rural atmosphere which should prove congenial to academic minds. It is not intended to allow our institution to grow to a megalocollegiate size : the objective will be to attain a size which will enable the college to maintain the status of a Society of teachers and students for the acquisition and promotion of knowledge in its several branches. Numbers will not be allowed to endanger the quality of the academic work undertaken and performed by the members of this new co-operative educational society. It is only a careful attention to these aspects in the organization of the new college which will enable us to build an institution embodying the aims of the Deccan Education Society.

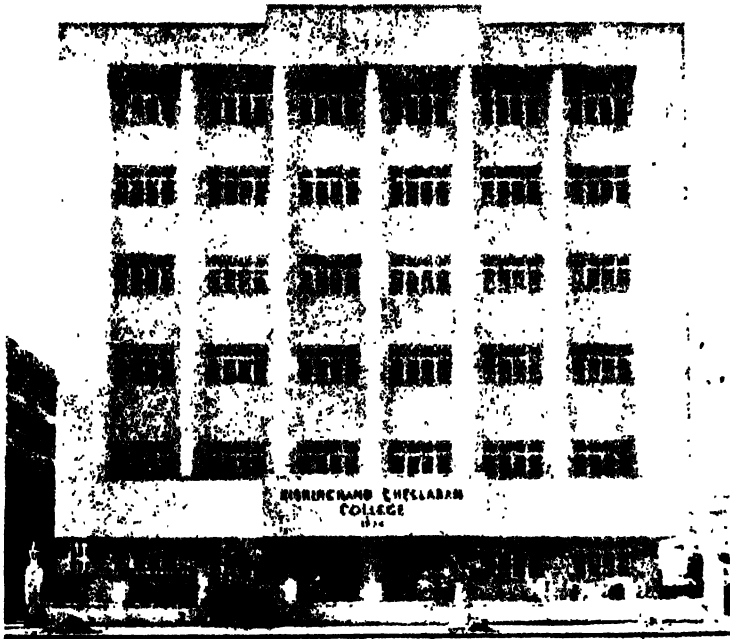
It will be possible to build up the College on these lines, if teachers and students regard it as a community project of their own and co-operate whole-heartedly with each other in creating in the college an atmosphere conducive to the acquisition of knowledge, maintenance of spontaneous discipline and development of personality. A college educates not only by means of formal sets of lectures and tests but also—perhaps even more effectively—by the informal contact of mind with mind outside the class-room which opens out new horizons of thought and life for both students and teachers. The activities of the different Associations can make a valuable contribution to this process of self-education and mutual education. It is hoped

that the Bombay College will be a community throbbing with educational and educative activities, enabling students and teachers to establish personal contacts in curricular and extra-curricular work and thus promoting the main business of a college which is education for life as well as education for a living.

28. Kishinchand Chellaram College



KISHINCHAND CHELLARAM COLLEGE is the second remarkable venture in Bombay of the Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board. The Board headed by Shri H. G. Advani, Bar-at-Law, consists of educationists, social workers and leading business-men. They are men of vision with a progressive outlook. Encouraged by their first successful achievement, the D. H. National and W. A. Science College, at Bandra, they launched the new institution in 1954 in the very heart of the Fort area to meet the growing demand of the students for one more college in the city proper. The inception of the College synchronized with a historic event in the



Kishanchand Chellaram College

annals of the University of Bombay, namely, coming into force of the University Reorganization Act which gave a position of greater importance to the constituent colleges in the administration of the University.

Origin.—The College owes its origin largely to the constructive zeal and the planning ability of Principal K. M. Kundnani. Shri H. G. Advani, the President of the College Board, considerably helped in this venture by collecting a large sum of money for the college building. As Justice Ranade had a genius for inspiring social work, Shri H. G. Advani, has a similar genius for stimulating philanthropy with a view to raising funds for noble causes. At the instance of Shri Advani (who is also the Chairman of the Kishinchand Chellaram Educational Trust) Shri Lokumal Kishinchand, son, and Shri T. Marli, grandson of the late business magnate and philanthropist Seth Kishinchand Chellaram, made a timely offer of a generous donation for the establishment of this College. The College is proudly associated with the name of Seth Kishinchand Chellaram who, apart from having occupied a top-ranking position in commercial circles, had amply served the cause of education by his munificent help and encouragement in various ways. The Board is highly grateful to Shri Lokumal Kishinchand and Shri T. Marli, the worthy successors of Seth Kishinchand who are pursuing the same path of enlightened benevolence.

The Board was fortunate in acquiring a plot of land on the Dinshaw Wacha Road very near to the Churchgate Station as well as the University building. The Government of Bombay was very helpful in granting permission for the change of user of the plot. Shri Dinkarrao Desai, Minister of Law and Education, Government of Bombay performed the foundation ceremony of the building on 10th October 1953. It was not before the first week of December 1953 that the building work could start. The completion of the huge college building with a ground and five floors, with furniture, apparatus and everything else, within a brief period of six months was little short of a miracle. The achievement of this herculean task was largely due to Principal Kundnani's indefatigable efforts.

Growth.—The College started functioning regularly as a First Grade College from June 1954. Since then it has grown from strength to strength, both on the Arts and the Science sides. The expansion of the staff in every department is keeping pace with the increase in the strength of the college and the number of courses taught. In the first year the strength of the teaching staff stood at 42. In the second year it increased to 66, and today it has risen to 81. All the members of the staff are working in a team-spirit, under the inspiring guidance of the Principal, to build healthy traditions and make the institution serviceable to the students.

The same remarkable growth is being shown by the multiplying equipment of the college in every department and sphere of activity. The advantage with the institution of recent origin is that the equipment and apparatus are all new and up-to-date.

Special Features.—The College possesses several special features.

1. The building of the college itself contains several unique features, particularly the Assembly Hall and Auditorium, the standard indoor Badminton Court, with a wooden floor and a room for Table-tennis. The Assembly Hall is a gift

to the college from Shri J. Watumull who contributed a generous amount for the building of that hall to perpetuate the name of his eldest son Rama, who lost his life in a tragic air crash at Delhi. The Rama Watumull Hall provides a well-equipped stage and a spacious auditorium, with a gallery and with a seating capacity of 620 in fixed 'dunlopillo' seats. It has been pronounced to be perfect in acoustics and seating as well as in its furnishing and lighting arrangements. The only thing that remains to be done is air-conditioning, which will be the crowning glory of this very popular hall which is the pride of our College. The hall is being utilised as the venue of conferences, cultural gatherings and dramatic performances. The authorities have not sought to make the hall a source of profitable income, but have been keenly anxious to maintain it in fine condition and give it at concession or nominal rates to those who work for the good of the student community. It is an invaluable asset to the college associations and a boon to the Debating and the Dramatic Societies. The Badminton Hall, apart from being a favourite centre of recreational activities, is also being used for exhibitions and social gatherings.

2. The College affords special facilities to 'earners and learners' and to all needy and deserving students. Not the least of these facilities is the provision of a place for quiet study for those who cannot study at home. Books are purchased and loaned to poor students out of a fund to which every teacher makes a monthly contribution. The Management, of course, have allowed ample concessions in fees and provided a number of free studentships and scholarships. The Kishinchand Chellaram Educational Trust has instituted fifty scholarships (each of the annual value of Rs. 125/-) for needy and deserving students.

3. The catholic and national spirit of the college itself is a special feature. With professors and students hailing from different states and communities, the college provides a truly cosmopolitan atmosphere, promotes a national outlook and inculcates a spirit of brotherhood among students. The institution is based on the Sufistic ideals of Sind—a sense of common humanity and a spirit of universal brotherhood. Imbued with a feeling of national solidarity, the K. C. College is committed to its unequivocal opinion that Hindi should be adopted as the medium of instruction in the Bombay University.

4. The aim of the college to impart all-round education constitutes another special feature. It attempts to nourish the personality of the student as a whole, in all its aspects—physical, intellectual, aesthetic, moral and emotional. The object behind this endeavour is to produce a student who may be able to answer the Nation's call for service and assume his responsibility as a full and useful citizen of the country. The authorities believe in the maxim "*mens sana in corpore sano*" and want students to be physically active and mentally alert. It is for this purpose that the Principal encourages not only sports, games and physical education but frequent picnics, excursions, and outings and induces teachers and students to go to work-camps and undertake social service. To stimulate intellectual interests among the students the college publishes an annual magazine and provides wall-papers which afford ample opportunities to the students to give expression to their

literary talents. There is abundant provision for extra-curricular activities such as dancing, music and dramatics to develop the aesthetic aspect of the students' life. Regular classes are held in dancing for girls under the guidance of a competent teacher. It is gratifying to note that the response is very encouraging and it is believed that the enthusiasm will still be greater with the inclusion of music and dancing in the University curriculum.

Special emphasis is laid on character-building and discipline among the students. It is the earnest endeavour of the teachers to inculcate the ideals of good behaviour among the students from within by acting as their guides, friends and philosophers rather than impose unwilling discipline upon them by punitive and coercive measures. Experience has taught them that once the light of wisdom dawns upon the student, he is always on the right path. No wonder that the official motto of the college is 'विद्या विन्दते अमृतम्' (Salvation Through Knowledge), knowledge in the higher sense meaning realisation, wisdom, understanding.

Courses of Studies.—The College provides all the important courses of instruction laid down in the Arts and Science curriculum of the University of Bombay. Enriched by a cosmopolitan atmosphere, it makes adequate provision for the teaching of several important languages of the bilingual state—Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Urdu etc. From among the classical and Modern European Languages there is a regular arrangement for teaching Sanskrit, Persian and French. The courses of instruction for the B.A. degree cover a vast range of subjects and provide for several combinations specified in the college prospectus. For the B.Sc. degree the college provides courses in (i) Principal Chemistry and Subsidiary Physics or Botany or (ii) Principal Physics and Subsidiary Mathematics. The authorities lay a strong emphasis on tutorials and seminars which enable professors to come closer to students and pay individual attention to them and also furnish opportunities to students for lively discussions and practice in writing which help to define their ideas and improve their power of expression.

Students' Activities.—It being the aim of the college to develop the students, personality in all directions, the authorities offer every encouragement to them to take part in the various activities provided for them. The teachers are always on the look-out for new talents and take pains to bring out the hidden potentialities of gifted students. The activities are organised and conducted through various societies, both general and sectional. Among the general societies, which are intended for all students, the most prominent are the Dramatic Society (under Principal Kundnani) which stages dance-ballets and dramatic performances, the Debating Society (under Prof. Notani) which arranges lectures, symposia, debates and elocutions and celebrates all important occasions in the year, and Tagore Association (under Prof. Punjabi) which organises activities of a cultural and social character. It is proposed to start three clubs to serve as feeders to these societies—the Dramatic Club, the Speakers' Club and the Music Club. The Dramatic and Debating Societies have always taken an active part in inter-collegiate competitions and annexed several prizes and trophies. The college had the rare distinction of

winning the Faquih Trophy and of being selected to represent Bombay in the inter-University Youth Festival consecutively for the last two years. This year the College won the first place for the best English Drama and the best Hindi Drama in the Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Competition organised by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Notable among the sectional associations are the English Association, the Hindi Parishad, the Marathi Literary Society, the Gujarati Mandal, the Sindhi Association, the Urdu Association, the Malayalee Circle, the Kannada Vidyarathi Sangha, the History and Economics Association and the Philosophy and Psychology Association. This large number of circles, societies and associations has charged the whole atmosphere of the college with the dynamism of youthful activity and rendered invaluable service in developing the social, cultural and intellectual life of the institution.

Amenities to Students.—With the interests of students always at heart, the authorities keep on increasing the amenities for the students. Bathrooms and lavatories with the most up-to-date sanitary arrangements are put up on each floor, separate lifts are maintained for boys and girls; and commodious, well-furnished and beautifully decorated common rooms are provided for them. In the reading room a vast variety of dailies, periodicals, digests, journals and magazines is available. The most popular amenity is, of course, the canteen which is run departmentally on a non-profit basis, under very neat and hygienic conditions and expert management. Situated at a convenient place on the ground floor it is both easily accessible to the students and far removed from the class rooms.

Post-graduate Work.—The college is proud of having post-graduate teachers in all major subjects—Prof. Notani and Prof. Punjabi in English, Prof. Oturkar in History and Politics, Prof. Butani in Philosophy and Psychology, Prof. Prabhat in Hindi, Prof. (Miss) Advani in Physics, Prof. Alimchandani and Dr. Bhagwat in Chemistry and Dr. K. B. Kulkarni in Marathi. The college is a centre for post-graduate lectures and seminars in several subjects.

Library.—The College Library is growing fast, and commands the peculiar advantage of having new and recent editions of books. Substantial allocations are made every year to make every section adequate and up-to-date, and it is gratifying to note that every department is constantly enriching its shelves in the library. The library is in charge of a qualified librarian. The books are classified and arranged according to the well-known Dewey system, and are readily accessible to the students. The library is situated on the top floor in a hall which is bright, airy and spacious and has seats for about 250 students. Cubicles are provided for undisturbed study and an open-air corridor is available for relaxation.

Sports.—The authorities take a very keen interest in all kinds of games, sports and athletics. Adequate facilities are provided for these on the Oval, just a hop from the College.

N.C.C.—The College leads in the N.C.C. with its ladies' N.C.C. wing having two trained officers. It is well-represented in all the three wings of the N.C.C.—Air, Naval and Land. We are proud to record that Dr. John Matthai, Vice-Chancellor, when he visited our College, expressed his appreciation of the college cadets in general and the girls' troop in particular.

Progress Made.—In a very short time the institution has made a tremendous progress and secured a position of prestige in the University and elsewhere. An eloquent testimony to the work and worth of the college is that the University granted it permanent affiliation after only two years of its starting. Under the benign maternal care of the University, the sagacious guidance of the college Board and the able administration of Principal Kundnani who is happy to have the full co-operation of the professors and the students, the institution is marching ahead to fulfil its destiny for which it was created, namely, to relate education to life.

29. New Law College



WITH a view to meeting the increasing demand for legal education in Bombay, the Modern Education Society, Poona, applied to the University of Bombay for permission to start a Law College in Bombay. The Government of Bombay sanctioned its affiliation to the University in May 1954. The College actually commenced its work from the 21st June 1954. The Society having fulfilled all the conditions prescribed for permanent affiliation, it was affiliated to the University permanently in 1955-56.

2. The College is at present housed on the second floor of the Arts Building of the Ruparel College, Bombay. It provides accommodation for the requisite number of Class-rooms, Library room, Staff Common room and Lady Students' Common room, and rooms for the Principal's office and the College office.

3. Situated opposite the Matunga Road Station of the Western Railway on the Tulsi Pipe Road, the College is within easy reach of the students.

4. Provision has been made for preparing students for courses in Law prescribed by the University for the 1st and 2nd LL.B. and LL.M. Examinations.

5. Classes are held to suit both the employed and unemployed students. One division of each of the 1st LL.B. and 2nd LL.B. Classes is held in the morning from 7-30 a.m. to 9-10 a.m. and again in the evening from 6-30 p.m. to 7-20 p.m. for the employed students. One division of each of these classes for the other students, is held in the morning from 7-30 a.m. to 10-15 a.m.

6. The College is attended by students from almost all parts of India.

7. Shri S. G. Chitale, soon after his retirement as Principal of the Government Law College, Bombay, joined the Teaching Staff of this College as Principal from October 1954. In addition to the Principal, there is one full-time Professor and an adequate number of part-time Professors.

8. The need for an additional Law College in Bombay has been justified as evidenced by the number of admissions made during each of the last two years.

9. The College Library is kept open from 8-00 a.m. to 9-00 p.m. for reading and reference, on all working days from Mondays to Saturdays.

10. The Backward Class students joining this College are awarded Government Scholarships. The Bombay Government also awards open merit free-studentships to poor and deserving students belonging to the non-backward classes of the Bombay State. The College awards scholarships from its funds to students passing the College terminal Examination with merit.

11. The Ruparel College has an extensive playground in its compound, which provides for almost all the major and minor games. The grounds are made available for the use of the College students. A fairly large number of students of this College takes part in the Inter-Collegiate Tournaments and sports. Excursions, debates, and lectures by eminent persons are arranged by the Students' Association of the College.

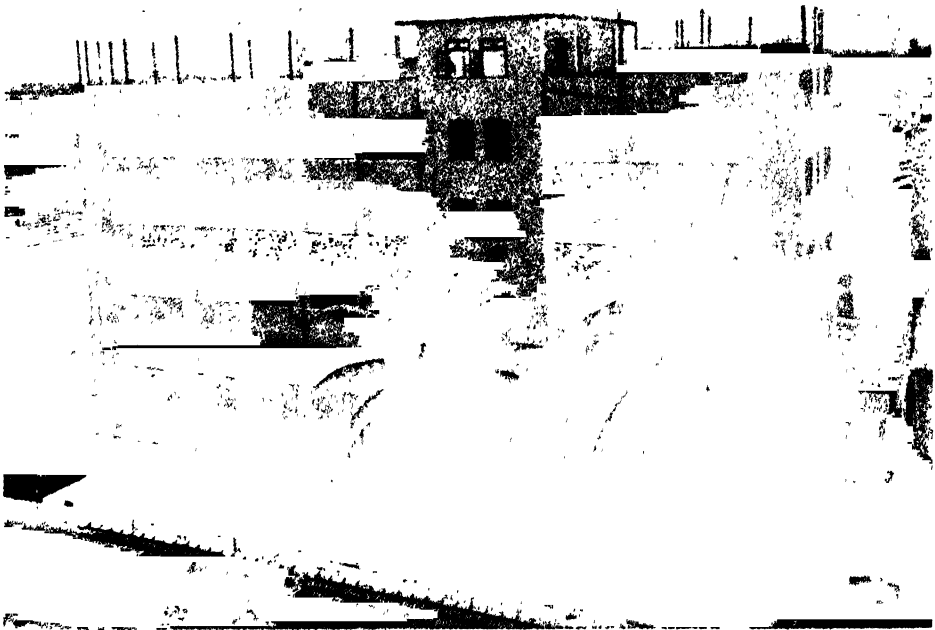
30. Nair Hospital Dental College



THE Nair Hospital Dental College was started in the Dental Department of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital in the year 1933 by the late Dr. A. L. Nair. It is now functioning in its new Building erected by the Corporation and spending over Rs. 5,00,000/-. There are 76 Dental Chairs, 4 well equipped Laboratories and the latest dental equipment including Dental X-Ray to give dental treatment on the most modern lines.

The college has been affiliated to the University of Bombay, since June 1954, for teaching the B.D.S. Degree Course. Prior to this period the College was conducting a four year course in Dentistry for the Diploma of L.D.Sc. At the end of the 4 years' course, the college Dental Board used to award the Diplomas to the

successful candidates at the Final Examination. The Final Examination is conducted jointly by the Examiners, partly nominated by the Government of Bombay and partly appointed by the Dental Board of the College. The Diploma is recognised by the Government of Bombay, the Government of India and all the Universities in the U.S.A., U.K. and other Foreign Universities. The Licentiates of the College are also eligible to obtain permanent commissions in the Indian Army Dental Corps. Admissions to the L.D.Sc. Diploma have been discontinued from June 1954.



Nair Hospital Dental College

The Bombay Municipal Corporation took over the administration of this college from 1st November, 1946. There are 6 Dental Professors, 12 Medical Lecturers, 4 Dental Surgeons and 51 Demonstrators, Lecturers, etc., on the staff of the College, who are all part-time except 3 members. On an average 65,000 patients are given dental treatment every year including the Municipal School Children. Evening clinics have also been started at this college from 16th June, 1952. All types of dental treatment, extraction, prophylaxis and pyorrhoea and restorative treatment, such as silver, gold and cement fillings, regulation of teeth of children and artificial sets of teeth full and partial are rendered charging fees as laid down by the Corporation. The College has an academic council and an Advisory Dental Board to advise and assist the Dean in all academic affairs.

The college is at present housed in a four-storeyed building. It is now proposed to construct an additional floor on the terrace and also to acquire the adjoining building for the purpose of expanding this Institution for which sanction of the competent authorities is being obtained. Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S., F.D.S., R.C.S. (England), R.C.S. (Edn.), F.I.C.D., F.A.I.D. is the Dean of the College.

31. Law College

LAW COLLEGE

The Law College, Bombay, temporarily accommodated in the building of the Kishinchand Chellaram College at Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay, has been started by the Hyderabad (Sind) Collegiate Board. One of the results of the partition of the country was the exodus of the Hindu residents of Sind to India, leaving behind *inter alia* their numerous educational institutions.

One of these institutions was known as the Rishi Dayaram National College which had been originally started under the inspiration of Dr. Mrs. Annie Besant. This College and Seth Hassaram Rihumal Commerce College were being conducted by the Hyderabad-Sind Collegiate Board. After coming over to India, the Board started their educational activities at Bombay. Under the guidance of Shri H. G. Advani, B.A. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, President of the said Collegiate Board and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. K. Chinnani whose services the Board was fortunate in securing, the Board embarked upon their activities which were duly implemented by Principal K. M. Kundhani, Secretary of the Collegiate Board.

The Board first established an Arts and Science College at Bandra, one of the suburbs of Bombay, which is affiliated to the University of Bombay and is known as the Rishi Dayaram and Seth Hassaram Arts College and Seth Wassiamull Assoomul Institute of Science. The Board next started an Arts and Science College at Churchgate which has been named after Seth Kishinchand Chellaram, a well known philanthropist of the Sindhi community. Thereafter, the Board took in hand the establishment of a Law College to facilitate displaced and non-displaced students wanting an institution where instruction could be obtained in the evening, so that those who were earning their living by working in various establishments in the City would be able to have the advantage of legal education. With this in view, the Board applied to the Bombay University for affiliation. This was granted with effect from the 20th June, 1955, when the College started functioning. For the time the College is located in the spacious building of the Kishinchand Chellaram College. Law classes are held in the evening and the College now teaches up to the LL.B. Degree Course and also holds classes for the Law Preliminary Examination. It is hoped to include the LL.M. Courses hereafter. Though started by displaced persons, this College, as is the case with the other Colleges similarly started, is not meant to be exclusively for the benefit of displaced persons. In fact, it has a very large proportion of other students. Out of about 700 students at present in the

College, only about a 100 are displaced persons and the rest are drawn from the various communities of Bombay proper and of all provinces of India, including Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad-Dn., U.P., Punjab, Bengal and other States.

The first Principal of the College was the Late Principal M. S. Shahani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, formerly Reader of Law at the Delhi University and a scholar of known repute. His death in July 1956 robbed the College of one of its pioneers. The present Principal is Mr. Khanehand Gopaldas, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay, a lawyer of great distinction, who has been appointed in the vacancy caused by the death of Principal M. S. Shahani. Prof. T. I. Thadani, B.A., LL.B., who officiated as Principal after the death of Principal M. S. Shahani, who was Vice-Principal of the S. C. Shahani Law College at Karachi is the present Vice-Principal of the College. The College has a staff of some full-time Professors and Lecturers and a number of part-time Professors and Lecturers. Some of the distinguished members of the Bombay Bar have volunteered to teach the students, and the staff of the College is selected by a Committee with which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chainani and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Desai of the Bombay High Court have been associated.

The courses of instruction are modelled on the requirements of the Bombay University for the LL.B. Degree Course, and evening classes are held from 5-50 to 8-35 p.m.

The College has a very good library which is being augmented every year by the addition of more law books. The library remains open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. and is taken advantage of by a large number of students. Attached to the library is a Reading Room where a large number of books of current and topical interest, including fiction, light literature, magazines, periodicals etc. are kept. A number of law reports are also stocked, and students take advantage of these in the spacious library and reading room hall.

The College has a number of extra-curricular activities. The Law Society arranges lectures by eminent Judges, Lawyers and other prominent persons, debates, elocution competitions, moots and mock trials, and is in charge of Prof. K. H. Nagrani as its *ex-officio* Chairman. The well-known business house of Watumals has donated a running trophy to be awarded to the best speaker in the College every year as a result of an open competition.

The Social side of the College is managed by the Social Union which is in-charge of Prof. J. K. Bhavnani as *ex-officio* Chairman. The Social Union arranges outings, picnics, social functions and dramatic performances and helps in fostering the *esprit-de-corps* of the students.

The Gymkhana of the College, which is active under the guidance of Shri P. R. Mansukhani, has Cricket, Volley Ball, Badminton and other Indoor games which are popular with the students. The College issues every year a magazine entitled

“The Young Lawyer”, edited by Prof. K. H. Nagrani. In it are published articles from distinguished judges, lawyers and other persons prominent in public life as also contributions from students. The special feature of this College is the creation of a Problem Class where students are given opportunities to discuss their legal problems with Prof. K. H. Mengle a member of the Professorial staff. This class is very popular.

Lady-students have a special common-room where they can rest and relax and where indoor games are exclusively provided for them. A secretary elected from amongst them looks after their comforts. The various groups have secretaries elected by the students themselves.

Apart from these groups started by the College, there are a number of social groups which have been functioning at the College and of which full advantage has been taken by students. The coming together of young men and women belonging to various social groups and communities drawn from different provinces engenders a general feeling of cosmopolitanism which has been responsible for attracting to the College a large number of students from different provinces.

A Canteen is provided in the College premises where students are enabled to have refreshments at very reasonable prices.

The results of the Institution have been satisfactory.

The College has participated from time to time in various Inter-Collegiate Sports, and debating competitions organised in Bombay. Dramatic and other cultural arts are duly encouraged in the College.

The principal need of the College is a building which, it is hoped, will soon be a *fait accompli*.

A covered badminton court located in the College building is one of its principal attractions, and the students' common rooms with its indoor games and the ladies' common room similarly equipped provide enough scope for recreation and relaxation.

32. Siddharth College of Law

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE OF LAW

The People's Education Society, of which Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the Chairman, added another chapter to the glorious history of the society by founding the Siddharth College of Law in June, 1956. The primary object of the society is to cater for the educational needs of the lower middle classes and working classes in general, and the Scheduled Castes in particular.

With this laudable aim in view, the Siddharth College of Arts and Science, and the Siddharth College of Commerce had been established. The Siddharth College of Law now joins this distinguished company.

It was but in the fitness of things that Dr. Ambedkar, a man of vision and intellectual eminence, a one time Professor of Law, and Law Member in the Government of India, should have a dream of a Law College. After two years of incubation (for the idea of starting this institution occurred to him in 1954) the College saw the light of day in 1956.

The College is fortunate in having as its pilot Principal V. G. Dalvi, at one time Principal of the Government Law College. With his experience of administration and teaching of Law, he is best fitted to guide and develop it into a first rate Law College. The College possesses a well qualified teaching staff and an efficient experienced clerical staff. The College was able to secure affiliation very late in June 1956, and the task of making the necessary arrangement for admission and administration was a regular race against time. In spite of this initial handicap, it is gratifying to record that the College has been able to have a full complement of students for the 1st LL.B. Division and some for the 2nd LL.B. Division and more are joining this term (October 1956 to March 1957). The Classes are held in the evenings for the convenience of working students and by next year, we expect the strength of the College to go up considerably.

With the inspiring example of its sister institutions of the P. E. Society before the new college, there is no doubt that it will make rapid strides in every field of activity, and bring credit and renown to the society and its founder, whose dream and ideal it embodies.

(D) RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS

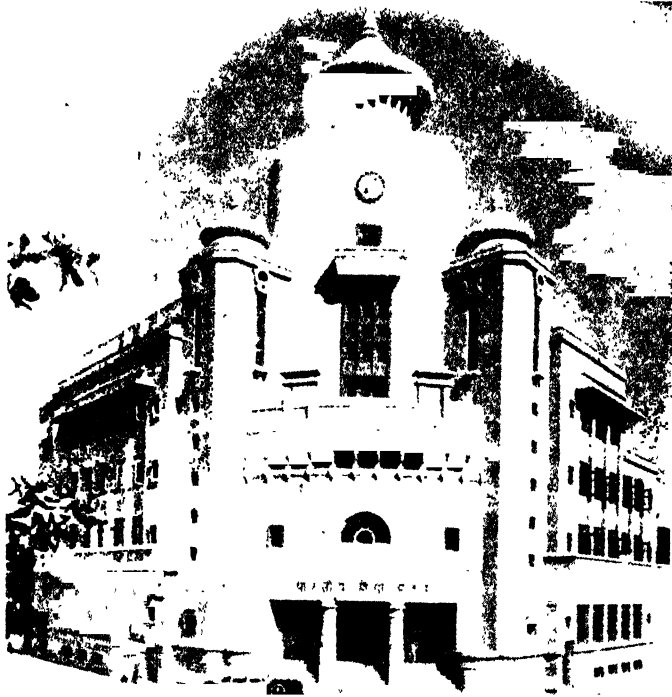
1. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan



The Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan was founded in 1938. Within a short time of its inauguration, the Departments of Sanskrit, Comparative Philology, Prakrit Languages, Gujarati, Hindi, Indian History and Bhagavad Dharma were started. The endowment of the Singhi Jain Series and Library in 1943-44; the organization of the Bharatiya Itihasa Vibhag in 1944; the starting of the Gita Vidyalaya and of the Megji Mathradas Arts College and Narrondass Manordass Institute of Science of Andheri in 1946; the Mumbadevi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya in 1946-47; and the institution of the Munshi Sarasvati Mandir, with its varied cultural activities in 1947, marked further stages in the growth of the Bhavan. More recently, the inauguration of the Bhavan's Book University Scheme; the promotion of the Somnath Sanskrit

Vishva Parishad (World Academy of Sanskrit) and the Damodardas College shortly to be opened, have added considerably to the activities of the Bhavan.

The publication activities of the Bhavan include among others so notable a series as the "History and Culture of the Indian People" in ten volumes ; the "Glory that was Gurjaradesh" in six volumes ; the Singhi Series in 40 volumes ; the Book, University planned to publish in English and eight of the major Indian languages a hundred books covering the best literature of India and the world in a uniform get-up, priced low ; and the Munshi Sahitya of over fifty works in Gujarati, other Indian languages and English.



Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

The Bhavan was registered on April 20, 1939, under the Societies Registration Act. Since then some changes have been made in its constitution to meet the requirements of its growing activities.

The Munshi Saraswati Mandir, includes a Library and Museum, a College of Hindustani Music affiliated to the National University of Music, Lucknow, and a Kala Kendra, an Art Centre, which has a School of Indian Dancing as also groups specialising in dance-dramas, ballets and amateur theatricals. Its theatre is a centre of social and artistic activities.

Mumbadevi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.—(An Oriental College, teaching Sanskrit and Shastras by traditional methods) Examinations conducted: For the Bhavan's degrees, Vachaspati, Acharya and Shastri, which are recognised by the Bombay Government and some Universities.

Gita Vidyalaya.—(An Academy for the study of Indian Culture with special reference to the Bhagavad Gita). Regular classes are conducted and periodically learned public lectures held in the Bhavan and seventeen other Gita Kendras.

Examinations conducted.—For the Bhavan's Diplomas—Gita Visharad and Gita Vad.

Facilities.—Scholarships, medals and prizes are awarded to those who pass the examinations creditably. The Gita classes and lectures are free to all in the 17 centres.

Principal: Sastraratnakara T. A. Venkateshwara Dikshitar.

Munglal Goenka Samshodhan Mandir.—(An Institute of Indological Research recognized by the University of Bombay for Post-graduate Studies).

Departments.—1. *Sanskrit Shikshapith*: for research in Sanskrit-Vedic and Classical. The results of the work done published in 8 volumes of the 'Bharatiya Vidya Series' and 11 volumes of the 'Bharatiya Vidya'. *Head*: Prof. H. D. Velankar, M.A., Jt. Director of the Bhavan.

2. *Bharatiya Itihasa Vibhag*: Department of Indian History. Head and General Editor of the History Series: Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.B.; Assistant Editor: Dr. A. D. Pusalkar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Assistant Director of the Bhavan.

"History and Culture of the Indian People," the up-to-date comprehensive and critical History planned in ten volumes and written for the first time exclusively by Indians is the major work of the department. Sixty-two eminent scholars from all over India contribute the various chapters.

Volume I—"The Vedic Age" (India up to 600 B.C.) and Vol. II "The Age of Imperial Unity" (600 B.C. to 320 A.D.)—have already been published and have been hailed as representing the high watermark of historiography. Volume III—"The Classical Age" (A.D. 320 to 750)—was printed and published in 1953; Volume IV—"The Age of Imperial Kanauj" (A.D. 750 to 1000)—was published in 1955. The remaining volumes—Volume V—"The Struggle for Empire" (A.D. 1000 to 1300); Volume VI—"The Delhi Sultanate" (A.D. 1300 to 1526); Volume VII—"The Mughal Empire" (A.D. 1526 to 1707); Volume VIII—"The Mahratta Supremacy" (A.D. 1707 to 1818); Volume IX—"The British Domination and Volume X—"India Since 1919" are under preparation. Each of these volumes will be published at an interval of six to eight months.

“The Glory that was Gurjaradesh” : This is the history of Greater Gujarat planned in six volumes. Shri Munshiji is the General Editor of this Series. Part I —“The Pre-Historic West Coast” and Part III—“The Imperial Gurjaras” by Shri Munshiji have been published.

Munshi Sarasvati Mandir (An Institute of Culture). Departments : (a) Library and Museum : The collection of 35,000 printed volumes includes many of the earliest books published in and about India and sets of Indological research periodicals. Particularly the sections of Indian History, Art and Archaeology, Sanskrit, Prakrit and Gujarati are comprehensive.

The 2000 manuscripts on a paper and palm leaf include many belonging to the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. Many are notable for their calligraphy, the illustrations which accompany the texts and the gold and silver inks in which they are written. Some are also known copies of valuable works and have been useful in settling important questions in Indian History. A few of these are reproduced in this booklet. There is also a collection of ancient coins, bronzes, paintings, scrolls and other works of artistic and historical value.

The Vallabhji Ramji Balapustakalaya—(Children’s Library)—has a good collection of juvenile literature and facilities for games.

(b) *Sangita Shikshapith* : This college of Hindustani Music is affiliated to the National Academy of Music, Lucknow, for courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music.

(c) *Kala Kendra* : Conducts teaching and research in Indian Dancing—Bharata Natyam, Kathakali and Manipuri. Smt. Shevanti Rajesh, and Smts. Vinod Chopra and Yogendra Desai are in charge of the respective sections. Also teaching and research in Orchestral Music is conducted under the guidance of Shri Avinash Vyas and in Applied Dancing under Shri Yogendra Desai’s guidance. The Kendra also produces dramas and ballets and encourages amateur talent. Over a hundred amateur artistes are attached to the Kendra.

THE MEGHJI MATHRADAS COLLEGE OF ARTS AND NARRONDASS MANORDASS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, ANDHERI

The College is affiliated to the University of Bombay for courses leading to B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. It has extensive hostels, vast play-grounds, a Gita Academy ; a unique environment of sea and hills situated at Andheri (Bombay Suburb) in a campus of 35 acres. With the Damodardas College which also we expect to open in this campus shortly, we hope to develop this into a model centre for higher education for growing Greater Bombay.

Principal : Dr. R. D. Adatia, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Prakashan Mandir : (Department of Publications).

This department publishes the results of the research and other activities of the various Mandirs of the Bhavan. Besides, it has recently launched the Book University Scheme to publish the best literature of the world and especially that of India in a uniform get-up priced at Rs. 1/12.

Head : Shri S. Ramakrishnan.

In August 1955 the " Bhavan's Journal " a fortnightly in English was started solely devoted to Life, Literature and Culture. Its present circulation is 25,000 copies.

In August 1956, a similar fortnightly in Hindi, entitled " Bharati " was started. Its present circulation is 7,000 copies.

The Bhavan has three centres outside Bombay. 1. in Delhi, 2. in Allahabad and 3. in Kanpur.

2. The Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute

THE ANJUMAN-I- ISLAM URDU RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Urdu Research Institute came into existence in February 1947. Since its very inception it has been housed in the beautiful and well-known building of the Anjuman-i-Islam, at 92, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.

Professor N. A. Nadvi, the Professor of Urdu in the Ismail Yusuf College at Jogeshwari was appointed its first Hon. Director with the permission of the Government, and he was given, initially, the staff of a Librarian and a Fellow. At present, the staff comprise—

- (1) Director
- (2) Two Research Assistants
- (3) One Librarian
- (4) A Committee of Scholars in an advisory capacity.

The Institute also has hostel accommodation available for its students.

The University has recognised the Institute for the M.A. Classes and Ph.D. degree in Urdu. The Institute has had the gratifications of sending up one candidate for the M.A. degree in Urdu who secured a First Class. At present, the Institute has on its rolls four students in the Junior M.A. and two students working for the Ph.D.

The Anjuman-i-Islam Karimi Library has been placed at the disposal of the Institute. In order to keep this collection up-to-date the Institute has continued to purchase books and subscribes to all the important Urdu Magazines published in India as well as in Pakistan. Apart from the Karimi Collection, the Library of the Institute now consists of approximately 4,000 volumes and the Karimi Library

and the Institute's new library together from the best and most up-to-date collection of Urdu books and journals in Bombay State.



The Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute

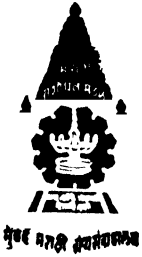
The Institute publishes its own quarterly Journal—The Nawa-i-Adab, some important articles of research have been published in the Journal, particularly on the development of the Urdu language in Gujerat and in the Deccan. A special feature of this magazine is the quarterly bibliography of articles published in all the Urdu Magazines and journals.

At the request of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha, the Institute undertook to help and guide the work of preparing a Hindustani dictionary for the Sabha. This work has been completed under the supervision of the Institute.

An important work recently undertaken by the Institute is the compilation, on a scientific basis, of the catalogue of Urdu manuscripts in the various libraries of the State. The first Library selected for this work was the Jami-Masjid Library of Bombay. The catalogue has been completed and published. Similar work on other libraries is continuing.

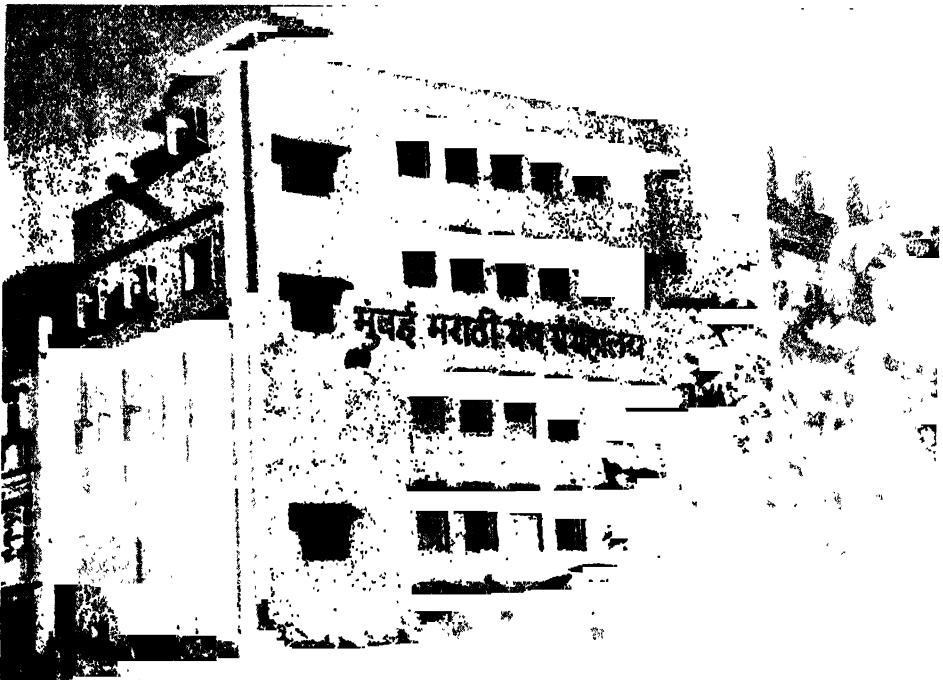
One of the new ventures of the Institute has been the acquisition of manuscripts for its own collection. It has already been able to secure some valuable and interesting manuscripts.

3. Marathi Sanshodhan Mandal



THE Marathi Sanshodhan Mandal was established in 1948 under the auspices of the Mumbai Marathi Granth-Sangrahalaya. A brief account of the history and work of this parent institution should be appropriate here.

The Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya.—The record of the library movement in the Bombay State begins with the establishment in 1804 of the Literary Society, which came to be known as the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1829. This was an institution of 'Patrician Members', and Indians were not admitted to it until 1840. There were libraries in other Civil and Military Stations like Surat, Poona, Mahabaleshwar, Bhooj and Ratnagiri, which also catered similarly for the needs of European residents. The General Library, founded in Bombay in 1829 by Mr. J. H. Stocqueler with the help of certain European and Indian gentlemen and open to Indians as well, marks the second landmark in this movement. The next stage was the establishment of a net-work of Native General Libraries in various dis-



Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya

tricts of the State. Credit for this goes to Captain French who founded the Ahmednagar General Library in 1838 and promoted later the establishment of other similar libraries. These libraries were meant for the intelligentsia, and in them English

literature occupied a predominant place. It was but natural that owing to the greater prestige and vaster resources of the English literature, in a library of books in both English and Indian languages the latter should suffer from neglect. Shri. Vinayak Lakshman Bhawe therefore realised the need of Libraries exclusively devoted to literature in Indian languages and succeeded in founding the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya at Thana in 1893. This served as the model for the Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya which was established in 1898 and similar libraries in other centres. The Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya stands out as the most successful of such institutions.

The Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya has had the benefit of guidance of eminent public men like Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Sir Bhalechandra Bhatavadekar, Lokamanya Tilak, the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar. At present Shri S. K. Patil is the President of the Institution. It functions through four regular branches and two other centres in Greater Bombay. It has a membership of about 4000 and owns a collection of about 60,000 Marathi books. In 1912 a generous donation from Shri Sayajirao Gackwar enabled it to be housed in its own three-storied building at Thakurdwar. A fourth storey was erected in 1954 and has been placed at the disposal of the Sanshodhan Mandal. Land has been purchased for a new building at Dadar and it is proposed to provide Hostel accommodation to the students of the Mandal in this building.

For some time the management of the Sangrahalaya has been aware of the desirability of extending the scope of its activities to research in Marathi language, literature and history. In 1943, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, speaking from the chair on the occasion of a lecture arranged by the Sangrahalaya to commemorate the birth centenary of Shri Ramaachandra Bhikaji Gunjekar, emphasised the need for a centre of research in Marathi language and literature. This was reiterated in 1947 on the occasion of the centenary of the death of Shri Bal Shastri Jambhekar when Shri B. G. Kher presided. The management then decided to pursue actively the idea of establishing a Research Institute. The Government of Bombay agreed to give a grant-in-aid towards the expenses and the University of Bombay recognised it as a centre for Post-graduate research. The Marathi Sanshodhan Mandal thus came into existence in 1948. During the period of the 1st February 1948 to the 31st October 1950, Prof. K. P. Kulkarni worked as the Honorary Director of the Mandal and Prof. A. K. Priolkar as the Reader. Prof. A. K. Priolkar was appointed the Director on the first November 1950. There is provision for a Research Fellowship which carries a stipend of Rs. 75/- per month.

Personnel of the Research Committee of the Mandal.—The activities of the Mandal are guided by a Research Committee which includes distinguished Marathi scholars. The eminent Orientalist, Dr. P. V. Kane has been the Chairman of the Committee from the outset. The present personnel of the Committee is as follows :—

Dr. P. V. Kane, M.A., LL.M., D.Litt., *Chairman.*

The Hon. Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, M.A., LL.B.

Prof. H. D. Velankar, M.A., Jt. Director, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

Prof. R. N. Welingkar, M.A., Ex-Member of the Bombay Public Service Commission.

Prof. D. K. Kelkar, B.A., Ex-Professor of Marathi, Ramnarain Ruia College.

Dr. M. A. Karandikar, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Marathi, Elphinstone College.

Ex-officio—

Prof. A. K. Priolkar, B.A., Director, Marathi Sanshodhan Mandal.

Dr. V. M. Oka, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S., Chairman, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya.

Shri V. V. Bhat, Secretary, Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya.

The Programme of Work of the Mandal.—The Research Committee of the Mandal decided at their meeting of June 13, 1947, that in addition to its teaching functions, the Institute should in due course take up the following work :—

- (i) Prepare critical editions of Marathi classics.
- (ii) Prepare a Catalogue Catalogorum of Marathi Manuscripts.
- (iii) Collect and house Marathi manuscripts and rare books and photographic copies of the same.
- (iv) Carry out a systematic study of various Marathi dialects.
- (v) Prepare a dictionary of Marathi on the lines of the Oxford English Dictionary and St. Petersburg Dictionary of Sanskrit.
- (vi) Bring out a volume of Marathi stone inscriptions, copper plates etc.

Facilities for Research.—The unique collection of Marathi books owned by the Sangrahalaya is at the disposal of the students of the Mandal. The Reference Section of this collection consists of about 25,000 volumes, including nearly 5,000 bound volumes of Marathi periodicals. A separate library of about 700 books in different languages especially selected for the use of research-students of the Mandal has also been built up. The Mandal also owns a valuable collection of Marathi manuscripts as also microfilms and photostat copies of old manuscripts and rare books obtained from the various collections in Europe and India. A microfilm reader and an electrically operated tape recorder is also provided.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

1. *Mukteshwara's Mahabharata.*—This is a Critical Edition based on a number of manuscripts. Three volumes of the Adiparva, consisting of a total of about 1,050 pages have already been published and the fourth volume is in preparation.

2. *Other Publications.*—Some of the more important books prepared under the auspices of the Mandal are mentioned below :—

- (1) मराठी बोलाभुवित्तें अर्थात् इ. स. १८६७ अखेर पर्यंतच्या मराठी मुद्रित ग्रंथांची वर्णनात्मक नामावलि. (1953)
- (2) Shala-Paddhati (1953).
- (3) महाराष्ट्र भाषेचें व्याकरण (1954)
- (4) Gramatic Marastta (1954)
- (5) सांतु आंतोनिची जीवित्वकथा (1956)
- (6) मुद्रित तुकाराम-वाङ्मय (1956)
- (7) योगराज-टिळक (1956)
- (8) आधुनिक मराठी गद्याची उत्क्रांति (1956).

3. *The Quarterly Journal of the Institute.*—This is being published regularly since October, 1953. It publishes research papers and original material for research in Marathi and accounts of the activities of the Mandal.

4. *Catalogus Catalogorum of Marathi Manuscripts.*—Considerable material for this work has already been collected.

Teaching Activities.—At present there are five Ph.D. students on the roll of the Institute working under the guidance of the Director, Prof. A. K. Priolkar who is recognised by the University of Bombay as a Post-graduate teacher for Ph.D. from 1948 and for M.A. in 1956. Three students have so far secured the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay. Classes are also held at the Institute for the benefit of the students of M.A. in Marathi.

References from Research Workers.—The Mandal receives a number of enquiries regarding Marathi language and literature from research workers in India, Europe and America and makes a special effort to provide as much help and guidance to them as possible.

4. Indian Institute of Education

The Indian Institute of Education was founded early in 1948 by a few workers in the field of education with the following aims and objects :—

(a) To conduct research in educational problems in general and those connected with educational administration in particular,

(b) To publish a magazine devoted to the study of educational problems in India and to publish an annual year-book of

INDIAN
INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

Indian education,

(c) To publish books dealing with educational problems in India and in particular, to publish the results of researches conducted by the Institute,

(d) To conduct classes for post-graduate degrees in education and to give guidance to students who have undertaken research work for post-graduate degree in education,

(e) To maintain an up-to-date library of books on the subject of education in general and educational administration in particular,

(f) To arrange Conferences, Lectures, Discussions and Seminars for the study of educational problems,

(g) To undertake experiments in education, to encourage the undertaking of such experiments by Government and other bodies and to co-ordinate and publicise the results of such experiments, and

(h) Generally to undertake all such activities as will tend to expand and improve education in India.

Growth.—During the period of about eight years of its existence, it has been possible to satisfy in general the aims and objects specified above, particularly the following :—

(1) *Post-graduate Teaching.*—The University granted recognition to the Institute for conducting the Master of Education (M.Ed.) Class from August 1948. From 1948 to 1954, 401 students were enrolled. Of that number, 265 could appear at the examinations up to June 1956 ; 182 were declared successful and 43 of the number passed were placed in Class II. The percentage of total passes, therefore, works out at about 70.

The number of dissertations written by the M.Ed. class students during the period on different educational problems was 133. As many as 131 of them were approved by the University.

The Institute, however, decided to discontinue the M.Ed. Class by papers from June 1954 as two other larger and more permanent institutions in the City opened post-graduate teaching classes—the Government Secondary Training College and the St. Xavier's Institute of Education.

(2) *Educational Research Work by post-graduate students for obtaining the M.Ed. and Ph.D. Degrees by thesis.*—From about the middle of the year 1949, educational investigations are being conducted by students preparing for the M.Ed. and Ph.D. degrees in education under the guidance of recognised teachers of the University. As many as 52 students have been enrolled for Ph.D. and 27 for M.Ed. during seven years. The theses of 9 students have been accepted for the Ph.D. degree and of 7 students for M.Ed. So far 16 students have successfully completed their research work. At present, there are 17 students working for Ph.D.

and 5 for M.Ed. They will submit, in due course of time, their research investigations for examination.

(3) *Publication of Books.* —The Institute has had to its credit as many as 18 publications dealing with educational problems and in particular results of researches conducted by the Institute during the period 1950 to 1955:—

- 2 Volumes — Studies in Indian Education.
- 4 Volumes — Shri Narayan Rao Topiwala Memorial Educational Research Series — History of Education based on documentary evidence.
- 1 Volume — Educational Studies and Investigations.
- 5 Volumes — Publication of the Synopses of some theses approved by the University of Bombay.
- 1 Volume — Studies in Educational Administration.
- 1 Volume — Shri Govind Rao Korgaonkar Granth Mala—in Marathi.
- 4 Volumes — Tests and Researches on different subjects.

Special Features. —From what is narrated above, it will be found that the special features of the Institute have been

- (1) the post-graduate teaching.
- (2) the post-graduate research work in education by students, and
- (3) the publication of research work done by students, the members of the staff of the Institute and other leading educationists.

One of the special features was to publish a magazine devoted to the study of educational problems. It was highly appreciated not only in India but in U.K. and U.S.A. as well but had to be discontinued for want of funds.

Educational Library. —The Institute has a fairly well equipped library of educational books. It contains about 3,000 books and about 130 volumes of dissertations and theses written by the students.

Psychological Laboratory. —The Institute possesses a Psychological Laboratory meant only for post-graduate Work and the apparatus and material are used by post-graduate students for M.Ed. and Ph.D. The University of Bombay recently sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 5,000 further to equip the Laboratory.

Students' Activities. —The students had their usual activities, *viz.*, holding debates, social gatherings, going out on excursions or tours till the Institute was conducting the M.Ed. Class by Papers and Dissertation. Now that we have decided to close the M.Ed. Class by Papers, we have no regular students except those who are registered for research. These research students number 22 only and meet their guides only occasionally. There is, therefore, hardly any regular students' activity at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS

I. *Studies in Indian Education*.—So far two books have been published in the series (i) “Problems of Educational Reconstruction” 1950, and (ii) “Education, Culture and the Social Order,” 1952, by Shri K. G. Saiyidain, the Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

II. *Shri Narayan Rao Topiwala Memorial Educational Research Series*.—By now the undermentioned Volumes have been published in the series, the object being to place in the hands of the public material dealing with the history of education all based on documentary evidence :

- (1) “A Survey of Indigeneous Education in the Province of Bombay (1820 to 1830)” by Shri R. V. Parulekar, Director of the Institute (1951).
- (2) “Indian Education in Parliamentary Papers” Part I (1832) “by Shri A. N. Basu, Member of our Editorial Board—Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi (1952).
- (3) “Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay, Education : Part I (1819-1952)” by Shri R. V. Parulekar, Director of the Institute (1953), and
- (4) “Selections from Educational Records (Bombay) Part II (1815 to 1840)” by Shri R. V. Parulekar, Director, and Shri C. L. Bakshi, Joint Secretary of the Indian Institute of Education, Bombay (1955).

III. *Educational Studies and Investigations*.—The object of this series is to publish in details some of the leading researches and investigations carried out in India or by Indian students in Universities abroad. So far one Volume has been published, viz., “Educational Studies and Investigations” Volume I by (i) Dr. G. N. Kaul, (ii) Dr. A. S. Gavade, (iii) Shri V. R. Gokhale, and (iv) Dr. G. M. Thakore (1951).

- (i) Dr. G. N. Kaul : Promotion of learning in Kashmir during the Hindoo Period (273 B.C. to 1339 A.D.).
- (ii) Dr. A. S. Gavade : An Analytical and Experimental Investigation into the Nature and Effects of Item contents of Intelligence Tests.
- (iii) Shri V. R. Gokhale : Differentiated Curricula in Secondary School Mathematics on the basis of Intelligence Level.
- (iv) Dr. G. M. Thakore : Some Aspects of the Educational Thought of India.

IV. *Educational Research Publications*.—The object of this series is to publish the synopses of theses in education approved by the University of Bombay (1950).

- (1) Shri M. P. Vaidya : “Bilingualism in Education.”
Smt. P. M. Manohar : “A Study of the English Readers most current in the Schools of the Province of Bombay.”
- (2) Shri N. V. Patankar : “History of Education in Poona during the British Period (1821-1942) with special reference to the secondary Stage.”
Shri M. S. Chandavarkar : “An Enquiry into the knowledge of children between the ages of 8 and 18 in General Science in Bombay Karnatak.”

- (3) Shri V. R. Seolekar : " Marathi Reproduction Vocabulary of Pupils who have completed Primary Standard IV."
- (4) Shri S. R. Bhat : " Marathi Recognition Vocabulary of Children (Age group 6 to 10)."
Shri N. N. Shukla : " Intelligence Tests for Gujarati Children."
- (5) Shri F. S. Chothia : " The Physical condition of our School Children."
Shri D. G. Kulkarni : " Teaching of Practical Geometry in Secondary Schools."
Smt. V. D. Agashe : " Comparison of the Arithmetical Ability of Boys and Girls (Standards V-VIII)."

V. *Studies in Educational Administration*.—The object of this series is to publish studies and investigations in the field of educational administration. Of this series ' Compulsory Primary Education in India ' by Dr. D. M. Desai is published (1953).

VI. *Shri Govind Rao Koregaonkar Granth Mala*.—The object of this series is to publish books on educational subjects in Marathi. So far one book has been published in the series, viz., " Prachin Bharatiya Vidyapeetha ' by Shri N. G. Taokar (1950).

VII. *The Indian Journal of Educational Research*.—The object of this Journal which was being published from June 1950 was to place in the hands of those interested in education findings of educational research on an all-India basis. It was highly appreciated not only in India but in U.K. and the U.S.A. as well but had to be discontinued from September 1952 owing to financial stringency.

VIII. *Proceedings of the First Conference of Training Colleges in India*.—Under the joint auspices of the M. S. University of Baroda and this Institute the first Conference of all Training Colleges in India (functioning at the University level) was convened at Baroda in November 1950. It was very largely attended and was very successful. This Institute has published the proceedings of the Conference in a book-form and the publication has been greatly welcomed as a useful book of reference (1951).

IX. *Other Publications*.—(1) " Researches on Basic Education " by Shri N. C. Chatterjee and Mr. Elsie R. Oliver.

(2) " Buddhimapan for Gujarati Children—Intelligence Tests of Gujarati Children " by Shri N. N. Shukla with a set of Test Cards (1950).

(3) " The Northumberland Mental Tests No. 2 "—Translated and Adapted by Smt. N. Samarthia for Marathi-speaking Children.

(4) " A Review of Education in Saurashtra (1948-1951) by Shri J. P. Naik, Secretary, Indian Institute of Education, Bombay (1951).

5. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was founded in 1945, by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Government of Bombay, to carry out fundamental research in physics and mathematics and allied sciences. A provisional Council of Management consisting of one representative of the Government of Bombay, two representatives of the Trust and the Director of the Institute, was created to take necessary steps for the establishment and maintenance of the Institute. At the first meeting of the provisional Council of Management, tentative proposals for a budget of Rs. 80,000 for the year 1945-46 were passed, the income available being Rs. 45,000 from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Rs. 25,000 from the Government of Bombay and Rs. 10,000 from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.



Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

The provisional Council of Management appointed the Director and one Professor, and accorded sanction for one post of Reader in Experimental Physics, one Research Assistant and two studentships; the posts of the Registrar, Librarian and the necessary clerical staff were also sanctioned.

To equip the newly founded Institute, the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust gave a special grant of Rs. 50,000/- with which to purchase the equipment of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Institute may be considered to have commenced its work on June 1, 1945, at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in the accommodation formerly belonging to the Cosmic Ray Research Unit. Its work continued there till it was gradually shifted to temporary premises at 53, Pedder Road, Bombay. The temporary premises at Pedder Road, Bombay, were formally declared open at an inaugural function on December 19, 1945, by Sir John Colville, the then Governor of Bombay. The Institute moved to its present premises at Old Yacht Club building during September 1949.

The formal approval of the Government of Bombay to the establishment of the Institute and the agreement relating thereto was incorporated in Resolution No. 7793, Government of Bombay, Education Department, dated January 3, 1947, which provided for the payment of annual block grants of Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 25,000 for a period of three years in the first instance by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Government of Bombay respectively. In addition, the Trust was to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the cost of equipment, including that taken over from the Cosmic Ray Research Unit at Bangalore. It was also agreed that the Trust and the Government of Bombay would undertake commitments up to a maximum of Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively towards the capital cost for a site and new buildings. In the meanwhile, the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which had already sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 during the year 1945-46, further agreed to provide a block grant of Rs. 75,000 for the year 1946-47. The annual block grants from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Government of Bombay were raised to Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively in 1948. The Trust further raised its grant to Rs. 1 lakh in 1951.

In 1948, the Government of India in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research entered the picture and sanctioned a block grant of Rs. 1 lakh for the year 1948-49. This grant was increased to Rs. 1,35,000 in 1949-50 and Rs. 1,70,000 in 1950-51.

The Atomic Energy Commission of the Government of India, which was established in 1948, was faced with the immediate problem of shortage of trained scientific personnel working in the field of atomic science. During the three years preceding the establishment of the Commission, the Institute had already collected, and built up, a small group of scientists trained in some of the special techniques of nuclear physics. It was, therefore, appropriate that the Institute should be entrusted with the training of personnel for the Commission. Accordingly, the Government of India sanctioned the creation of various posts in the Institute with a view to training the necessary personnel for the future requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Institute is a high level academic institution. It is the biggest centre for cosmic ray and nuclear research in India. From its very inception it has made notable contributions to the theory of elementary particles. The Institute has a School of Mathematics which is perhaps the largest and most active in India today. It is the only centre in India at present where systematic training is being given to students in the major branches of modern mathematics. The School of Mathematics has also been instrumental in raising the standard of the journals of the Indian Mathematical Society.

With a special donation from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the Institute started in 1952 a series of monographs on mathematics and physics. The first monograph of the series attracted wide attention.

In view of its leading role in physics and mathematics, it was appropriate that, in February 1956, the Government of India recognised the Institute as the national centre for advanced study in nuclear science and mathematics.

The academic year at present begins on the 1st of July and ends on the 31st of March. There are three terms—the first term is from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, the second term from the 1st of November to the 15th of December, and the third term from the 15th of January to the end of February. The Institute has three vacation periods *viz.*, the summer vacation of four months, the October vacation of one month and the winter vacation of one month.

Admission to the Institute is based on the aptitude shown by the candidate. The University of Bombay has accorded permanent recognition under Section 52 of the Bombay University Act 1953 for the purpose of admitting research students for the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in mathematics and physics (theoretical and experimental). A number of members of the Institute have obtained their doctorate degrees from the University of Bombay as well as from other universities.

The Institute has a library which is open to approved research workers for reference as well as for borrowing. It has a collection of over 8,600 volumes, mainly in physics and mathematics. The library subscribes to some 220 scientific journals, both Indian and foreign.

Owing to lack of space in its present temporary premises, the Institute has not been in a position to offer adequate facilities for organised sports. However, in addition to some indoor games, the Institute has a tennis court attached to it.

The Government of India has donated a piece of land measuring about 15 acres in Block VIII at Colaba for the construction of the new buildings for the Institute. The Government of India has also sanctioned a substantial capital grant towards the cost of construction of the new buildings. The foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister on the 1st of January 1954, and the construction work is proceeding.

In view of the great interest and financial support given by the Government of India, the original agreement between the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Government of Bombay was replaced in April 1956, by a Tripartite Agreement concluded between the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, according to which, the Government of India covenants :—

- (a) to pay a minimum annual block grant-in-aid of Rupees ten lakhs towards the maintenance of the Institute, and
- (b) to pay non-recurring grants-in-aid towards the cost of buildings and equipment of the Institute at Colaba, Bombay, as the Government of India may consider necessary.

the Government of Bombay covenants :—

- (a) to pay a minimum annual block grant-in-aid of Rupees fifty thousand towards the maintenance of the Institute, and
- (b) to pay a non-recurring grant-in-aid of Rupees two lakhs towards the cost of buildings and equipment of the Institute at Colaba, Bombay, inclusive of the amounts already paid.

the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust covenant :—

- (a) to pay a minimum annual block grant-in-aid of Rupees one lakh towards the maintenance of the Institute, and
- (b) to pay a non-recurring grant-in-aid of Rupees ten lakhs towards the cost of buildings and equipment of the Institute at Colaba, Bombay, inclusive of the amounts already paid.

The Institute has formulated a plan for expansion after moving to its new buildings. Provision has been made for instituting several Professorships and Readerships, both in mathematics and physics. According to the plan it is hoped that the Schools of Mathematics and Physics will have 68 and 241 workers actively engaged in advanced research by the end of 1960.

6. Taraporevala Marine Biological Research Station

**TARAPOREVALA
MARINE
BIOLOGICAL
RESEARCH
STATION** The Taraporevala Marine Biological Research Station attached to the Taraporevala Aquarium of the Department which was established in 1951 was recognised as a post-graduate research institution by the Bombay University from the date of its establishment. The Institute, which is under the direct control of the Director of Fisheries, Bombay, admits science graduates who possess the B.Sc. degree with zoology as principal subject for post-graduate research in marine zoology with special

reference to fisheries. Students from other Universities are also granted facilities for research at the station. They work under the guidance of post-graduate teachers of their respective Universities. Students admitted at the Research Station are charged a fee of Rs. 150 per term, out of which the share of the Bombay University is Rs. 20/-. Government have sanctioned two research scholarships of Rs. 60/- and Rs. 50/- per month known as "Vicaji D. B. Taraporevala Scholarships." A research scholarship of Rs. 150/- per month tenable for two years is also sanctioned by Government to undertake research on "Fish eggs and larvæ of local waters and inter-relationship between the occurrence of plankton and physico-chemical nature of sea-water." The station has today five students on the roll working on different research problems.

Three students have obtained the M.Sc. degree of the Bombay University so far. The University has recognised Dr. C. V. Kulkarni, Director of Fisheries, as a teacher to guide students for the M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees and Dr. H. G. Kewalramani, Curator, Taraporevala Aquarium, as a teacher to guide students for the M.Sc. degree. The station is not large, but it possesses many features, though on a small scale, to be found in modern stations of America and Europe. It has up-to-date facilities, such as arrangements for the supply of running sea and fresh water, air-ducts to ensure proper aeration, paraffin bath, pH apparatus, microscopes, binoculars, microtomes, microphotographic apparatus, plankton nets and a chemical laboratory.

Research workers are provided with special tanks where live animals are studied under controlled conditions, as compared to the existing method where dead specimens preserved in alcohol or formalin provide the usual staple for investigation. The new facilities for study of actual live specimens are bound to enrich vastly scientific literature. A water barge has also been provided at the station for bringing clean and pure sea-water from some distance from the shore for use in the aquarium tanks as well as tanks maintained by research workers.

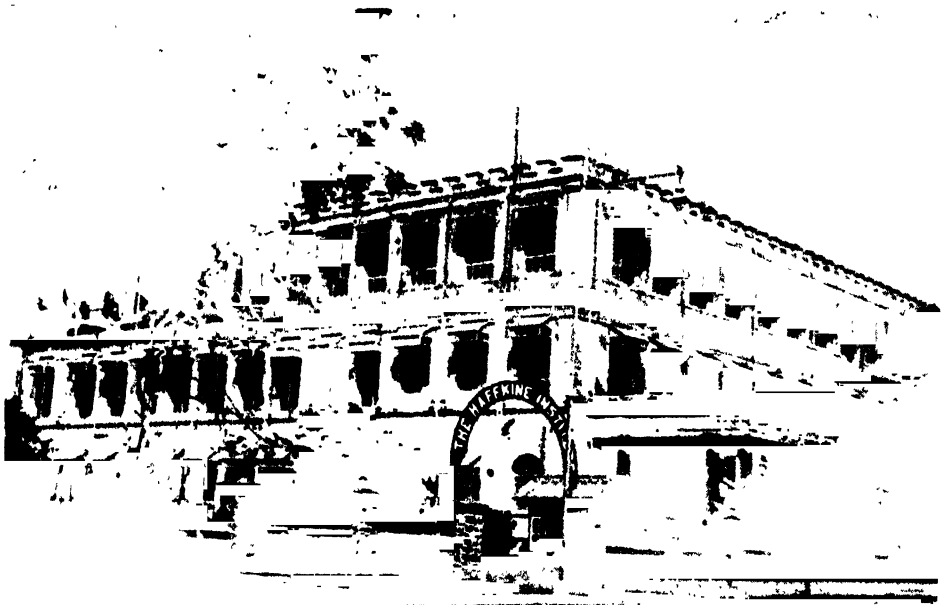
During the Second Five Year Plan period it has been proposed to intensify the present research facilities, by the appointment of additional research staff at the station. It is also proposed to provide a research vessel by conversion of the department's launch "MYSIS." The vessel, after conversion, will be equipped with usual dredges, a simple hydrographic equipment and plankton nets of several types. Provision will also be made for a laboratory with folding table, lockers, shelves and racks. Berths for six persons will also be provided thereon.

A visual education section as a part of the Putlibai Vicaji D. B. Taraporevala Library, with the object of showing films and filmstrips on marine biology and other social films in connection with the fishing industry, was also established last year by the department. A library, containing valuable books and periodicals on 'fisheries, marine biology, technology' and other allied subjects, is provided for the station. It is named after the Late Smt. Putlibai Vicaji D. B. Taraporevala who generously donated a sum of rupees one lakh for the purpose.

7. Haffkine Institute

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

The Haffkine Institute is the biggest research institution of its kind not only in India, but in the whole of Asia. The building and the site where it stands have an historical background. They occupy the place where once stood the temple of Parli-Vaijnath in olden times. By 1673 A.D., a monastery and a chapel managed by Jesuits flourished during the Portuguese regime. The British made it the residence of the Governor of Bombay. In 1896, when plague broke out as an epidemic in Bombay, this abandoned old building was used as a hospital.



Haffkine Institute

A young scientist, Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Wolfe Haffkine, came to Bengal (India) in 1893 to try his anti-cholera vaccine. When he came, plague was raging in India and the Government invited him to investigate the cause of the plague epidemic and, if possible to combat it by preparing a prophylactic vaccine against it. This brilliant student of Dr. Louis Pasteur, with years of experience in the preparation of cholera vaccine, moved into this building in 1899, to lay the foundation of the "Plague Research Laboratory," wherein were conducted some of the most fundamental researches in plague epidemiology and plague prophylaxis.

With the growing importance of bacteriological work in the diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases, the laboratory was further expanded, to undertake investigation of other infectious diseases besides plague. To indicate this expansion of the scope of work, the laboratory was renamed in 1906 as the "Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory." In 1923, the Department of Biochemistry and the Rabies section were added. As a result, for the first time, patients bitten by rabid dogs received anti-rabic treatment here instead of having to go all the way to Coonoor in South India or to Kasauli in the North. The laboratory thus became more than a bacteriological laboratory. The Plague Commission formulated some of the most fundamental observations during their sittings at this Institute, which formed the basis of the work on plague transmission and plague prophylaxis. In 1925, at the instance of the then Director Lt.-Col. F. P. Mackie, I.M.S., the laboratory was aptly called "The Haffkine Institute" to commemorate the name of its founder whose inspiration and work had led to enormous benefits to mankind in general and to India in particular.

Thus was born "The Haffkine Institute," which has been expanding enormously since then. The earlier work done on plague transmission made it necessary to form a department of Entomology in 1938 to systematically study the epidemiology of plague and the role of insects in tropical diseases other than plague. The World War II gave a great impetus to the development of this Institute. It further expanded by adding many a new department and it has now become an important international research centre with a technical staff of more than 100 scientists and a subordinate staff of 520 workers, supervised by 8 Assistant Directors and one Director. It proved its utility to the fullest, as would be evident from the fact that this was the only Institute, during the last war that supplied plague vaccine to an area spreading from the Mediterranean to Japan. In 1940, the Department of Chemotherapy and the Department of Antitoxins and Sera were started to meet the demands of State Hospitals of important therapeutic agents so expensive when imported. Lyophilised antivenene against snake-bite was first prepared during this time. In 1946, the Chemotherapy Section was further reinforced for the preparation of vitamin tablets. The Blood Bank Department was reorganised to process human blood plasma which played such vital role in saving life during the war.

Whereas the production and supply of plague vaccine all over the country has been the main function of this Institute, almost from the day of its inception to date, this Institute, since 1934 undertook to prepare, on a large scale, other anti-bacterial vaccine and the T. A. B. vaccine. At present, this Institute is the largest anti-bacterial vaccine manufacturing concern in Asia with a potential capacity of more than 5 to 6 million millilitres of vaccines per month.

The Department of Antitoxins and Sera, started in 1940, has continued to expand and establish a subsidiary horse-farm at Pimpri, to accommodate 200 horses that are being maintained for the production of antivenene, anti-tetanus, anti-diphtheria, anti-gas-gangrene and a number of other sera. Polyvalent Anti-

venene against snake-bites is prepared in a lyophilised (dried form). This is effective against all the four common varieties of poisonous snakes in India, namely, the Cobra, the Russell's viper, the Krait and the Saw-scaled Viper. The Institute issued 2,50,220 ml. of lyophilised antivenene during the year 1954 alone. There have been demands for this antivenene from foreign countries also.

The Institute made 109,20,725 (one crore) vitamin tablets, 2,250 lbs. of sulphathiazole and 1,35,250 c.c. of sulphetrone, the drug of choice for leprosy, in the year 1954.

The Institute runs a Blood Bank, Human blood from voluntary paid donors is collected and processed. The dried blood plasma is made available for both civilian and military use. Approximately, 50,000 c.c. of blood is processed every month. The Institute sold 308 litres of dried blood plasma in 1954.

The Institute supplies the huge demands of Government hospitals and other medical institutions for glucose saline, casein hydrolysate etc. by preparing them under skilled supervision, employing standard methods of preparation.

The Department of Virus Diseases, including rabies, prepared large quantities of vaccines for anti-rabic treatment to be distributed to one hundred and seventy-three anti-rabic treatment centres within and outside Bombay State, both for medical and veterinary purposes. This Institute runs an outpatient treatment centre kept open day and night, where 7 to 8,000 dog-bite cases were treated last year.

The Department of Clinical Pathology and Biochemistry are engaged in conducting laboratory tests for patients with a view to diagnosing diseases and other infectious conditions, such as plague, cholera, typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria, meningitis and many others. All tests in connection with infectious diseases are done free of charge and laboratory facilities for prompt diagnosis of infectious diseases are available all the 24 hours.

The Department of Pharmacology was recently equipped to function as the Drug Testing Laboratory for the implementation of the Drugs Act on behalf of this and other States. About 1,200 samples collected by Drug Inspectors were tested here in 1954 to ensure purity and adequate standard of the products.

The Department of Entomology, which has the main task of studying plague epidemiology, also maintains poisonous snakes to collect venoms. An open-air snake farm has been constructed with a view to keeping snakes in their natural surroundings and researches are being carried out to study the habits of live snakes and to facilitate their breeding. A demonstration of snakes and snake-venom extraction is arranged for educational purposes every Thursday at 2-00 p.m. for the public and teaching institutions.

Research.—Every Department is engaged in research in connection with problems arising from either preparation of biological products or from medical health problems in connection with endemic or epidemic diseases. Particularly, may be mentioned researches in connection with improvement in the preparation of plague, cholera, typhoid vaccines; preparation of the avianized rabies vaccine, Hyperimmune Rabies Serum, influenza vaccine, Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid; preparation of synthetic anti-malarial drugs and synthetic drugs against intestinal infections. The investigations into Rh factors of blood, the effect of new insecticides on disease-carrying insects and the development of unique technique for testing of drugs against cholera form some of the new lines of research recently done here.

This Institute also collaborates with different international organisations like WHO, UNICEF, Colombo Plan etc. Some of the members of the Staff of this Institute are invited to be on the Expert Committee under international health organisations, such as the WHO. A permanent influenza centre has been established at this Institute since 1952 under the World Health Organisation, for the isolation and study of influenza viruses, and a dozen virus strains have been isolated. Insecticidal studies to test the resistance of body-louse to DDT were done here on behalf of the WHO, so were the serological studies on syphilis using cardiolipin antigens conducted at this Institute.

Besides research activities and the manufacturing of life saving biologicals and drugs, this Institute admits fresh science and medical graduates for post-graduate studies in various branches of medical science with a view to building up scientific personnel in the country and undertakes research enquiries on behalf of the Indian Council of Medical Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A number of students have successfully conducted researches on various problems and obtained M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees of the Bombay University during the last 6 to 7 years. The Government of Bombay and Central Government have endowed scholarships for research workers at this Institute. The Institute laboratories are exceptionally well-equipped with modern apparatus and thus it has become an ideal research centre for such students. In addition, it has an excellent library service containing over 20,000 publications and 250 medical and scientific periodicals. The library facilities are free and open to outsiders.

The Institute annual budget runs into twenty-two lakhs of rupees and the manufacturing activities contribute a good source of income to the State Exchequer. Visits to the Haffkine Institute have become a regular feature for the international tourists and scientists, when they visit Bombay.

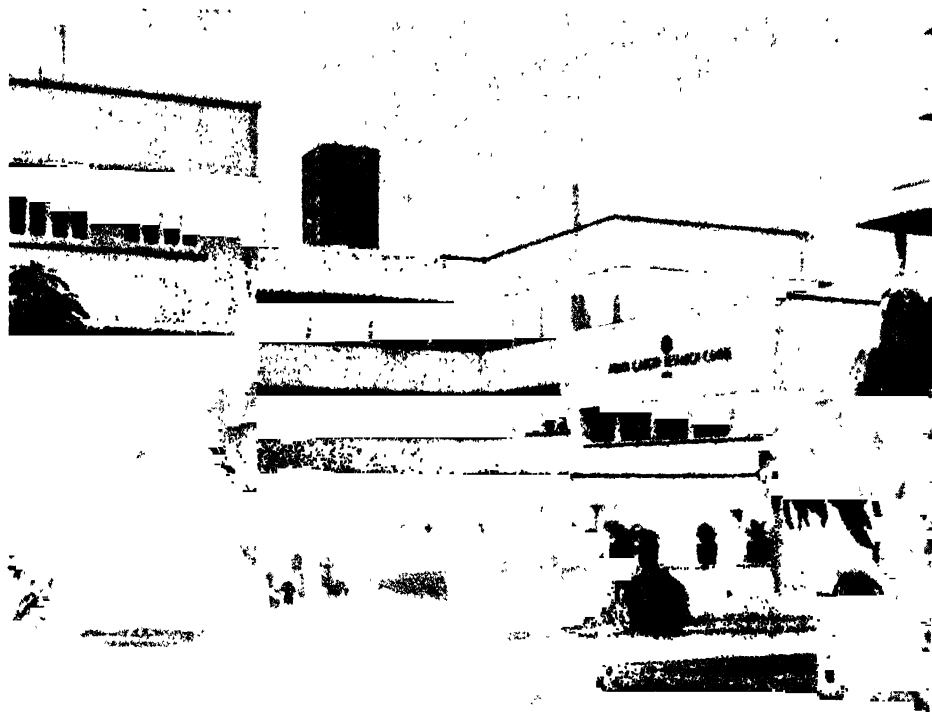
There are plans afoot to expand the present activities and with its past background we are confident that it would play a vital rôle in the development of national health in future.

The Institute will complete 60 years of its service in 1957. Dr. D. W. Soman, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. is the present Director of the Institute.

8. Indian Cancer Research Centre

INDIAN CANCER RESEARCH CENTRE

The Tata Memorial Hospital was opened on the 3rd March, 1941, for the treatment of cancer patients. At that time, there was hardly any provision either by way of necessary equipment or personnel for research purposes. The Pathology Department started with three rooms and a total staff of two trained workers who, during the normal working hours, could just about cope with the routine work associated with the diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients admitted to the Hospital. The early months were spent in training the raw technicians and setting up a machinery for prompt and efficient pathological service to the patients. It was soon realised that even the day-to-day work had to be undertaken with an inquiring mind if the department was to be saved from sliding into a sleepy corner of the building and the



Indian Cancer Research Centre

foundations of cancer research were laid at the department. The problems for investigation were carefully selected either because there was enough clinical material of a particular type in this part of India or because it could be efficiently pursued with the means available to the workers. In spite of several difficulties, as a result of persistent effort, it was possible to accomplish a fair amount of work

even in the first five years. Undeservedly perhaps, some of these investigations have received national and international recognition, as useful contributions to our knowledge of cancer.

The Upgrading Committee of the Government of India visited the Pathology Department in 1948 and suggested that "the research work which was being carried out at the Tata Memorial Hospital should be strengthened and an institution should be established and allowed to develop into a post-graduate research centre on an All India basis." The Government of India were kind enough to accept this recommendation and sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,89,650 towards building and equipment of the institute and have also undertaken to meet the whole annual recurring expenditure. The Indian Cancer Research Centre was inaugurated on the 3rd of December 1952, by the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Minister for Health, Government of India.

Growth.—During the four years which have elapsed, the institution has begun to assume its final shape, as a model centre, in this country for research and education in cancer. The laboratories have been gradually manned and equipped and with the return of several members of the staff, who had been sent abroad for specialised training, the different departments have started functioning with a complete programme. A period of four years is too short to record any notable advances, in a subject of such complexity as cancer and yet it is long enough to permit the research workers, to think, plan and organise the work to be undertaken in the next few years to come.

The scientific personnel of the Centre is for the most part highly qualified and competent, and several members have derived the benefit of advanced training and experience in leading centers of research in Europe and America and are now in a position to undertake original investigations relating to cancer and allied diseases. The institution is also in the fortunate position of having scientific liaison and collaboration with several of the more important research centres in Europe and America.

The institutional facilities by way of equipment and instrumentation are of an up-to-date nature and adequate for some of the most advanced type of work relating to physicochemical, biochemical and biological work.

The problem of cancer presents many facets and must perforce be tackled from several different angles. Workers in this field have long realised, that the areas of investigation should of necessity be as broad-based as possible. Viewed in this light, cancer research demands an interlocking of different disciplines. The following sections have therefore been organised, at the Indian Cancer Research Centre: Pathology, Neurophysiology, Experimental Biology, Biophysics, Biochemistry, Human Variation and Statistics.

Lines of Work.—The Centre has attempted to initiate and promote researches dealing with the nature and properties of malignant growth. The research staff and advanced students are given opportunities to investigate problems which may lead towards a better understanding of the cancerous process and an elucidation of the laws relating to normal and abnormal growth. Admittedly, some of the projects under investigation have only a tangential interest to cancer research. Some may appear remote to the main problem, while others may seem quite unconnected with it, but they have all of them, a distinctive place in the general design of the objectives of the institute. This method of approach is not really empirical. It is a pattern of development which is now generally followed by most cancer research laboratories the world over, because there is a consciousness amongst contemporary workers that more basic information concerning growth and aging of cells and tissue is essential before any formulations or broad generalisations can be made.

The Centre works in close co-operation with the Tata Memorial Hospital on which it depends for most of its clinical material. The Biology Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is housed in the building of the Institute. Research Section of the Family Planning Centre is also situated in this Institute and works in co-operation with the several departments of the Institute. The Centre also works in collaboration with other institutions in India and outside and gets samples of pathological specimens for examination.

Facilities for Post-graduate Students.—The Institute has been recognised by the Bombay University as a training centre for post-graduate students in Biochemistry, Organic Chemistry, Microbiology, Cytology, Genetics and Zoology. Most of the senior members of the staff are recognised teachers of the University. Some of them are also recognised teachers of the Poona University. The students prosecuting their studies for M.Sc. or Ph.D. degrees are exempted from tuition fees, and poor, deserving students are awarded Government of India or Government of Bombay scholarships or fellowships, tenable for a period of two to three years. Students from all over India are admitted for the post-graduate work. At present 16 post-graduate students are working at this institute for M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees.

Library and other facilities.—The main part of the library is located at the Tata Memorial Hospital and has on its shelves 1,350 books of specialised nature and 2,000 bound volumes of the periodicals. The hospital subscribes for 110 journals relating to various disciplines—the Basic Sciences, Cancer, Medicine, Radiology etc.

The library section at the Indian Cancer Research Centre subscribes to 27 current journals. Besides these, 23 journals are subscribed by the Director or received by him as free gifts from some of the cancer research institutes abroad. The Human Variation Unit and the Family Planning Association of India subscribes to 18 and 2 journals respectively. The total number of books in the library is 376. A large number of reprints of important scientific publications maintained at the library

makes reference work easy for research workers. The Biology Division of the Department of Atomic Energy also maintains a separate stock of 267 books in the library of the Centre.

A small workshop for constructing special apparatus for research work, for the maintenance of equipment in proper order and with "make it yourself" facilities has been provided for. The microfilming and photocopying units started through the courtesy of Indian Council of Medical Research have been found to render useful service to the staff and students of this institute as well as to other institutions in the country in their research programmes.

Special Features.—The Centre invites distinguished scientists from abroad for coaching and guidance to the young workers. Special laboratories have been maintained for the use of such visiting professors. During the last 5 years, the Centre had the benefit of the visits of Prof. E. V. Cowdry, Washington University School of Medicine, U.S.A.; Dr. G. Weddell, Department of Human Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford; Prof. J. Brachet, Director, Laboratory of Animal Morphology, University of Brussels, Belgium; and Dr. G. M. Bonser, Department of Experimental Pathology and Cancer Research, University of Leeds, Glasgow.

An extension of the present workshop has been planned with a munificent aid of \$88,200.00 from the Rockefeller Foundation. This could be considered as a unique feature since nowhere in our country such a well equipped workshop, although necessary, is attached to a medical institute.

9. Tata Institute of Social Sciences

**TATA
INSTITUTE
OF
SOCIAL
SCIENCES**

With the increasing interest in social service and the growing demand for new standards of excellence and efficiency in social work, there was a keen realisation of the need for professional education of social workers. The utter lack of opportunity in India for scientific training in social work led the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust to found the Sir Sorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work in 1936, renamed as the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in 1944, as a pioneer attempt to meet the pressing need. For the last few years, the Institute has been in receipt of recurring grants from the Government of India and the State Governments of Bombay, Bihar and Hyderabad.

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences is a professional school for education in social work. Its aims are :—

1. to impart instruction in the basic social sciences such as, anthropology, sociology, economics, psychology, legislation and allied subjects ;

2. to provide a background preparation for practice in social work ;
3. to provide training through field-work with individuals, groups and communities in different settings ;
4. to train students in the methodology of social research as an important tool for the formulation of effective social policies ; and
5. to provide leaders in social work and other related fields.



Tata Institute of Social Sciences

At present the Institute is offering the following programmes of training :—

I. Two-year programme --Fields of specialisation--

- (i) Community Organisation and Development
- (ii) Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional Administration
- (iii) Family and Child Welfare
- (iv) Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations
- (v) Medical and Psychiatric Social Work
- (vi) Rural Welfare
- (vii) Social Research
- (viii) Tribal Welfare.

II. One-year programme—

1. Applied Psychology
2. Social Research.

III. Six-months' programme.

1. Criminology, Juvenile Delinquency and Correctional Administration
2. Institutional Care
3. Organisation of Community Welfare Centres
4. Rural Welfare
5. Labour Welfare.

The Institute is recognised to guide students for the Ph.D. degree in Psychology of the University of Bombay.

CHAPTER V

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

With the completion of a hundred years of its existence, the University of Bombay may well be proud of the rapid strides it has made in the progress of education and in the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. During this period, the University has given due attention to the claims of higher education by gradually extending its scope of post-graduate teaching. The University has also been doing all that is possible during the last fifty years or so for the physical training of the younger generation and with regard to its extra-curricular activities.

Inter-Collegiate Competitions. The University was not slow to realise that for an all-round education sports and physical well-being are essential requisites and it, therefore, took upon itself the task of organising various inter-collegiate sports and tournaments. The jurisdiction of the University at one time extended over the whole Presidency, including, Sind with the result that it first concentrated on holding Tournaments for the colleges in Bombay alone. As early as 1900, the University held the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament for the Northcote Challenge Shield. In 1919, the Inter-Collegiate Tennis Tournament was introduced and in December, 1922, the first Bombay Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports, organised by the Y.M.C.A. Student Branch on behalf of the University, was held on the Oval. The Y.M.C.A. continued to hold the Athletic Meet annually till the year 1926.

With the introduction of compulsory physical training in the affiliated colleges in the year 1927, the Syndicate felt that if this scheme was to be a success, the conduct of inter-collegiate sports and tournaments under the auspices of the University was a necessity. As an experimental measure, the Syndicate resolved to form, for two years in the first instance, a Sports Board composed of the members of the teaching staff of the different colleges and others interested in Sports to organise and supervise on behalf of the University a department of Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports and Tournaments. A grant of Rs. 2,000/- per annum for two years was guaranteed by the Syndicate, the balance to be raised from small contributions to be made by the colleges participating in the competitions. The first official Bombay Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet conducted by the University was held in the academic year 1927-28 and has been continued year after year since then, except in the academic year 1942-43, when the University Sports and Tournaments could not be held owing to political disturbances. The St. Xavier's college won the Athletic Championship for 26 years continuously, and it was only in the year 1954-55 that the Khalsa College annexed the Championship trophy for the first time. The Khalsa college has again won the Championship this year (1956-57).

The Sports Board having once established itself, was not content with merely arranging Athletic Sports, Hockey, Wrestling, Boxing and Swimming were also

introduced as inter-collegiate competitions. Football and Badminton were added to the list of Tournaments held in the following year.

While the colleges in Bombay had a fair share of sports activities, the colleges situated outside the Bombay Municipal limits provided fewer facilities to their students. The Syndicate, therefore, appointed a Committee to formulate a scheme for the creation of Inter-Collegiate Sports Boards at different centres similar to the one at Bombay. The Committee made its report in the year 1932, which the Syndicate approved. The main features of the recommendations of the Committee were two-fold : (1) Creation of Local Committees at Bombay, Poona, Dharwar, Ahmedabad and Karachi to organise, control and manage inter-collegiate sports and tournaments for the colleges within the jurisdiction of each Local Committee and (2) Reconstitution of the University Board of Sports so as to consist of the Presidents of the five Local Committees and the members appointed by the Syndicate. The Senate, at its meeting held in June 1933, approved the scheme and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000/- towards the expenses that would be incurred in bringing the scheme into operation. The Syndicate amended the Ordinances relating to the Board of Sports so as to enable all the colleges to participate in athletic sports and tournaments and out-door games. The amended Ordinances not only made the constitution of the Board of Sports thoroughly representative, but also provided for the establishment of regional committees on which every college would have representation. Accordingly, the Board appointed five committees for the colleges in (1) the Konkan (Bombay), (2) Poona, (3) Karnatak and Southern Mahratta Country, (4) Gujarat and Kathiawar and (5) Sind, and Principals of the colleges or their nominees with co-opted members constituted each of these committees. Each Committee was given sufficient latitude to conduct sports according to the programme best suited to its local conditions.

In the year 1934, the Senate encouraged the expansion of the Board's activities by voting a grant of Rs. 8,000/- as against Rs. 6,000/- in the previous year. In this year, Volleyball was added to the list of tournaments conducted by the Bombay group.

In the year 1937, the University grant was raised to Rs. 13,000/-. In the following year, Indian games were introduced as additional items for competition. Table-Tennis was added to the list of Tournaments in the year 1943, in which year also the grant was raised from Rs. 13,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- and further increased to Rs. 16,500/- in the year 1945 and to Rs. 21,500/- in the year 1946.

In the year 1951, yet another game, namely, Chess was introduced as an inter-collegiate event. The Tournament attracted a large number of entries in the very first year of its introduction and, since then, the interest in this game has ever been on the increase.

Weight-lifting was added to the list of competitions during the current academic year and the response received has been very encouraging.

The following statement gives, at a glance, the competitions conducted by the University and the year in which they were introduced :—

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Cricket | 1900 |
| Tennis | 1919 |
| Athletics | 1927 |
| Boxing | 1928 |
| Wrestling | 1928 |
| Hockey | 1928 |
| Swimming | 1928 |
| Football | 1929 |
| Badminton | 1929 |
| Kabbadi | 1934 |
| Volleyball | 1934 |
| Teni-Koit | 1934 |
| Table-Tennis | 1937 |
| Chess | 1951 |
| Hockey for Women | 1952 |
| Basketball | 1952 |
| Weight-lifting | 1956 |

Inter-Group Competitions.—As mentioned earlier, the University in the initial stages was only able to cater for the needs of students in the affiliated colleges in Bombay. With a view to encouraging sports among all the colleges then affiliated to the University, the Syndicate formulated in the year 1932 a scheme whereby Local Sports Committees were created in five different centres, namely, Bombay, Poona, Dharwar, Ahmedabad and Karachi. Each of these centres conducted inter-collegiate sports and tournaments within its jurisdiction. The need was, however, felt for a competition on a University basis and, with this object in view, a University Tennis Tournament was held in Bombay to which champions from each centre were invited. This Tournament which was held on the Davis Cup Lines proved to be a great success and among the students who thronged the Hindu Gymkhana Courts to witness the Finals, were a large number of members of the Senate including the then Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.

Encouraged by the keen enthusiasm and healthy rivalry displayed during the University Tennis Tournament held during the academic year 1933-34, the Board of Sports decided to introduce Inter-Group Competitions in Athletic Sports, giving preference to such items as would test the stamina, power of resistance, agility and skill of competitors. The Senate encouraged the expansion of the

Board's activity by voting a grant of Rs. 8,000/- as against Rs. 6,000/- in the previous year.

In framing the scheme for Inter-Group Competitions, the University Board of Sports had divided the University, for the purposes of sports, into the following five Groups and had established a convention of holding these competitions in each of the five Groups by rotation :—

1. Bombay Group
2. Poona Group
3. Karnatak-cum-S.M.C. Group
4. Gujarat-cum-Kathiawar Group
5. Sind Group.

The honour of holding the first Inter-Group Competition in Athletics, Tennis and Wrestling fell to the Gujarat-cum-Kathiawar Group. The Competitions were held at Ahmedabad in January, 1934. Bombay was declared the Group Champion in Athletics while Gujarat-cum-Kathiawar won the Group Championship in Tennis and Wrestling. The coveted handsome Trophy for Tennis, endowed by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the name of his wife, to be awarded to the Champion Group in Tennis, was won by the Gujarat-cum-Kathiawar Group, which also annexed the R. N. Bhagwat Shield for Wrestling. The Banker Trophy for Athletics and the P. W. Velkar Shield for 100 yards run was won by the Bombay Group. In the following year, 100 and 200 metres Free Style Swimming events were added.

These Inter-Group Competitions were (except in the year 1942-43 when no Tournaments were held owing to political disturbances) held annually thereafter till the year 1949, after which, with the establishment of regional Universities in the State of Bombay, the competitions were suspended.

Below is a statement showing the years and the venue at which the Inter-Group Competitions were held and the Group which won the General Championship.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Held at</i> | <i>General Championship won by</i> |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1934-35 | Ahmedabad | Bombay |
| 1935-36 | Kolhapur | Poona |
| 1936-37 | Karachi | Bombay |
| 1937-38 | Poona | Bombay |
| 1938-39 | Bombay | Bombay |
| 1939-40 | Ahmedabad | Bombay |
| 1940-41 | Dharwar | Poona |
| 1941-42 | Hyderabad | Bombay |

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Held at</i> | <i>General Championship won by</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1942-43 | <i>Not held</i> | |
| 1943-44 | Baroda | Bombay |
| 1944-45 | Dharwar | Karnatak & S.M.C. |
| 1945-46 | Poona | Bombay |
| 1946-47 | Sangli | Poona |
| 1947-48 | <i>Not held</i> | |
| 1948-49 | Junagadh | Bombay |
| 1949-50 | Belgaum | Bombay |

Inter-University Tournaments. - The University was not content with the conduct of Inter-Collegiate and Inter-Group Competitions. In the year 1935-36 the Board of Control for Cricket in India instituted the Inter-University Cricket Championship. The Bombay University entered a team for this tournament and lost to Punjab University in the Final and met with a similar fate the following year. The University withdrew its entry in the year 1937-38, but in the year 1938-39, annexed the championship for the first time and for four successive years thereafter.

Encouraged by their success in Cricket, the University entered a team for the Inter-University Athletic Championship held during the year 1941-42. Bombay was a close second to Punjab University which won the Championship. It was in the years 1947 and 1948 that the University won the Athletic Championship.

In the year 1945-46, the University participated for the first time in the Inter-University Swimming and Tennis Championships and made a fine treble by winning both these championships in addition to Cricket.

Hockey was added to the list of Inter-University Tournaments in the year 1947-48 and in the following year Football and Badminton were also included.

A women's Athletic Meet was held for the first time at Allahabad in the year 1950-51. The University won the Championship and has continued winning it ever since.

The women's Badminton Championship was held for the first time in 1952-53. Our team won the Championship.

Hockey for women was introduced as an Inter-University Championship in 1954-55. Our team won the Championship in that year and in the succeeding years as well.

The University Board of Sports decided to enter a team in Boxing in the year 1954-55, Volleyball in the year 1955-56 and Kabbadi in the year 1956-57.

The Inter-University Sports Board of India has been entrusting the Bombay University with the conduct of Inter-University Tournaments from time to time. Inter-University Tournaments in Cricket, Aquatics and Badminton have often been held in Bombay.

The following chart shows at a glance the achievements of the University in the Inter-University Tournaments in which it participated.

| <i>Event</i> | | <i>Position secured</i> | | | | <i>Number of Times</i> |
|--------------|-------|--|--|--|--|------------------------|
| ATHLETICS : | Men | —Winner (1947-48 ; 1948-49) | | | | 2 |
| | Men | —Runner-up (1941-42) | | | | 1 |
| | Women | —Winner (1950-51 ; 1951-52 ; 1952-53 ; 1953-54 ; 1954-55 ; 1955-56 ; 1956-57) ... | | | | 7 |
| BADMINTON : | Men | —Winner (1948-49 ; 1950-51 ; 1951-52 ; 1952-53 ; 1953-54 ; 1954-55 ; 1955-56 ; 1956-57) | | | | 8 |
| | Men | Runner-up (1949-50) | | | | 1 |
| | Women | —Winner (1952-53 ; 1955-56) | | | | 2 |
| | Women | Runner-up (1954-55 ; 1956-57) | | | | 2 |
| CRICKET : | | Winner (1938-39 ; 1939-40 ; 1940-41 ; 1941-42 ; 1942-43 ; 1943-44 ; 1944-45 ; 1945-46 ; 1946-47 ; 1947-48 ; 1948-49 ; 1952-53 ; 1954-55 ; 1955-56 ; 1956-57) ... | | | | 15 |
| | | Runner-up (1935-36) | | | | 1 |
| SWIMMING : | | —Winner (1945-46 ; 1948-49 ; 1949-50 ; 1952-53 ; 1953-54 ; 1954-55 ; 1955-56 ; 1956-57) | | | | 8 |
| | | Runner-up (1943-44 ; 1944-45 ; 1946-47 ; 1950-51) | | | | 4 |
| HOCKEY : | Men | —Runner-up (1947-48 ; 1949-50 ; 1951-52) ... | | | | 3 |
| | Women | —Winner (1954-55 ; 1955-56) | | | | 2 |
| TENNIS : | | Winner : (1945-46 ; 1949-50) | | | | 2 |

Inter-Collegiate Debating Competition.—Debating forms part of the extra-curricular activities of the students. Shriyut V. D. Sirur donated to the University in the year 1939 a Trophy called the D. N. Sirur Trophy for Debating. The first

debating competition was held on the 18th January, 1939. The competition is open to all constituent colleges and Departments of the University of Bombay.

The Trophy is presented to the best represented institution, in addition to which, three prizes are awarded to individual speakers in order of merit.

Below is a statement showing the colleges which have won the Trophy since its inception : --

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Sophia College for Women | ... | 5 times (four years consecutively) |
| 2. | Government Law College | ... | 4 times |
| 3. | Elphinstone College | ... | 3 times |
| 4. | St. Xavier's College | ... | Twice |
| 5. | Ismail Yusuf College | ... | Twice |
| 6. | Wilson College | ... | Once |
| 7. | Siddharth College | ... | Once |

Inter-University Youth Festival. With a view to providing the youth of the country with some facilities for self-expression and opportunities for organized action in the service of the student community, and to encouraging art among the students of the University, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, held for the first time an Inter-University Youth Festival in October 1954. The Ministry of Education felt that such festivals would offer creative outlets for the energies of the students and foster in them a sense of Indian unity.

Encouraged by the large number of entries received in the very first year in which the Youth Festival was held and the keen and healthy rivalry evinced by the participating Universities, the Ministry of Education has decided to make the Youth Festival an annual feature. The Second and the Third Inter-University Youth Festivals were held in New Delhi in October 1955 and October 1956 respectively. The items for the Festival Programme are (1) Arts and Crafts, (2) Drama - One-Act Play, (3) Classical Dance, (4) Vocal Classical Music, (5) Instrumental Music (6) Radio Play, (7) Hindi Elocution, (8) Group Dance and (9) Group Singing.

This University competed in almost all the items of competition during the three years that the Festival was held, and it is a matter of great pride that our Team, besides making a useful contribution to the success of the Festival, also figured in the list of winners and runners-up in some of the items. In the year 1954, our University won the *first place* in (1) Vocal Classical Music for men, (2) Classical Dance for Women and (3) Drama. In the year 1955 our University won the *second place* in (1) Vocal Classical Music for men, (2) Vocal Classical Music for Women and (3) Instrumental Music for men. In the year 1956, we secured the *first place* in the Radio Play and Instrumental Music for men (Sitar), *second place* in Handicrafts for men and in Classical Dance for women and the *third place* in Vocal Classical Music for men.

CHAPTER VI

GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS

During its career of one hundred years, the University of Bombay has received a large number of gifts and endowments for specific purposes. The purposes for which such gifts and donations have been received are -

- (1) Construction of University Buildings ;
- (2) Endowment of scholarships, fellowships, prizes, medals and lectureships ;
- (3) Institution and maintenance of teaching posts and construction and equipment of laboratories in the University Departments.
- (4) Books and manuscripts for the library of the University ;
- (5) Trophies for sports competitions.

The total capital face value of the endowments, large or small, administered by the University at present runs into the enormous figure of Rs. 1,07,02,500. The figure is exclusive of the gifts for buildings and other capital expenditure which have already been fully utilised.

Gifts for University Buildings

THE SIR COWASJEE JEhangir HALL

In 1863, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney offered a sum of Rupees one lakh to Government for the erection of University Buildings so as to provide a local habitation for the University which had no buildings of its own. This noble gift was accepted by the Senate with a liberal augmentation offered by Government. The University Convocation Hall which was completed in 1874, was the outcome of this munificent donation. The Hall was named '*The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University of Bombay*' in recognition of the gift.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND THE RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER

In August 1864, Shri Premchand Roychand, a leading business magnate of Bombay offered to the University, through the Government of Bombay, a sum of Rupees two lakhs towards the erection of a library building "which may be an ornament to this city and by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past, but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University." He followed up this offer with a second offer, in October of the same year, of a further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in the name of his mother Rajabai for the erection of a tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy bells. The offers were gratefully accepted by the University. The University Library Building and the Rajabai Clock Tower which are unique among the buildings which

enhance the beauty of the City of Bombay amply fulfilled the desire of the generous donor to create a store house of learning and to perpetuate the memory of his mother.

BIRLA HOSTELS AT MATUNGA

In 1951, the Birla Education Trust, through the good offices of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, then Vice-Chancellor, made a donation of Rs. 2½ lakhs for constructing one of the hostel blocks which the University contemplated building for providing accommodation for students of its Departments. One of the two hostel blocks which have been constructed on the grounds of the Department of Chemical Technology at Matunga, has been named the 'Birla Hostels' in recognition of this donation.

Endowments for Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes and Medals.

There are as many as 157 endowments for the award of fellowships, scholarships, prizes and medals. Most of the awards are made on the results of the University examinations, while some are intended for the encouragement of learning and research among graduates. A few others enable graduates to go abroad for prosecuting their studies further. It is not possible to describe here the objects and purposes of all these endowments. Many of them were again by private individuals to perpetuate their own memory or the memory of some of their friends or relatives or for the encouragement of study of the subjects cherished by them. A good proportion of the awards have been endowed by memorial or testimonial committees to commemorate the services of eminent men in public life, particularly those closely connected with the University. These awards have been a great source of inspiration to undergraduates and graduates. Full particulars of the awards are given in Part IV of the University Handbook.

A large number of such endowments out of which awards were made at the Matriculation examination of the University (46) have been transferred under section 66 of the Bombay University Act 1953 to the S.S.C. Examination Board. The awards are now made on the results of the S.S.C. examination.

Particulars of endowments of the value of Rs. 50,000 or over are given below :

THE SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI SCHOLARSHIPS

In August, 1897, in a letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Messrs. Tribhrowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Purshottamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, the sons of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Kt., C.S.I., offered to the University, in full satisfaction of the claims of the University under the Will of their father, a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 for the foundation of scholarships, to be called "The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships," to be awarded to Hindu Graduates of the Bombay University.

The Scholarships are awarded for technical studies and are tenable in England only. At present two scholarships each of the net annual value of Rs. 2,000 are awarded every year out of these funds and an additional scholarship of the same value is awarded every third year. Awards out of this endowment were made for the first time in the year 1900, and the recipients were Nilkanth Bapuji Wagle of the Elphinstone College, who received an award for the study of Glass-blowing and Nanabhai Dayabhai Daru of the Baroda College, who received an award for the study of Mining and Metallurgy.

It may be noted that Mangaldas Nathubhai himself gave a donation of Rs. 20,000 in 1862 for the institution of a Travelling Fellowship for enabling Hindu graduates to go to Europe. In fact, this donation was the first donation to be received by the University for making an award to graduates.

THE SARDAR BHIMRAO RAMRAO AKBARNAWIS SCHOLARSHIPS

In February 1920, the Executors of the Will of the late Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnawis (Desai), Second Class Sardar of Belgaum, offered to the University of Bombay under the Will of Sardar Akbarnawis a sum of Rs. 86,000/- in 3½ per cent Government Paper for the foundation of scholarships to be called "The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnawis Scholarships," to be awarded to *Brahmin* candidates of certain districts of the Karnatak. Three Scholarships were founded out of this endowment—one was awarded in Sanskrit at the Matriculation examination, the second in the principal subject at the B.Sc. examination and the third for research studies in foreign countries.

The Sanskrit scholarship has been transferred to the S.S.C. Examination Board for being awarded at the S.S.C. Examination.

THE SIR CURRIMBHoy EBRAHIM

AND

Bai KHANUBAI NOORMAHOMED JAIRAZBHoy PEERBHoy SCHOLARSHIPS

In April 1924, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, on behalf of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanubai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Educational Trusts offered a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 in 3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes for the foundation of scholarships, to be awarded annually by way of advances to suitable Mahomedan graduates of the Bombay Presidency of not more than seven years' standing, for higher studies in certain subjects in foreign countries.

Out of these endowments, three loan scholarships are awarded every year in the proportion of one scholarship in the name of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and two in the name of Bai Khanubai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy for enabling the scholars to prosecute higher studies in Europe, America, Japan, or other foreign

countries in Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Arabic, Architecture, Town-planning and technological and industrial subjects. The advances are repayable by the scholars after they begin to earn an income.

THE EDULJI DINSHAW SCHOLARSHIPS

In September, 1924, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw offered to the University, on behalf of the Trustees of the Edulji Dinshaw Charities, a sum of Rs. 4,25,000 in securities for the endowment of scholarships for secondary and higher technical and technological education for the benefit of the members of the Parsi Community to be awarded in the name of the late Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C.I.E. At a subsequent date the amount was increased by an additional donation of Rs. 1,66,000/- in securities. At a later date, at the suggestion of Mr. Dinshaw all the securities standing to the credit of the Endowment were converted into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government Promissory Notes of the aggregate face value of Rs. 7,62,700.

Out of this endowment, four scholarships are awarded every year to persons belonging to the Zoroastrian community as follows : -

- One for Secondary Technical Education
- One for Higher Technical Education
- One for Post-graduate Technical Education
- One for Technical Education in Foreign Countries.

An additional award of the scholarship for Post-graduate Technical Education is made every fourth year. One of the conditions of the donation was that the scholarships to be awarded in the first instance to Parsis permanently residing in Karachi, failing such Parsis, to Parsis permanently residing in Poona, and failing Parsis of either of these two cities, to Parsis of any other part of India.

After the partition in 1947, difficulties arose with regard to the award of these scholarships on account of this restriction and the regulations have been amended by an order of the High Court of Bombay so as to enable the University to make awards to persons who have passed the qualifying examinations of any Indian University or any University in Pakistan. The Scholars holding the first three Scholarships can now study in approved institutions either in India or in Pakistan.

PROFESSOR BALVANTRAI KALYANRAI THAKORE GOLD MEDAL AND RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

In 1945, Shri G. I. Patel, Principal N. M. Shah, Shri B. B. Vyas and Principal R. K. Yajnik offered to the University, on behalf of the friends and admirers of the late Professor Balvantrai Kalyanrai Thakore, a sum of Rs. 67,000/- for founding a Gold Medal and two Research Fellowships. Professor Thakore was an eminent

Gujarati savant who had made his mark as a poet and an essayist and had contributed considerably to the development of Gujarat Literature and Culture and the fund had been collected by his friends and admirers for perpetuating his memory on the occasion of his reaching the age of 75 years in 1943. The Balwantrai K. Thakore Gold Medal and Research Fellowship are awarded at the M.A. Examination in the subject of Gujarati.

THE DR. MISS AIMAI MANECKJI COOPER MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP

A donation of Rs. 75,000 was given in 1945 by Mr. Jehangir Maneckji Cooper for founding this scholarship in the name of "Dr. Miss Aimai Maneckji Cooper" which is awarded to the lady student passing the final examination for the degrees of M.B., B.S. with the highest number of marks.

MRS. SOONABAI DADABHAI MASTER ENDOWMENT

In December 1950, the Senate accepted the bequest of a sum of Rs. 50,000/- made to the University by the late Mrs. Soonabai Dadabhai Master for the award of scholarships at the B.T., the B.Sc., the B.Sc. (Tech.) and the T.D. Examinations. One scholarship is awarded out of this endowment at the B.T., one at the B.Sc. and two at the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination and a prize is awarded at the T.D. Examination.

MRS. RAMABAI SATYAWANT NOWRUNGAY ENDOWMENT

The University has recently received through Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt., Shri Chandrakant B. Nagarkar, I.C.S. and Shri D. S. Bakhale, I.C.S., the Executors and Trustees appointed under the last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Ramabai S. Nowrungal, an endowment consisting of Rs. 4,22,000/- in securities and Rs. 32,000/- and odd in cash being the value of the residuary estate bequeathed by her to the University. According to the terms and conditions of the Will, the endowment is to be applied for the purpose of providing scholarships for women graduates of the University of Bombay, who have graduated in Medicine or Science (having Chemistry as the Principal subject) available for higher studies in domestic science, nutritional research and medical research connected with the diseases of women at universities or similar institutions in foreign countries. One of the scholarships is to be called "The Satyawant Wassoodew Nowrungal Foreign Fellowship" and the other scholarship or scholarships have to be named after the late Mrs. Ramabai Satyawant Nowrungal. The Syndicate have decided to institute two fellowships out of the endowment. One of the Fellowships will be called the "Mrs. Ramabai Satyawant Nowrungal Foreign Fellowship" and will be awarded to a woman graduate in Medicine for advanced research connected with diseases of women or maternal dietary deficiencies. The other fellowship will be called the "Satyawant Wassoodew Nowrungal Foreign Fellowship" and will be awarded to a woman graduate in Science with Chemistry as the Principal subject holding the M.Sc. degree in Bio-Chemistry or the B.Sc. (Tech.) Degree in Food Technology, for higher studies in Domestic Science, Nutritional Higher Chemistry or Public Health.

The Fellowships will be tenable in an approved University or an Institution of repute of the standing of a University in the U.K. or on the Continent, in the U.S.A. or in Canada. They will be normally tenable for a period of 2 years as stated above, but in exceptional circumstances an extension of the period of tenure may be granted by the Syndicate for the third year.

The regulations relating to the award of the fellowships will be framed shortly by the Academic Council.

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As will be seen from the above account of the donations for the award of scholarships etc., the benefits of some of the endowments are restricted to persons belonging to particular communities or hailing from certain specified territories. The present policy of the University, however, is not to accept a donation the benefits of which is restricted to a particular community or a particular territory.

ENDOWMENTS FOR LECTURESHIPS OTHER THAN THOSE ATTACHED TO THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP

The Wilson Philological Lectureship was founded out of the endowment of Rs. 23,500/- by the Hon. Secretary of the Committee of the management for the subscription of the Wilson Testimonial Fund for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University. Under this endowment, the Syndicate invite annually a scholar of repute to deliver a course of lectures on one of the following groups of languages :

- I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
- II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
- III. Latin and Greek.
- III. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

The first series of lecture under the endowment was delivered in 1877 by Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.

SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH MEMORIAL LECTURESHIP

A donation of Rs. 16,000/- was offered in 1933 by Messrs. Ratanlal Ranchhoddas and Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane on behalf of Shri Lallubhai Asharam Memorial Committee for the purpose of founding a lectureship and prize in connection with any legal subject preferably a subject connected with Hindu Law, to be called "Sir Lallubhai Shah Memorial Lectureship and Prize." A lecturer is appointed every third year under this endowment.

THE THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHAVJI LECTURESHIP

In 1928, Mr. N. H. Moos, administrator of the late Mr. Vassonji Madhavji forwarded a sum of Rs. 35,000/-, pursuant to an order by the High Court, for found-

ing a lectureship of Gujarati Literature or History in the name of Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji. Lectures in the series are delivered every year by some eminent scholar on the History or Literature of Gujarat.

THE KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG LECTURESHIP IN LAW AND POLITICS

The Senate at their meeting held on the 20th December, 1952, accepted an offer of a donation of Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 80,000/- from the Mayor of Bombay and President of Justice Telang Birth Centenary Committee for the founding of a lectureship in Law and Politics at the University to be known as "The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Lectureship in Law and Politics". The donation was given by the Committee to commemorate the celebration of the birth centenary of Justice K. T. Telang, who was an eminent scholar, social reformer and Judge of the Bombay High Court and who had the unique distinction of becoming the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The aim of the Committee was to collect funds sufficient to enable it to hand over to the University securities of the value of at least Rupees one lakh. However, the Committee was not able to reach the target. As both the Committee and the University were anxious to start the lectureship during the centenary year in view of the valuable services rendered by Justice Telang to the University the University has contributed Rs. 5,177 1 6 to enable the endowment to reach the target of Rupees one lakh in securities.

The first lecturer under this endowment is proposed to be appointed during the current year.

CHIMANLAL SETALVAD LAW LECTURESHIP

In March, 1955, the Syndicate accepted an offer of an endowment of 3½% Government Paper of the face value of Rupees one lakh from Shri M. C. Setalvad for the establishment of a Law Lectureship to be named after the late Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Shri Setalvad gave this endowment to the University having regard to his father's long association with the University. It may be recalled that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was a Fellow of the University from 1895 to 1947 and had the unique distinction of holding the Office of Vice-Chancellor for an unbroken period of 12 years, i.e., from 1917 to 1929. The subject of the lectures which will be delivered biennially will be a topic of law, preferably Constitutional Law or International Law.

The scholar to be invited to deliver the lectures will be a citizen of India but this requirement may be waived by the Syndicate in special cases. The honorarium payable to the Lecturer is Rs. 6,000/-.

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ENDOWMENTS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS

(A) University Department of Economics

BAI VIJIBAI JIVANLAL PANALAL ENDOWMENT

The Section in Agricultural Economics in the Department has its origin in the donation of Rupees one lakh given to the University in the year 1944 by the Trustees of the late Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal for starting and maintaining a section in Agricultural Economics by appointing a Lecturer, an Investigator and a field-worker out of the income of the endowment. The Section has been named after Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal in recognition of this donation.

(B) University Department of Chemical Technology

The University Department of Chemical Technology has attracted a large number of donations for institution of teaching posts and construction and equipment of its laboratories, even from the time when proposals were still under consideration for its establishment. The total value of the donations so far received in connection with this Department is Rs. 40,30,000/-.

Following are the particulars of donations of the value of Rs. 50,000/- or over received in connection with this Department.

TULSIDAS SURJI ENDOWMENT (Rs. 1,47,200/-)

The first endowment to be received was the Tulsidas Surji Endowment. This donation was offered to the University by the Advocate-General of Bombay in April, 1929, in accordance with the order of the High Court of Bombay in the suits relating to the estate of the late Shri Tulsidas Surji of Cutch Sumri Roha for the establishment of a laboratory in the Department which was then proposed to be established, bearing the name of the late Shri Tulsidas Surji. The Dye House of the Department has been named after the late Shri Tulsidas Surji. It must be mentioned that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was instrumental in securing this endowment.

RANCHODDAS TRIBHUWANDAS MODY TECHNOLOGICAL ENDOWMENT

(Rs. 2,80,000/-)

The Ranchoddas Tribhuwandas Mody Technological Endowment from the income of which the Mody Chair in Chemical Technology is maintained was received in 1933 through the good offices of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who offered it to the University on behalf of the Trustees of the estate of the late Shri Ranchhoddas Tribhuwandas Mody.

P. G. SINGHANEI ENDOWMENT (Rs. 12,83,300/-)

The P. G. Singhanee Endowment was received in the year 1939. This is the largest endowment received so far by the Department. The University was fortunate in securing this large endowment from the Singhanee Trust in $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Government Loan of the face value of Rs. 12,83,300/-. The late Mr. P. G. Singhanee had by his Will made a bequest of Rs. 8 lakhs to the University to be utilized for such educational purposes as might be agreed to between the trustees and the University. After prolonged negotiations with the Trustees, the Syndicate were able, with the help of the late Dr. R. Row, Fellow of the University and Mr. Dinsha Daji, Solicitor, both Trustees of Mr. Singhanee's will, to come to an agreement with the trustees for utilizing the income from the endowment for maintaining readerships, lectureships and other teaching posts and encouraging research by creating studentships and fellowships in the Department. The University, on its side, agreed to find the money for transferring the Department from the premises in the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science to a more suitable building specially built for the Department. This donation enabled the University to expand the Department considerably. Two-thirds of the income of this endowment is appropriated towards the payment of salaries of the following posts which have been named after the late Shri P. G. Singhanee, as Singhanee Readers, Singhanee Lecturers and Singhanee Demonstrators :—

Reader in Chemical Engineering, Lecturers in Chemical Engineering, Fuel Technology, Colour Physics, General Engineering (raised to a Readership in General Engineering in 1950) and Pharmacy; Demonstrators in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology.

The balance of the income from the endowment is used for the maintenance of 12 fellowships.

SIR DORABJI TATA TRUST ENDOWMENT (Rs. 2,00,000/-)

The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Endowment was received in response to a personal letter addressed by Sir Rustom P. Masani, Kt., the then Vice-Chancellor, to Sir Sorab Saklatwala, Chairman of the Sir Dorabji Tata Charities for establishing a Readership in the Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals Section of the Department. The Readership has been named after the late Sir Dorabji Tata in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

SETH RAO BAHADUR PUNAMCHAND K. KOTAWALA ENDOWMENT (Rs. 1,00,000/-)

The Seth Rao Bahadur Punamchand K. Kotawala endowment was accepted by the Senate in August 1948. The object of the endowment was the starting and maintaining of a section of Paints, Varnishes and Plastics and the institution of a Gold Medal bearing the name of Seth Rao Bahadur Punamchand K. Kotawala

in connection with the B.Sc. (Tech.) Degree Examination. In accordance with the terms of the donation, a sum of Rs. 85,000/- out of the donation has been utilised for equipping the section of Plastics, Paints and Varnishes which has been named after Seth Rao Bahadur Punamchand K. Kotawala; Rs. 5,000/- for the bust of the donor which has been installed in the Department and a sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been set apart as an endowment for the award of a Gold Medal.

SIR HOMI MEHTA ENDOWMENT (Rs. 7,00,000/-)

In November, 1943, Sir Homi Mehta on behalf of Messrs. Homi Mehta & Sons, Ltd., offered an endowment of Rs. 7,00,000/- for instituting and maintaining two Readerships (1) one Demonstratorship and for the equipment of the sections of Foods and Drugs and Oils Fats and Waxes. The offer was accepted by the Senate in February, 1944. The posts of Readers in Technology of High Polymers and Technology of Oils, Fats and Waxes and the post of Demonstrator in Plastics, Paints and Varnishes of have been named after Sir Homi Mehta. Sir Chimanlal Setaivad was largely responsible for securing this donation for the University.

TOPIWALA ENDOWMENT (Rs. 1,25,000/-)

In 1944, Shri Motiram Narayanrao Desai Topiwala offered the endowment to the University for the equipment of a Pharmacy laboratory in memory of the late Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwala, the father of the donor. The Pharmacy Laboratory in the Department has been named after the late Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwala.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION ENDOWMENT (Rs. 4,02,152-10-11)

In June, 1944, Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt., who was then the Chairman of the Millowners' Association offered in response to an appeal made by Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, who was then Vice-Chancellor of the University, the endowment in recognition of the valuable work carried out by the Department. The donation has been utilised for the construction of a pilot plant house for the section of Dyestuff Technology and for equipping it with a complete range of modern plant for the study of the processes employed in the conversion of coal-tar raw materials to dyes; construction and equipment of a laboratory devoted to advanced research in textile chemistry; the purchase of special equipment for the study of modern methods of finishing textiles and the institution and maintenance of a research assistantship in textile chemistry.

One of the Dyestuff Technology Laboratories in the Department has been named the Bombay Millowners' Association Laboratory for Dyestuff Technology.

The good offices of Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt., were responsible for securing this valuable endowment for the University.

SIR BOMANJI J. WADIA ENDOWMENT (Rs. 1,00,000/-)

This endowment which was given in 1948 by the Executors and the Executrix of the Will of the late Sir Bomanji J. Wadia a former Vice-Chancellor of the University was utilized for constructing and equipping a Food Processing Laboratory which has been named as "The Sir Bomanji Wadia Food Processing Laboratory." When this donation was accepted at the meeting of the Senate in February, 1948, the Vice-Chancellor emphasized that the donation was a unique one in the history of this University as it was the first donation made by a Vice-Chancellor of the University, who had served it with distinction and devotion.

AMRITLAL & CO., ENDOWMENT (Rs. 1,00,000/-)

This donation was offered by Shri A. K. Doshi, Managing Director, M/s Amritlal & Co., Ltd., Bombay, for the construction and equipment of a laboratory for the prosecution of scientific research for the manufacture and production of all kinds of Coal-tar Dyes and/or Intermediates thereof and/or allied chemicals and products and/or for improving, treating, preserving and processing them. The Dyestuff Technology Laboratory which has been named after Amritlal & Co. Ltd. has been constructed and equipped out of this endowment.

In the year 1953-54, Shri A. K. Doshi offered a further donation of Rs. 25,000/- for the purchase of Dyestuff equipment.

**ANANDILAL HIRALAL SHETH (CONTINENTAL TRADING SYNDICATE)
ENDOWMENT (Rs. 50,000/-)**

In March 1954, Shri Anandilal Hiralal Sheth gave an endowment of Rs. 50,000/- for the purchase of equipment for the Dyestuff Section of the Department in recognition of the practical advantage derived by the Continental Trading Co. out of research carried out by the Department on its behalf.

University Department of Civics and Politics

The establishment of the Department of Civics and Politics was made possible by two endowments—(1) The Montague Memorial Fund (Rs. 1,30,000/-) and (2) The Mayor's Sir Phirozshah Mehta Birth Centenary Commemoration Fund (Rs. 2,46,898-2-9).

The Montague Memorial Fund had been collected for raising a suitable memorial to the late Rt.Hon'ble Edwin Samuel Montague and was offered to the University in 1948, by Shri S. R. Romanji, a member of the Montague Memorial Fund Committee, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Honorary Treasurer of the Committee for creating and maintaining a Department of Civics and Politics which was an urgent need. The birth centenary of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was celebrated in Bombay and all over India in 1945 and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay decided that the centenary be commemorated by the establishment of a chair in Civics and Politics in the University of Bombay. The Mayor had started a fund called "The Mayor's Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Birth Centenary Commemoration Fund" which amounted to Rs. 1,46,893-2-9. To this the Bombay Municipal Corporation added a sum of Rupees one lakh and the University received an endowment of Rs. 2,46,893-2-9 for the establishment of a chair of Civics and Politics in the University. The donors of the Montagu Memorial Fund had suggested that the income of the said fund and the income of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Endowment be amalgamated as without such an amalgamation the starting of the Department could not be possible. The Municipal Corporation, on the recommendation of the Mayor's Sir Pherozshah Mehta Birth Centenary Memorial Committee, agreed to the amalgamation of the income of the two funds. The income of these two funds together with a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000/- sanctioned by the State Government, enabled the establishment of the department and the institution of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Professorship of Civics and Politics and the Edwin Montague Lectureship in Politics.

GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University Library has received a number of gifts and donations of which the following deserve a special mention : -

The Gibbs Testimonial collection of 'principal works in all languages on political science in its several departments' given by the Gibbs Testimonial Committee in 1879 to mark the appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the University by the Honourable James Gibbs on his retirement from the office of Vice-Chancellor; the Fawcett Memorial Fund given in 1890 for addition to the Library of works on Political Economy, especially in connection with India; an endowment made by the Thakore Sahab of Gondal in 1885, out of the proceeds of which the Bhagwatsinhji collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts has been built up; a collection of books and a gift of Rs. 1,000/- from the Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Latham received in 1892; a donation of Rs. 836 given in 1905 by the Honorary Secretaries of the 'Rao Sahab Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale Testimonial Fund' in memory of Rao Sahab Pitale who was for several years Assistant Registrar of the University; a collection of 1,200 manuscripts of Sanskrit works, given in 1934, by Professor H. D. Velankar in memory of his revered teacher the late Professor H. M. Bhadkamkar; "The Itcharam Suryaram Desai Memorial Collection" of Sanskrit manuscripts consisting of 1,688 manuscripts presented by the proprietors of the Gujarati Printing Press in memory of their father, together with a donation of Rs. 500/- for their maintenance and a

donation of Rs. 10,700 received in 1950 from the friends of the late Mr. S. U. Shukla out of which a special collection called "The S. U. Shukla Memorial Collection" is being built up.

The Library has also received gifts of books from several individuals and institutions from time to time.

TROPHIES FOR SPORTS COMPETITION

The University has received the gifts of as many as 32 trophies for being awarded at Inter-Collegiate Sports and Tournaments.

x

x

x

x

The foregoing account of the donations received by the University during its career of hundred years will show that while the University has been fortunate enough to get donations for specific purposes, it had no endowment funds placed at its disposal for spending on any scheme which it thought necessary to undertake. The need for such a fund has been keenly felt especially in view of the fact that the reserve fund of the University which amounted to Rs. 32,73,500 in 1939 had been constantly dwindling and stands at the low figure of Rs. 8,88,300/- in Government and other loans at the face value which amounts to about Rs. 7,06,000/- at the current market price.

Besides, there was no fund in the University to which *alumni* and others interested in the work of the University could contribute according to their means and convenience. The Centenary Endowment Fund created on the occasion of the centenary of the University fills up this gap. An important feature of this fund is that it will be kept open for all times so that the *alumni* of the University and others interested in the work of the University may contribute to it according to their convenience. The appeals of the Vice-Chancellor for contributions to the fund have already received an encouraging response. The total amount as on the 23rd January, 1957, being Rs. 31,23,653 exclusive of the grant of Rupees one crore to be received from the University Grants Commission. A list of contributors each of whom has contributed Rs. 100 or more to the fund is given in Appendix C.

Though for want of space the smaller donations have not been mentioned the University appreciates all donations, for as the Vice-Chancellor has said in his appeal to the *alumni* "what is of real importance is not what they can give to the University but the fact that they do give. No matter how humble the contribution, the University has a moral claim on each of its *alumni* on an occasion like this which occurs only once in a hundred years." As stated above, the Centenary Endowment Fund is open for all times and graduates and others who have not so far contributed are welcome to do so at their convenience.

As observed by Shri S. R. Dengerkery, Rector of the University in his "A History of the Bombay University" donors have a claim to be included among builders of the University and the University is happy to make a grateful acknowledgment of all donations and gifts received by it.

CHAPTER VII

REMINISCENCES

I. BY DR. SIR RAGHUNATH P. PARANJPYE

The first reactions of a candidate for a University examination are compounded of awe, fear and hope, and mine were no exception. My first connection with the Bombay University occurred in 1890 when I appeared for the University School Final Examination. This examination was instituted at the instance of Government in 1889, and was intended to provide a passport to those who wished to enter Government service for which the usual Matriculation Examination was not considered quite suitable. I was fourteen years old and my guardian Mr. D. K. Karve did not want me to enter Government service after passing this examination. He, however, considered that I was too young and therefore wanted me to spend one more year in the Matriculation class (then the Seventh Standard) so that I could do better and try to win the Latin Scholarship at the Matriculation next year. But he directed me to take the U.S.F. examination as a full-dress rehearsal in 1890 so that I could have some experience of formal examinations. This advice proved very beneficial and contributed greatly to my success during the whole of my academical career. I took for the U.S.F. the same subjects as were required for the Matriculation. I, however, offered only two optional subjects, though three were permissible, and as the rank in the examination was determined by the total number of marks obtained, I only got the 9th place. I remember only one incident of the examination. One of the examiners in History was F. K. Banaji who was supervising at the paper. He had the curious trick of continually twisting his handkerchief and biting it. I was a very small boy compared to the other candidates and he very often used to watch me writing my answers and thus I observed this habit of his. He was, I heard, a competent Professor and died quite young.

The U.S.F. examination had comparatively few candidates and was held, I believe, in the University Building. All my subsequent examinations took place in a large mandap erected near the Marine Lines Station, or, in the last year, near the Colaba Station of the B.B.C.I. Railway. Young boys, many of them coming from out-of-the-way places, often felt nervous on first seeing the whole arrangement. The examination details were not then as well organised as at present. Loose blank sheets, instead of stitched books with numbered pages, were placed on each candidate's table for writing the answers, and more could be obtained on request. It was a well-known scandal at the time that many candidates called for far more sheets than required and took them home with them when they left the mandap. Directions to candidates were placed on the table on the first day only and they were asked to fill all details on the first sheet including their names and numbers. A piece of string was provided for tying up the loose sheets. The

Registrar (D. MacDonald) or the Assistant Registrar (S. R. Bhandarkar) standing on a table shouted out the various directions to the candidates at different times. The whole system was improved, I believe, when Mr. Fardunji Dastur became the Registrar about 1904. One or two of the examiners used to be present to answer any queries of the candidates about misprints etc. The names of the candidates were arranged in alphabetical order, and on the day of the second language paper everybody used to shout for the question paper in his language, and for ten or fifteen minutes there used to be a terrible noise and confusion.

Two incidents about this Matriculation examination of 1891 are still fresh in my mind. My second language was Latin and I had made good preparation for it. Translation into and from Latin carried about 70 marks. Only prose passages were set for this examination, and I had read a good deal of Caesar, Cornelius Nepos, Sallust, and some parts of Luiz and Cicero to familiarise myself with their style. I had read the first and twenty-first books of Livy, but the passage set for translation was from the twenty-second book. The English passage for translation into Latin was also a rendering of a passage from another book of Livy. I stood second in Latin with 82 marks while the first got 84. At that time I felt the disappointment very keenly. All the teaching I ever got in Latin was at my School in Bombay, and for two later examinations I had to do the subject myself from books as there was no Latin teacher at the Fergusson College, Poona, which I joined after passing the Matriculation. The other incident related to the paper in Geometry. I was very well prepared in this subject and did the whole three-hour paper in an hour and a half without any mistake. I handed over the answer book to the Supervisor, whom I afterwards knew to be Mr. V. V. Ranade of Poona, and prepared to leave the Mandap. Out of kindly feelings he asked me not to go away dispirited so soon and told me to try to write something more. When I told him that I had done the whole paper, he as well as many others were quite surprised. I was walking back to my place in Girgaum when about 5 p.m. I met on the way Rao Saheb G. M. Sathe, Reporter on the Native Press, whose son (later Professor S. G. Sathe) was my classfellow and who therefore knew me quite familiarly. He wondered why I was there so soon as he was aware that I was appearing for the examination at that time. When I told him the position, he put on a grave face and said I should not have handed over my paper so early as the Supervisor might mislay it while collecting the other papers. As he himself had acted as an examiner on several occasions, I naturally realised the force of his remark and for a whole month till the result was out I was very anxious about the fate of my paper. In the end, however, everything turned out all right and I topped the list when the result was declared.

I joined the Fergusson College, Poona, after my Matriculation and took my Previous Examination in 1892 and was the only person who got a first class. Some of my villagers who knew I was appearing for this examination began to look for my name in a newspaper which had published the result. Naturally they first looked at the long list of the third class and my name was not there. Then somebody suggested looking into the smaller list of the second class and my name was

not there either, and all were reconciling themselves to my failure and sympathising with my parents when it was noticed that my name was alone at the top.

I did not go in for the Arts Course after the Previous Examination, but on Mr. Karve's advice I joined the first B.Sc. class. The Science classes were very small in those days and in the examination of 1892 I was alone in the first class. The course was very heavy for one year, and I believe this was the hardest examination I have ever taken. In the first B.Sc. class at the Fergusson College there were only two of us, and although the equipment was not very elaborate we had the run of the whole laboratory and library and thus came to know our subjects thoroughly. At this examination the practical test in Chemistry was the identification of simple salts containing one metallic base. Most of this was done by the wet method, adding some known reagents to the solution of the salt in question, noting the colours of the resulting precipitates and thus deducing the result required. I believe the practical work in Chemistry at the I.Sc. required now-a-days is far more extensive. One of the salts which I was asked to identify appeared by the tests I applied to contain one or other of two metals (I believe they were bismuth and antimony). But I knew that by one particular test they gave different coloured precipitates, but I forgot which gave which. To get over this difficulty I hit upon the idea of taking a known bismuth or antimony salt and thus comparing the result with what I got with the salt in question. So I asked the examiner who was present on the occasion to give me such a known salt. He said he had never heard of a reagent like this and asked me why I wanted it. I frankly told him I wanted it for comparison. He did not give it as he said such a procedure was not proper. I do not know whether my answer was right or wrong, but I am sure that the examiner was wrong in his refusal. If I was the examiner I should certainly have appreciated the fact of a candidate trying to get over a difficulty in an original and unexpected way, but even examiners can be occasionally wooden and unimaginative.

After passing the first B.Sc. examination in 1893 I joined the B.Sc. class in 1894. the course being for one year only although the B.A. course had been extended to two years just previously. Three subjects had to be taken and I selected Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Botany. The valuable Sir James Fergusson Scholarship of Rs. 50/- per month tenable for two years was to be awarded on the result of the B.Sc. examination of that year, and the B.Sc. students had this opportunity only once in four years. A student of the Fergusson College, N. V. Sapre, who was the only successful student in the first class in 1892 decided therefore to drop one year and compete for it in 1894 also. To get the advantage of the teaching of the famous Professor Hathornthwaite of the Elphinstone College and also to have a chance of securing a Dakshina Fellowship at that College, the Fergusson College not having these fellowships in its gift at the time, he migrated to Bombay. I had thus to compete with Sapre with two years at his disposal while I had only one, and students and Professors in Poona were watching with interest the outcome of this competition. In the examination I was the only one who got a first class along with the Scholarship, while Sapre got only a second and I

beat him by 71 marks on a total of 900. He was also not selected for a fellowship at the Elphinstone College and was thus thoroughly disappointed. He apparently took his discomfiture very much to heart and soon contracted T.B. My gratification at my success was very much dimmed when the news of his death came about eight months afterwards. In Botany I secured 179 marks out of 300 and developed considerable interest in the subject. One of the two papers in the subject I finished in two hours, and the examiner Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, a well known authority on cryptogamous plants and Indian medicinal plants and the author of a famous Marathi poem 'Indira', asked me to write something more ; but I had written all the answers so far as I knew them and left the hall. In the practical examination I was asked to prepare some histological specimen for the microscope, but try as I could, I was not able to get the instrument into proper focus. I complained to Dr. Kirtikar about the instrument, and he first wanted to brush me aside with the Marathi version of the proverb "a bad workman quarrels with his tools," but when I insisted and asked him to try the microscope himself he also found something wrong with it and said that from the next year the students would be allowed to bring their own microscopes for the practical. I do not know whether this has been done. He appreciated this incident when I reminded him of it on meeting him a few years later.

I intended to try for the Government of India Scholarship which was to be awarded by the Bombay University in 1896, but decided in case I did not get it, to work for the B.A. and later the M.A. in Mathematics as there was no M.Sc. degree in Bombay at that time. I therefore appeared for the Intermediate Arts examination in 1895 in which I got the first place in the first class, the only other candidate in that class being Bhulabhai Desai, later the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Supreme Legislative Council. There was no occasion for any excessive jubilation at the result, for at least in two subjects, Trigonometry and Physics, I was head and shoulders above all other candidates as I was already a B.Sc. and had studied these subjects to a much higher level. In the paper in Logic there was a syllogism which was mistaken. When I asked the examiner, Professor R. P. Karkaria, about it, he wanted to brush me aside, but on my repeated insistence he agreed with my view ; only I had lost a considerable time in examining it. After my success at Cambridge Karkaria wrote me a congratulatory letter, recalling that he had given me the highest number of marks in that subject. There used to be a *viva voce* examination at the Inter. Arts in English and the Second Language in those days. The theme given for the essay in the English Composition paper was Milton's Doctrine of Free Will, as we had to study the third book of *Paradise Lost*. I held rationalist views even in those days and thought that this doctrine was illogical, as an omniscient and omnipotent God was bound to know how his creation, Man, would act under all circumstances, that consequently man's will and course of action was predetermined, and that therefore there could be no free will for man. I first wanted to propound this view in my essay, but on looking at the names of the examiners printed at the top of the question paper I found that there were one or two reverend gentlemen who might not relish such heterodox views from a young student and might therefore deprive me of the marks I deserved for my

essay. Consequently I twisted the meaning of Free Will into freedom in the political sense, especially as Milton was a well-known figure during the Civil War and the Commonwealth, and wrote what I thought was quite a good essay on liberty. At the *viva voce* the examiner took out this paper and questioned me about the meaning of Free Will. I gave the correct answer and he said that I had lost a number of marks by my wrong interpretation in the essay. I observed in the list on the table that I had been given 35 marks out of 50. I was not too much disappointed but have often wondered since then whether the reverend gentleman would have behaved like a sportsman if I had actually advocated the unorthodox view, and given me the marks that I would have deserved.

This Inter. Arts examination was my last in Bombay. Although I was studying in the B.A. class in 1896 I was awarded the Government of India Scholarship and left for England in August of that year. I am told that I got the scholarship by the skin of my teeth, the voting in the Syndicate being four in my favour and three for P. S. Patuck (later a Wrangler and an I.C.S. in C.P.). Patuck was a first class B.A. and a second class M.A., and although his degree was higher, the percentage of marks I had obtained in all the examinations I was able to take, was far higher than his. Among the other applicants for the Scholarship were H. H. Wadia and Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan who apparently did not secure any votes.

I must apologise to my readers for dwelling on my academical successes of over sixty years ago. But these are very old history now, and the few incidents at the examinations I have related may appear somewhat interesting. In any case the responsibility for my recalling them must rest partially at least on those who asked me to contribute an article on my reminiscences. The University of Bombay was my first *alma mater* and I join all its old *alumni* on the occasion of its centenary in wishing it many more centuries of prosperity and useful work in the cause of education and research.

2. BY SHRI M. L. TANNAN

I was born in an orthodox family in 1885 and having lost my parents at the age of eight, I was brought up by my elder brothers. After passing my Matriculation examination, I joined the Foreman Xian College, Lahore but discontinued my studies there as I was anxious to go abroad for higher commercial education. Owing to the orthodox views of my brothers and our financial circumstances, I had to wait for about 3 years before I could save some money by doing business to go abroad. I arrived in England in September 1909 and after

disposing of my stamp collection for about 300/- I joined the Lincoln's Inn and subsequently sat for examination in one of my law papers. By the middle of November of the same year I took up the B.Com. course at the University of Birmingham. Accountancy was my most favourite subject in which I used to score almost cent per cent marks, possibly due to the fact that before going abroad I used to spend sometime at our family shop where I acquainted myself with book-keeping. However, I incurred the displeasure of the Dean of our Faculty who then belonged to the Conservative Party by my forthright views about the British administration of our Country. It was my good fortune, however, to come into contact with some persons such as the late Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P. which led to my being asked to address a few meetings in support of the Liberal candidates in the election campaign of 1911. While at the University I tried in vain to get some practical training in a bank although a Chinese fellow student of mine was successful.

On return to the Punjab I practised as an Auditor and also carried on business for some months at Lahore. Before long on the invitation of two British friends of mine I joined a firm doing import and export business in Bombay which I left at the request of the District Judge, Ludhiana, where my services were required at first to audit the accounts of the Industrial Bank of India Ltd., which had failed and later on as its Official Liquidator. During the course of my audit I found out many irregularities and frauds. One interesting revelation was that out of the cash balances supposed to have been held by the bank during a period extending over some years 70 to 80% were represented by rukkas (I.O.U.s) of the Managing Director. Sensing trouble I was approached to omit reference to certain facts in consideration of which I was offered not only 1000 sovereigns but also help in other ways. On the basis of my report the District Judge called upon the Directors to meet the charges levelled against them. As usual they alleged that I was misled by their enemies and asked for time to rebut them. But soon after, the Managing Director decamped and nothing was heard of him although a warrant for his arrest was issued. This led to the other Directors putting all the blame on the Managing Director.

About this time the Government of Bombay invited applications for the posts of lecturers on Rs. 300/- per month at the then Government College of Commerce (later known as the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics) to be started in Bombay. I applied for one of the posts but heard nothing about it. A couple of months later I happened to visit Bombay where I was by chance introduced to the late Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Inc. Accountant, who learning of my qualifications immediately sent a telegram to be followed by a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, requesting him to substitute my name in place of another recommended by the College Staff Selection Committee of which Mr. Aiyar, who had been appointed Honorary Principal, was a member. Late in 1914 when Mr. Percy Anstey took charge as Principal, I joined as a member of the staff on a salary of Rs. 400/- on the understanding that after the expiry of my probationary period of one year I would be fixed in a suitable grade. At first I taught Economic

History and Commercial Geography but after about a year I was appointed Sir Chinubhai Madholal Professor of Banking. Unlike the present day the sources of information relating to the conditions prevailing in the Indian money markets were poor. I was, therefore, asked by Government to visit commercial centres such as Calcutta, Madras, etc. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that a leading Scotch banker declined to furnish me with the necessary information regarding the Calcutta money market without payment. I told him that I would certainly have requested the Government to sanction an amount for the purpose, had I known of such a demand. In the year 1917 I had an invitation from Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the then Dewan of Mysore, to join the College of Commerce to be started over there. I and my colleague, the late Mr. K. T. Shah, who was invited by the Indore State, pressed the authorities for placing us in the I.E.S. Cadre which became a *fait accompli* as a result of the efforts of the late Mr. Aiyar. Although the emoluments offered to me by the Mysore Government were almost double of those agreed upon by the Government of Bombay, I decided in favour of continuing in Bombay, while my friend Mr. Shah, for some special reasons, went to Mysore. Early in November Mr. Anstey applied for leave consequent to an attack of dysentery while at New Delhi and recommended my name to officiate for him. Unfortunately, Mr. Anstey died after a few days later. I was then asked to take charge of the post pending further orders which were issued after some time.

Soon after my appointment as Principal, I felt the urgent need for housing the college in a building of its own as the flat in the Whiteways building was not only insufficient but also unsuitable. With the help of the then Education Minister, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, I was able to have a building for the College though it was old and the accommodation for the Principal's residence was not only poor but also insufficient. This enabled me to admit more students in the college and expand its activities. The next important problem to be tackled was to provide for the teaching of Actuarial Science, one of the optional subjects for which no provision had so far been made. This problem was solved when Mr. L. S. Vaidhyanathan, who was sent to England as a Government Scholar on my recommendation, joined the staff of the college. Shortly after, he was relieved of his undertaking to work as a full time professor so as to enable him to join the Oriental Government Assurance Co. Ltd. on the understanding that he would continue to teach Actuarial Science as a part-time professor.

Before long I was nominated as a Fellow of the University of Bombay and later on was elected as a member of the Syndicate. The years that followed saw the extension of the activities of the college in many directions, more particularly in the holding of evening classes in commercial subjects and arranging lectures by prominent bankers, industrialists and commercial magnates. Assistance was also rendered in the starting of the Commerce Graduates' Association which has become an important and useful institution in the city of Bombay. Moreover, provision was also made for arranging regular courses of lectures for the benefit of students going up for the Government Diploma in Accountancy. While I was successful in getting the M.Com. degree course instituted before leaving the college, my attempt

in inducing the University authorities to have a separate faculty for Commerce bore fruit only after a few years later. After some time I took up the subject of Banking Law and Practice in India for my thesis which was accepted by the Birmingham University for the M.Com. degree. This book passed through many editions and reached its 8th nearly two years ago. I also took a keen interest in the formation of the Indian Institute of Bankers of which I believe I am the only founder member of its Council.

In the early years of the college it was difficult to get suitable openings for the old students mainly because of the prejudice against theoretical training. Some persons cited instances of successful business men who made crores of rupees without having any theoretical knowledge. I was often confronted with the old adage that "an ounce of practice is as good as a ton of theory" to which I used to retort that there was no reason to presume that the persons who amassed large sums of money would not have made much more if they had the benefit of theoretical training as it cannot be denied that in the complexities of the Industry and Commerce of modern times a basic knowledge of subjects like Foreign Trade, Foreign Exchange, Transport, Banking, etc. is absolutely essential. Attempts were also made by me to provide practical training for the students of the college but generally without success since the business community failed to realize the benefit resulting from such training not only to them but to the country as a whole. It was only about a decade or two ago that the benefits of such training were realized and the college can now claim many old students holding important positions in the commercial concerns besides those doing business on their own. In this connection I may mention the names of Mr. Murarji J. Vaidhya, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, an ex-Commerce Member of the Government of India and at present Chairman of the Indian Banks Association, Mr. H. M. Desai, General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and Mr. B. K. Shah, Managing Director of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

While the lack of discipline among students these days is very much regretted, the entire blame for this sad state of affairs cannot be laid on their shoulders. Looking back to the days when I was the head of the college, I maintain that at least its students were more orderly even during the worst days of the Non-Cooperation Movement as I had no trouble on that score though most of the colleges were affected. I explained to my students that the institution being a Government one, I had to carry out the instructions of the authorities so far as their conduct in the college was concerned. I found that they realized my position and did not trouble me at all. At one time it was suggested that members of the teaching staff of at least the Government colleges should report about the participation of students in political meetings. This proposal was strongly and successfully opposed by me and some other principals on the ground that the responsibility of a Principal more or less ceased once the students left the portals of the college.

With a view to putting the Secondary Commercial Education on a sound footing the Government on the basis of a report made by me after visiting various

institutions engaged in holding classes in commercial subjects in different parts of the Presidency, instituted an Examination known as the Government Commercial Certificate Examination which was treated more or less as Commercial Matriculate Examination.

Owing to the sad and untimely death of my second son in May 1937 I retired on proportionate pension so as to accept the offer of the authorities of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. which I joined as its General Manager in September 1937 but resigned after about 18 months. During the last great war my services were made use of as Special Officer, War Risk Insurance, Bombay and some adjoining States in which capacity I recovered a sum of over Rs. 50 lakhs from those who had not complied with the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act and that too without launching prosecution except in two cases. Towards the end of 1945 I was asked to take charge also of the post of Export Trade Controller, Bombay, in addition to my other duties. After a few months I decided to resign this post as I found it impossible to stop corruption in view of the circumstances existing then as well as my impending departure for U.S.A. for an operation. Early in 1952 I was called upon to work as a member of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Dispute) which work was finished in March 1953.

3. BY Major-General S. L. BHATIA

The Centenary of the University of Bombay is an important landmark in the history of higher education in India and it is gratifying, that it is being celebrated in a befitting manner this year. It was my privilege to be intimately associated with the work of this University for well nigh a quarter of a century, and I am happy to record some of my reminiscences during that period.

I came to Bombay in 1920 as Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in Grant Medical College. I was then an officer of the Indian Medical Service with the rank of Captain, and just before my arrival in Bombay I was serving in the Indian Military Hospital, Lahore Cantonment. I had joined the Army in the First World War, and had been on active service in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

In Grant Medical College in 1920 the Dean was Lt.-Col. R. Markham Carter of Mesopotamian fame. I took over charge of the departments of Physiology and Hygiene (both located in the Physiology School) from Major H. S. Hutchinson, who

was transferred to Nasik, as Civil Surgeon. Two of my distinguished predecessors in the Physiology Department were Lt.-Col. L. T. Rose Hutchinson and Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer.

I became interested in Physiology during my student days at Cambridge. I went up to Cambridge in 1910, and there came under the influence of such men as J. N. Langley, F. Gowland Hopkins, A. V. Hill, J. Barcroft and others, who determined the choice of my life's vocation, *i.e.* Physiology.

I remained Professor of Physiology and Hygiene from 1920 to 1925. In January 1925 I became Dean of the College in addition to my professorial duties. The Professorship of Hygiene was held by another officer (Dr. Khote) from 1926 onwards. This arrangement continued till 1937, when I was appointed Principal of the College and Superintendent of the J. J. Group of Hospitals. I had then to part with Physiology after having taught this subject for 17 years. In 1941, during the Second World War, I was transferred to Delhi as Deputy Director General of the Indian Medical Service. Thus my connection with these institutions lasted for a period of 21 years (1920-41). During all this period I was closely connected with the work of the Bombay University. I became a Fellow of the University in 1923, and continued thus till 1946, during which period, I served not only on the Senate, but also on the Syndicate, Academic Council, Medical Faculty, Board of Studies in Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica, Board of Sports, Editorial Board of the Journal of the University of Bombay etc.

Soon after my arrival in Grant Medical College I found, that medical education not only in Bombay but all over India was under the close scrutiny of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. All the Universities possessing Medical Faculties became very alert. The main problem for them was to try to rectify the defects pointed out by the General Medical Council in order that the Medical degrees granted by the Universities might continue to be recognised for purposes of registration.

Sir Norman Walker came to Bombay in 1921 on behalf of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. He found, that the chief drawback in the system of training here was the lack of suitable facilities for practical instruction in Midwifery. The effect of this was that marked improvement in this respect took place. The main hospital at that time for practical training in this subject was the Bai Motlibai Hospital. In 1922-23, in addition to this, the Cama and Alibless Hospitals were utilised for training in Midwifery for the women students of the College. The Bombay Corporation also came forward to help, and allowed men students to be trained in the Corporation Lying-in Dispensaries. Apart from this, the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital, which was founded in Parel in 1926 was of great assistance. This hospital was the result of a joint effort by Sir Ness Wadia (the donor), the Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. During 1927 arrangements were made with this hospital for the training of Grant Medical College students in Midwifery.

In view of these increased facilities the students were able to complete the requisite number of midwifery cases in a reasonably short time, and all difficulties in fulfilling their requirements of the General Medical Council of Great Britain were thus removed, so far as our University was concerned.

Immediately after the First World War, there was a great rush of students to the College. This was part of a phenomenon common to other countries also *e.g.* Great Britain. The increased number was readily accommodated in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, but there was considerable difficulty as regards clinical instruction in the hospital wards. The ratio of beds per student became too small for efficient training. The congestion in the wards was felt keenly by the clinical teachers. The position was fully realised by the College and the University authorities. To remedy this the first step was to limit the number of admissions to 120 per year. Prior to this as many as 200 students or more were admitted in some years. But apart from this, the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital was utilised as a teaching centre for students in the subjects of Medicine and Surgery in 1924, and this arrangement has since continued.

The most important measures, however, for providing increased facilities for clinical instruction consisted in additional ward accommodation provided in the expansion scheme of the J. J. Group of Hospitals. In this the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund played an important part. The following expansion took place :—

1. The Yellappa Balaram Pavilion of 104 beds was constructed in memory of the late Rao Bahadur Yellappa Balaram.
2. The Sir Sassoon David Hospital was constructed from a contribution by the trustees of Sir Sassoon David Charity Trust. This was another Pavilion of three storeys like the Yellappa Balaram Pavilion and connected with it by a covered passage. This had accommodation of 97 beds, in addition to an Operation Theatre.
3. The Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children was constructed with an accommodation for 100 sick children.
4. Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital was reconstructed. The old building of this hospital was pulled down, and a new one constructed on the old site with accommodation of 100 beds. This was an increase of 73 beds over the old.

Thus the total bed accommodation of the J. J. Group of Hospitals was substantially increased, and this resulted in more efficient instruction of the students.

To improve the standard of medical education, the medical curriculum was revised. In 1923, the Bombay University introduced new regulations for the M.B., B.S. degrees, the most important effects of which were :—

- (a) That the period of hospital training for undergraduates was raised from two to three years ;

- (b) That the standard of preliminary education required for admission to the college was raised from the Previous to the Intermediate Science Examination, group comprising Biology, Chemistry and Physics.
- (c) That the standard for pass was raised in all the subjects.

In view of these University requirements, certain consequential changes took place in the College. Formerly, when students were admitted after their Previous Examination, the first year of their training in the Medical College was devoted to the study of Biology, Chemistry and Physics, which were taught there. These subjects comprised the Preliminary Scientific Examination. But after the introduction of the new M.B.,B.S. regulations, the training in these subjects was imparted in the Science departments of the Arts College, of the University and they constituted the subjects for the Intermediate Science Examination. There was therefore no necessity to maintain these departments in the Medical College. The department of Biology, which was housed in the Bacteriology building, was closed down, and the whole building was thus taken over by the Bacteriology department. The departments of Physics and Chemistry were however maintained, as the new regulations still provided instruction in applied Physics and applied Chemistry in the medical curriculum.

In 1923 regulations for the M.B.,B.S. degrees were again revised in 1928, in which the essential features mentioned already were retained, but a certain re-grouping of the subjects for the various examinations was introduced, which according to experience was found to be more desirable.

The need for reorganising the Pathology department had been felt for some time. Major-General A. Hooton, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, had referred in his inspection report of 1925 to the proposal for a new Bacteriological Laboratory, plans for which dating as far back as 1917 were in existence. The Bacteriological Laboratory at that time was lodged in a building which was once a leper ward. The pathology museum, comparatively small, was located in the main College building, away from both the Pathology and Bacteriology departments. Besides, there were no facilities for research work. It was felt that the two departments should be brought closer together, and that they should be amalgamated with one Professor in charge of both the subjects. To the late Dr. R. Row, who was appointed Professor of Pathology in the College in 1926 belongs the credit of establishing the new laboratories. For financial assistance, he approached the late Sir Dorab Tata, who was a mutual friend of his and mine. He showed his practical interest and sympathy in the scheme by offering a generous donation of about Rs. 2 lakhs towards its construction, which was thankfully accepted by Government. In planning the buildings, we had the benefit of the advice of Drs. Heiser and Carter of the Rockefeller Foundation, and of certain experts in this branch in the Pasteur Institute, Paris. The work of construction of this building began on 11th January 1928. It proceeded at a rapid pace, and was completed and formally handed over to the College on 15th April, 1929. This building contains the Patho-

logical Museum, the bacteriological and clinical laboratories, and ample accommodation for post-graduate instruction and research. It also includes an up-to-date refrigerator, mortuary, and animal house.

The new Pathology building was formally opened by Lt.-Col. F. P. Mackie, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay on 7th June, 1929. He was an eminent pathologist, being formerly Director of the Haffkine Institute, and it was in the fitness of things that the opening ceremony should be performed by him. The late Hon'ble Diwan Harilal D. Desai, the Minister of Education and Public Health, took very keen interest in this scheme.

The need for a Dental College and Hospital had been felt here for a long time. The Memorial Committee of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim came to our help in this matter. They gave a handsome donation for the establishment of such an institution (as part of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital) to the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. To this the Government contributed an equal sum. The building was constructed and suitably equipped, and the Dental School has been functioning since 1940.

Another great need of the College was a new hostel for the residence of students. The existing hostel was not sufficient for our requirements. Another generous donor, Shri Prabhashankar R. Bhatt came to our help in this matter and constructed a beautiful and extensive hostel for us, which bears the name of his revered father Ramchandra Bhatt Hostel.

Some other developments which took place in the College during my time may be briefly narrated : --

1. Introduction of the System of Staffing the hospitals with medical men and women working in an honorary capacity in 1923-24.
2. Establishment of the Embryological Laboratory in 1926.
3. Separation of the subject of Physiology and Hygiene in 1926.
4. Introduction of the arrangements with the Mental Hospital, Thana, for clinical instruction in Mental Diseases.
5. Abolition of the Military Medical Pupils Class in 1923.
6. Reorganisation of the College Library, including classification of books and publication of a Catalogue.
7. The completion of the portrait gallery in the main College building so that the College possessed the portraits of all the Principals of the College, commencing from Dr. Charles Morehead, the first Principal in 1845.

It will be observed, that the period under reference was one of rapid activity and continuous growth, and improvements of a far-reaching character were introduced in

the institution. The standard of instruction was maintained at a high level, and research work was also done especially in the departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Physiology. The College Gymkhana was kept active, and students took keen interest in games. The late Sir Temulji Nariman, the doyen of the medical profession, and an old student of the College, was our great friend and patron. He was instrumental in donating the Gymkhana Pavilion.

But, apart from this, another Medical College was started in Bombay, with the early development of which I was closely associated. This was the Seth G. S. Medical College and the K. E. M. Hospital. I need not go into the history of this fine institution here. This has been admirably recorded in the Souvenir of its Silver Jubilee, which was appropriately celebrated in 1951. I may, however, mention, that the early plans of the K. E. M. Hospital were prepared by the late Dr. P. T. Patel in close collaboration with me. It was my suggestion, that the hospital should be built on the Pavilion System, as it would provide the maximum of light and ventilation to the Wards. This was in accordance with the plan of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, which is built on the Pavilion System, and is my *Alma Mater*, as it was there that I received my clinical instruction after taking the Natural Sciences Tripos at Cambridge. In 1926, after the building was complete, the University of Bombay appointed a Committee of Inspection composed of Drs. R. Row, Y. G. Nadgir, R. N. Rannia and myself. We visited the institution, and submitted our recommendations on the basis of which the College was granted permanent affiliation by the Bombay University in 1926.

During my association with the University I had the privilege of working with a number of learned Vice-Chancellors, namely Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. Masani, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, and others, and received the best of help and support from them on all occasions.

This is just a brief account of what has been accomplished in the course of about a quarter of a century of which I have personal knowledge. The history of Bombay University during the last hundred years is one of continuous growth, of which we are all proud. What has been done so far is an earnest of what shall be done in the future. I hope and pray, that this great Seat of Learning will grow from strength to strength, that it will continue to spread knowledge and help in its advancement, and that the students who pass through its portals, will prove true sons of the *Alma Mater*, and will uphold its high ideals in their daily life and conduct. Personally, I feel deeply grateful, that I had the opportunity of participating in the noble work of this University. The years I spent here, were the happiest in my life.

4. By Rev. J. DÜHR, S.J.

When I came to St. Xavier's College on Armistice Day—November 11, 1918,—

I could not, nor did I, foresee that I was to be anchored in it for life. I had taught Chemistry at Calcutta from 1910 till the end of 1915, had interrupted my course of Theology at St. Mary's Kurseong, and was ordained ahead of time by special dispensation at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, on October 6, 1918.

It was Father A. Goodier, the then Principal of the College, who got me on his staff, with the idea of becoming his Vice-Principal and of taking over from him some of his English classes. He had been my professor in English, Latin and History at Manresa House, Rochampton, London S.W. when I had just begun to speak English at all. He was nettled when at the end of the year I stood first in English, both essay and texts with grammar. My companions were all from English schools and that a foreigner should beat them at the mechanics of the English tongue was quite acceptable but that he should write better English than they was mortifying. He also made me give tuition in French conversation to those who had to undergo an oral in the London Matriculation or Intermediate Arts Examinations. All this was far removed in 1918 from 1904-06. Father Goodier was a first class English scholar, not only because he stood on top or nearly on top of the list of first class English Honours in the London B.A. (external) but because he had already made a name for himself as a writer with a series of reprints of well-known works by recusant Jesuits like Edmund Campion, Robert Southwell and Robert Parsons. He was an entrancing lecturer and orator. The Rev. W. G. Robertson, Principal of the Gujarat College, who only knew him as a speaker in the University Senate and who was himself a finished English scholar and writer, told me he never heard any one who spoke purer and apter English than Father Goodier. His own students and those of other Colleges who asked to be allowed in, were spell-bound when he lectured on Shakespeare. At Government House he was asked his opinion on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. He stated the arguments of the Baconians so forcibly that the A.D.C.'s thought he had proved his case. But his own counterblast was triumphant on the side of the angels.

To celebrate the victory of the Allies the Bombay University granted a whole week as holidays. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay and Chancellor of the University from 1913-1918, was about to be replaced by Sir George Lloyd and there was a public meeting to raise a statue to Lord Willingdon. One of the most eloquent opponents was Mr. Carre, later on the *Chronicle*, then Professor of French at St. Xavier's. Father Goodier was dumbfounded when he read the headlines of the *Times of India* on the morrow and on the spot decided to sack his professor who—so he contended—had not kept his promise to keep out of politics. The other Jesuit Fathers on the staff, Swiss or Luxemburgers, kept pointedly mum. But the Principal was left in mid-term without one of his two teachers in French. He came to me, the new-comer, and begged and besought me to teach French. I told him I had not paid the slightest attention to French for twelve years, that I did not know any more who came first Montesquieu or Montaigne.

In January 1919, Father Goodier, on coming back from the Syndicate meeting, enthusiastically announced that I had been appointed examiner in the Matriculation and in the M.A. I replied I was fit enough for the Matriculation but not in the least for the M.A. However, almost immediately the University was closed till the annual examinations on account of the terrible epidemic at the end of the First World War when Bombay was decimated. So I had two months to get ready the papers which Monsieur Peltier had assigned to me.

Soon enough, without any doing or desire of mine, I was co-opted to the Board of Studies in French and became a member of the Faculty of Arts. But I have no clear recollection of more than one or two meetings. As a greenhorn I listened to my elders, many of whom like A. L. Covernton, Principal of the Elphinstone College, Dr. Mackichan of the Wilson, the Rev. Robertson of the Gujarat College, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, of the Fergusson College, impressed me as sky-high above my humble academic attainments.

When the then Prince of Wales, the future Edward VIII, reached Bombay in November 1921 and disturbances in town made the police look sharp, there was, as we say, a grand show in the Convocation Hall but each College had to send only a group of about thirty students and they had to be accompanied by members of the staff who knew them all and were directly responsible each for about ten of them. I stood with my lot in the central passage, lost in the crowd, but my loyalty to the British Raj—or was it my Luxumburger type?—must have been so clearly marked in my face and attitude that the Prince stopped in front of me, shook hands and spoke to me for a good while—a fact which ever since I have been vain enough to recount in circumstantial detail to willing or unwilling listeners.

In 1922, on March 1, I went to Europe to finish my Theology at the Jesuit Gregorian University, Rome. They wanted me back in Bengal to teach biblical exegesis after a full course at the Biblical Institute. But I was bent on returning to Bombay and as the choice was left to me by my Jesuit Superiors, though Bible studies were immensely attractive to me, I worked hard to secure my degrees in Theology and Philosophy, had only one term at Oxford and was hurried back in May 1924.

Father Blatter, successor to Father Goodier when the latter became Archbishop of Bombay, was a many-sided man. He showed his mettle when he piloted the College Golden Jubilee Celebrations, delivered a memorable speech which over-toned the loyal address of distinguished former students and the paean of praise by the brilliant Governor, known as Lord Lloyd; published the grant Jubilee number, a mine of information and a glowing homage to the German Jesuit Fathers, who in 1869, before there was a Bismarck's and a Kaiser's *Reich* and before they were expelled by the so-called *Kulturkampf* on grounds of German culture from their country by Protestant rationalists and rationalist liberals, started an institution which endeared itself to scores, hundreds, even thousands of Bombay youths, many of them destined for eminent careers, and which was

embodied in our Father Dreckmann, Principal for 26 years on end, in able Father Sierp, last German Principal, in mighty Father Assmuth, a great Zoologist, in Father Kemp, one of the pioneers of Chemistry in Bombay, in Father Vaeth, author of a fine history of India, alas ! never translated into English, in Father Zimmermann, a Sanscritist, trained like Dr. Sukthankar, editor of the Mahabharata and like Father Esteller by that towering scholar Dr. Luders at Berlin University ; in Father Steichen, a doctor of Gottingen University, an able Professor of Mathematics and Physics. The First World War is now far away but the English Government here in Bombay was ill-advised when it sent those German Fathers who were still of age for some kind of military service to prisoners' camps, and the older Fathers to be interned in the Khandala villas of the College or of St. Xavier's and St. Mary's High Schools. They would not in the least have hampered the English war effort and would have shunned all Pro-German propaganda—Father Goodier found to his cost that the students were not as upset by English vicissitudes of war as he himself and his English friends in town. It should be put on record that when Edwin Samuel Montagu came to India on a rapid visit before launching the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, he only visited one College, St. Xavier's, Bombay, though he knew that it had been managed by Germans till 1914.

Father Blatter, being a Swiss and a friend of several English officials in India left Kew Gardens in 1914 and was mainly absorbed in his Botany till 1919. As soon as he was nominated a fellow of the University, he threw himself into the work of the various bodies to which he belonged with zest and efficiency—his Board, the Faculty of Science, the Syndicate and the Senate. He inspected Colleges and a large number of Schools. Principal N. M. Shah and he often travelled to out-of-the-way places where there was a high school like those in sundry states that did not come under inspection by the Bombay department of Public Instruction. He was a sufficiently conspicuous figure with his heavy weight, his rotundity, his good humour and his unabated search for Botanical specimens. It was the fauna and much more the flora of India which kept him under their magic thrall and made him produce articles and books on the Palms of India, the beautiful flowers of Kashmir, the Indian Pharmacopœia and injected life and energy into the meetings of the Bombay Natural History Society and ever-flowing material into its Journal.

He became a very close friend of that man of genius Patrick Geddes, who started the University Department of Sociology in 1919. Geddes often dined with the Jesuits at St. Xavier's during the time when as Father Minister I had to look after the meals. It was usually on a Saturday or eve of a holiday so that the *professor*, as we called him, could indulge in his theories for hours on end. He did most of the talking but it was not tiring, though his many-sided mind brought together the most unlikely aspects of science, civics, religion, town-planning, sex, politics. He and Blatter went on in the Principal's room for hours still when the party had broken up. In 1929 on a short holiday to Europe I looked up the then Sir Patrick at Montpellier where he had started a College—really a hostel—for Scottish students and another for Indian students. He was out when we called—a former student of mine on his way to the inns of court at London and I—I was very sorry but

when we returned to our Terminus Hotel, there was Sir Patrick in courduroys, with a pencil and square sticking from his top pocket, looking like a businesslike contractor. Immediately we plunged into all kinds of lofty discussions, oblivious of the Frenchmen in the bar. They not understanding a word of English were kept spellbound by the loud ding-dong of two foreigners going at it hammer and tongs. Somewhere before 1922 Professor Geddes organised a civic exhibition in the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science. There were thousands of plans of cities, ancient, medieval and modern, but the new University at Jerusalem and all kinds of gardens and towns, recently surveyed, in India, held pride of place.

Another great friend of Fr. Blatter's was Dr. Fox, the first Principal of the Royal Institute of Science. Lord Sydenham, himself a F.R.S., was bent on centring all graduate Science teaching in one grand institution. The most lavish funds were secured, a most imposing, noble building—worthy of any capital in the world—stood complete by the end of 1915. But owing to the First World War it was turned into a magnificent war hospital. Meanwhile the Science courses went on merrily in the three Bombay Colleges and when the Institute was available for its own specific puposes, there could be no question of closing B.Sc. and M.Sc. laboratories elsewhere. Nor did Dr. Fox—a distinguished representative of the then practically English imperial educational service—fancy the idea of making the Institute a centre of research without undergraduate classes at all. The keen scholars and men of Science who are now responsible for the advance of learning, teaching and research in the Colleges and Universities of the Bombay State, can hardly imagine the days when all the Principals and a number of Professors of the Grant Medical College, of the College of Engineering, Poona, of the Poona Agricultural College, of the Royal Institute of Science, of the Secondary Training College, Bombay; of the Elphinstone, Gujarat, Karnatak and Deccan Colleges; together with the Directors of Public Instruction and the Chief Inspectors, were highly-qualified, highly-paid, handsomely-lodged, active, capable and not unsympathetic British University-men.

All this was gradually changed. The first step was the Bombay University Reform Commission of 1924, its report and the New University Act of 1928. As Fr. Blatter was a member of the Commission and as he had made up his mind to work up his Botany material, which had accumulated during his term as Principal of St. Xavier's College and on account of his large share in University concerns, he handed over to me the Principal's office, though for years he was for ever ready to guide and advise me.

I remember how a large *questionnaire* was addressed to all Principals and other knowledgeable persons and how I refused to answer. But there were more and more urgent reminders, till in sheer despair I sat down one good Sunday morning and answered the whole job lot. But oh horror! all these replies were printed under name and date in a stately volume, for the whole world to read and criticise. I went through them and to my surprise came to the conclusion that my lucubration did not stand out as a blemish and that I would even say—*cela fait bien dans*

le paysage—(it looks well in the picture). The spell was broken, the inferiority complex gone.

In those days most of the fellows were nominated. Without much ado I became a member of the Senate and, with the willing backing of the required number of friends, of the Syndicate and the Joint examination Board for appointing examiners at the Matriculation. The indisputed supreme man in the University was Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor from 1917 till 1929. Whenever I look at his marble bust in the Convocation Hall I think of Napoleon's phrase about Goethe after their interview at Erfurt: *Voilà un homme!* (There is a man for you). What a clear head, what a quick mind, how efficient, how to the point, how sharp in repartee, how obstinate when he wanted his will, how towering in debate, what dispatch in business! Others more competent, who knew him more thoroughly, will I am sure—do justice to one so eminent, who played such a dominant part in the life of the Bombay University.

By his side there was a more reticent figure but silently and all pervadingly guiding in the day-to-day administration of the University, the Registrar Khan Bahadur Dastur. Once a colleague of mine in the B.A. examination had not sent in her papers at the fixed date and hour. She was a Scottish lady who had gone out of town and, either with or without warning, meant to send her papers by registered post. For the whole afternoon the Registrar did not leave the office till late at night, I had a telephone call that the missing cover had at last reached.

It was my good fortune to be appointed on sundry Triennial Inspection Committees. Colleagues like Mr. P. A. Wadia, Principal N. M. Shah, Dr. John McKenzie, K. T. Shah, Principal Mahajani, Principals Karmarkar and Joag—only to mention a few—were extremely pleasant travelling companions and much better qualified academic authorities than I. They taught me a lot. But I learnt still more from the Principals and staffs of the various colleges with all their characteristic features in buildings, playgrounds, laboratories, libraries, student communities. We were not let off speeches and addresses of our own to eager youths keen on hearing what the representatives of the University had to tell. There was nothing formal about it and it practically came to what occurred on the spur of the moment and what the Principal set going on introducing the Bombay guests.

During the early years of my teaching I confined myself to French. A good many schools in Bombay had by now chosen French as the second language for the Matriculation instead of Sanskrit, Latin, Persian or Avesta. In course of time French spread outside Bombay. There was a Frenchman, Monsieur Charlier, who was professor of French at the Gujarat College. I am sorry French became popular for no other reason than that it was thought to be easier to get through in the Matriculation. As all the first year students in the Colleges had to take the same courses—English, second language, Mathematics and Physics—the unfortunate people without mathematical gifts had two subjects to face which they could drop for ever after the so-called P.E. (Previous Examination) and those who

meant to choose the Intermediate Science had still to face English and a second language. Nobody neglected English but many did not care much for the second language. As yet there was no rush for Science. I distinctly remember cases of future first classes in the B.A. who were "ploughed" in the 1st year because they were too bad in Mathematics or Physics or both. But there were also cases of those who were too bad in Sanskrit. The situation became ludicrous when the University allowed Modern Indian languages for the Matriculation but not for the first year college course. All this explains how in French there were large classes in the 1st year and even in the Intermediate Arts but not in the B.A.

When I became Principal of St. Xavier's I was keen on knowing all the students. Therefore I deliberately chose to give at least one class of English to all the First Year students, one to all the Intermediate Arts students and one in compulsory English for the B.A. Thereby I even got to know the Science students for one year and the Arts students for their whole undergraduate course. To secure a firsts class B.A. degree in English was the highest ambition of our smartest Arts students. There was a rush for Economics in the B.A., in many cases simply because that was the way of escaping the second language hurdle. But the number of first in the B.A. Economics was very limited and so in the estimate of student public opinion to secure a first class in Economics was only a little lower than one in English. Later on History drew a good proportion of the abler talents and later still, Philosophy. A first class in any of the second languages was not deemed to be as high an achievement as a first in English or Economics or History or Philosophy or Mathematics. This last was always patronised by some of the brainiest fellows. It was a year of high water mark when our College had a large percentage of passes in the two Intermediates and a relatively large number of firsts in the B.A. or B.Sc., chiefly in the more difficult branches. At times, for no accountable reason, a year contained a large group of very promising talents who were rivals to one another and did well throughout their undergraduate years.

There is nothing more flattering for a teacher of many years' standing than to come across former students who have risen high and openly proclaim that this was due to the personal help and advice given in college days.

Once, of an evening, a Bengali gentleman burst into my room and asked me whether I remembered him. Yes, I said, your name is Sen and you were my best student in Chemistry in the first and second year ten years ago. "I have done what you told me do." I could not for the life of me remember what it could be. "You told me I should go to the Medical College and come out first in the M.B.,B.S., practise for some time to make some money and then go to England to secure higher qualifications. I have done so. I became a lecturer, have married and have children. They are in my native village with my parents; I have on me the money required and tomorrow I sail for England."

On 1st November, 1956—the Rector of the Bombay University wrote to me—on behalf of the sub-committee of the Centenary Celebrations Committee which has

been entrusted with the bringing out of the souvenir volume : “ I am to request you to send me your reminiscences in about 1,800 words for being included in this chapter....The article containing the reminiscences may be sent before the 15th December, 1956.”

If I had been wise and if I cared for my literary reputation I should have refused ; but the Principal of my College, the Rev. M. M. Balaguer, S.J., would not have it. The reminiscence mood cannot be conjured up at will, least of all in the midst of daily work. The sub-committee of the Centenary Celebrations Committee seems to know to what literary form —reminiscences belong and what are its law and demands. But as the directions —about 1800 words and 15th December, 1956 —are not open to doubt, these reminiscences —poor things enough on re-reading— have to conclude.

Not for a moment do I think that the University of Bombay in 1956 is inferior to the University of Bombay between 1918-1932 nor that the students of 1956 are inferior to their fathers and predecessors in the twenties. From the time of independence the Bombay student has become more manly, better disciplined in spite of Jeremiads in the daily papers, more full-blooded and many-sided, more cheerful and full of hope for himself and his country.

By way of reminiscence, the snatches of a well-known German University song come trotting into my mind ; their Latin is easily rendered :—

Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus

Let us then rejoice, whilst we are young

Vivat academia, vivant professors

Long live the University, long live its professors

Vivat et respublica

And long live India

Vivat nostra civitas

Long live our city, the great city of Bombay !

5. BY PROFESSOR P. R. AWATI

My reminiscences in connection with the University are intermingled with those of the Royal Institute of Science when I was a Professor of Zoology. I cannot separate one from the other.

When I entered the University in the beginning of the twenties (1924 or thereabout), I found that there was only one Board of Studies for Botany, Zoology and Geology, having 9 members in all. That Board was afterwards split into 3 different Boards, one for Botany, another for Zoology and the third for Geology, each Board having 5 members. For many years Dr. Raghavendra Rao was the Chairman of the Board of Zoology. Father Blatter who played a prominent part in dividing the first Board became the Chairman of the Botany Board, and the Chairman of the Geology Board was Dr. N. A. F. Moos.

After the formation of the new Board of Zoology, the syllabus for the B.Sc. examination was being improved by stages till in the last stage a small portion of Animal Physiology was introduced. It was a distinct improvement in the syllabus for B.Sc. in Zoology as compared with the Syllabii of different Indian universities.

There were hardly any students for the B.Sc. class in the beginning of my Institute life. One year I had one student only for whom so much expense of the whole Department had to be incurred, as there were no Intermediate classes in the Institute. By and by, the number started increasing, but very slowly. I am glad to note that by the time I had retired, there was a good number of Zoology students in the Royal Institute of Science, for B.Sc. and a few for M.Sc. and a greater number for B.Sc. examination. Since then, several other colleges opened classes for teaching Zoology for B.Sc. I used to take students on long or short trips to study the coastal fauna of the Western coast as well as the creeks. Once it so happened that a small party of students, both boys and girls, was taken in the month of October or November to the Thana creek in a motor launch. The sky was clear and there was good sunshine when we started. We reached the spot and started working along the beach to discover sea animals. The beach was without water because it was the time of the ebb tide. In the course of our work, we forgot all about the time. The sky was slowly over-cast with clouds and wind had begun to blow and tide started coming in. I thought it was high time to return to the launch which was about half a mile away in the creek. It suddenly started blowing hard and there were high waves coming in. We all got panicky while going to the launch. Girl students lost their slippers as they had to walk in the knee deep water and mud and they were wet, some of the boys lost their specimens and somehow we reached the launch when it was raining. It was a regular storm. Before we reached the Apollo bunder, it was raining hard and the launch was pitching up and down. We reached the bunder rather late. Guardians of girl students were anxiously waiting with long faces for their wards. All of us gave a sigh of relief when we reached the bunder.

In the early part of the thirties or even before whenever the science practicals were held it was customary for the examiners in Botany to submit their specimens of plants to the University. Accordingly the University Officer requested me one year to submit animal specimens used for the B.Sc. practical examination. I requested him to supply me half a dozen hamals to bring those specimens to the University. He was surprised at my request and asked me the reason. The reply was that those specimens were corpses of rabbits, rats, birds, frogs etc. which were dissected by students and the hamals were required to bring those corpses. He suddenly changed his mind and told me not to bring any specimen to the University. From that time onwards, the practice of submitting specimens even of plants used for practicals was stopped.

In the twenties, the degree of M.Sc. was taken by research alone as there was no Ph.D. degree at that time. The latter was introduced in the late thirties. It was found that candidates taking M.Sc. by research alone were not in great demand for teaching purposes in the different colleges, as it was thought that they were specialised in small topics of research and hence they were not widely read in different sections of Zoology. They were not therefore capable of teaching efficiently Zoology to B.Sc. students or even to the lower classes. The result was that Principals of several colleges were reluctant to engage their services as teachers. After some time, the Ph.D. degree by research alone was introduced in the University and the *raison de etre* for M.Sc. by research alone had disappeared because before Ph.D., M.Sc. was the last degree which gave a student an opportunity to learn research methods and to write theses. When Ph.D. came, there was no necessity for a B.Sc. student to take M.Sc. by research alone, but he could have it by an ordinary examination. So it came about that the M.Sc. by examination in advanced branches of Zoology was introduced. Later on the same degree could be had by research alone, partly by research and partly by examination and by examination alone.

In the twenties and after the beginning of thirties, the F.Y. Science examination did not contain the subject of Biology, but there were only Physics and Chemistry as science subjects. During this time Biology was treated as a cinderella. It was nobody's subject and nobody paid any attention to its progress. Many of the students going to the Engineering College or taking the B.Sc. with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry after the Inter. Science could hardly know what Biology was. There happened then a revision of the syllabus for the F.Y. Science examination and an attempt was then made with success, but with great opposition, to introduce Biology in the first year. The Academic Council agreed with the humiliating proviso that Physics and Chemistry would have 100 marks each, while Biology could have only 60 marks. Biologists however accepted this humiliation hoping that it might prove the thin end of the wedge. After some time it turned out to be true. Biology was given 100 marks for the paper and it was made equal with other sciences.

Invitations for examinerships were issued to candidates without any proviso for the time limit within which they should intimate their acceptance or otherwise. Once I had gone abroad without letting the University know my acceptance. At the eleventh hour the Registrar found me absent. There was great confusion and trouble to find a substitute for me. After my return I was asked for an explanation of my irresponsibility. I pointed out that there was no mention in the invitation that the candidate should let the University know his acceptance or otherwise. Since then an additional clause was inserted in the invitation later to this effect.

During the early part of my connection with the University, voting was done by a show of hands. Voting by ballot was introduced later on. The voting papers were then distributed to the voters who were required to affix preferences of candidates in the presence of a magistrate, a J.P. or a member of the Senate. The voting papers after attestation were sent directly to the University or through the candidates and their friends. There was a great defect in this method of voting, that the candidates or their friends used to bring pressure to bear on the voters and get their votes for them, even against the wishes of the voter. Once one of the voters had received the voting paper while he was abroad. He sent the paper back with his signature but requesting the Registrar to attest it in his absence !

During this period, there was one Principal who acted as a "boss" and dominated over almost all the members of the University, especially the Senate members and professors. The absence of his support to anyone meant that particular person would not be elected to any of the bodies of the University. He used the services of his professors to canvass for particular candidates. Once a message was sent to me through a professor of his commanding (not requesting) my vote. I had the temerity to tell the professor to carry my message back to the "boss" that if my vote was required he should come down from his pedestal to ask for it. To my surprise, the boss did ask me personally. This method of voting was dropped later. Instead of sending voting papers to voters, elections were held in the University building itself and there was a secret voting. Nobody except the voter knew how the voting was cast.

During the period of voting by post, I was almost going to be removed or dismissed from my post in the Royal Institute of Science. It so happened that in one of the elections to the Senate I gave my voting paper to an outside candidate against my Principal. The outside candidate was a Professor of chemistry and was very popular in the Senate. The Principal came to know how I voted, and was so annoyed with me that he wrote to the D.P.I. against me. The D.P.I. went to Bombay from Poona and vented his wrath on me. During the discussion a point blank question was asked whether Government servants were not free to vote according to their conviction in the University affairs, or they must vote according to the Government dictation. After some time an unsigned letter was delivered to me from the D.P.I. to the effect that I violated (against) the Government servants conduct rules and that I would be required to suffer the consequences.

One of my friends who was on my side was immediately transferred to the place which was then considered to be Andamans for the education officers. As there was no Zoology post outside Bombay, I was kept in Bombay.

I had been a member of the Publication Board, and I was and even now I am thankful to the Board to accept my resolution for giving grants for publication of series of memoirs in Zoology.

I had also been a member of different Local Inquiry Committees. Some of the interesting items of the Committees were sumptuous luncheons, or high teas given by the Principals of the Colleges inspected to the members of the Committees.

I cannot but refer in these reminiscences, to the valuable services of my friend who saved me from an awkward and critical situation in connection with the session of the Indian Science Congress in Bombay 1934. The University was the host of the session and I was one of the local Secretaries. It was generally a practice to give more than one At Homes to the delegates of the Session. I tried to get a host for a second At Home but without any success. At last I approached this friend of mine who was then a member of the Senate and appealed to him on personal relations. He immediately accepted my proposal and gave requisite funds for the function.

To conclude these reminiscences I must state that during my long contact with the University, I have witnessed several phases of progress of the University of Bombay with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain or otherwise. I wonder whether we have not been the victims of noisy polemics and self-complacency in respect of learning and research, the essence of the university education and whether the process of democratisation has not been carried too far at the expense of efficiency.

6. BY SHRI T. K. SHAHANI

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD was a man of unique personality. With not much in the build of his body to recommend him, sententious in his remarks made only occasionally, he still lent immeasurable dignity and strength to the Vice-Chancellor's seat in the University Senate Hall. He was a jealous guardian of the autonomy of the University. Encroachment from above was not permissible under his Argus-eyed vigilance. He made no attempt to influence the Senate with an exposition of his views. Happily there were, in the Senate, stalwarts like Dr. R. P. Paranjape and Mr. Desai who with their strong sense of the good

name of the University, were always helpful; and the Vice-Chancellor got all he wanted without having to move his own lips. But if at any time, he spoke, his style was pure, polished and easy.

The debates in the Senate were on a high level. Never was there any display of acrimony, even if there were a few differences of opinion *e.g.* between Father Blatter of St. Xavier's College and Principal Covernton of the Elphinstone College. The Vice-Chancellor was there—an able steersman—a power felt by all who had anything to do with the University. This was what I saw during the years 1925 to 1928.

A Set-back.—The situation changed completely after the University Act of 1928 came in force. It provided for the democratisation of the governing body—the Senate. “Electioneering campaign started.” To “Organise” the vote, groups and cliques came into being, —not without their baneful influence on the University work. For nearly three years 1929-1932 the Vice-Chancellors who came one after another in quick succession, found the task of steering the vessel to be of an arduous nature. In the Senate the Vice-Chancellor -baiting was not an infrequent occurrence. The rulings from the Chair looked like the promptings of a formidable Fellow of the University. I remember one of the most extraordinary happenings in the Senate when after a very animated, well-informed debate on the proposal moved by Dr. Viegas to start a University School of Technology—the debate having lasted for nearly two hours—quite like a bomb-shell thrown on the Hall, a Ruling from the Chair was demanded by that irrepressible member whether the proposal of the mover was in order. The Chair submissively answered, “I rule it out of order.”

During this period happened the ugly episode of the termination of the services of Prof. K. T. Shah. This gave rise to bitterness in the proceedings of the Senate and ‘references back’ to the Syndicate’ became almost an order of the day. It looked as if the Syndicate and the Senate were at loggerheads and that a section of the Senate must always *oppose* the measures of the Syndicate. The rot had nearly set in and the University was losing its good name.

Chandavarkar takes the helm.—Happily Chandavarkar came in time as Vice-Chancellor to set matters right. The new steersman was new to the situation. He had not only to know the course of the vessel but also the vessel itself. He addressed himself to the task with untiring assiduity and alert-mindedness. The longed—for Technological Institution became an accomplished fact—adequately financed and housed and equipped with laboratories. In the delicate task of the appointments of the Director and his Assistants the recommendations of the Selection Committee were coincided with the view of Syndicate; and Chandavarkar no less than the people of Bombay Presidency, had the satisfaction to see that a longfelt want was after all, met by the University of Bombay. The School of Economics and Sociology was re-organised on an equitable basis by the due recognition being given to the Head of the Sociology Branch. The University Hostel for

the students—the present writer being the first to make a move in that direction from the floor of the house—was a welcome boon to the Mofussil students who benefited by the parental care of the Superintendent—our ever affable Prof. C. N. Vakil.

Chandavarkar extended his sympathetic vision far and wide. The outlying parts of this 'Federal University' had been treated with a sort of step-motherly regards particularly in the appointments of Examiners. The new Vice-Chancellor took a meticulous care to see that there was no overlooking of the claims of a deserving person, working anywhere in any college affiliated to the University. To some extent, the former heart-burning disappeared. Even in the appointments of Triennial Inspection Committees, the Principals or Senior Professors of outlying colleges were duly included.

Chandavarkar in the Senate Hall.—Chandavarkar's handling of the Vessel he had to steer was good. He came on the scene as a novice in University matters. But at the very first meeting of the Senate where he presided, it was at once noticeable that the Vice-Chancellor had a through grasp of all that was required of the office. He knew his business. We saw in the Chair firmness accompanied by knowledge. There was no question of Chandavarkar's echoing 'his master's voice' in the matter of giving rulings. On intricate 'points of order' the Vice-Chancellor sometimes deferred the giving of his ruling to the following day when he came with a well-reasoned statement. I shall refer to one such ruling in the next paragraph. Whether the rulings were wrong or right, the fact remained that the Vice-Chancellor was discharging the duties of his office with utmost exactitude. In his six years of office as Vice-Chancellor his dynamic personality was fully felt in the house, though I, holding him in high esteem, sometimes wished he might be a bit less profuse of words when he tried to express his views to the members of the Senate.

A small unpleasant scene comes to my memory. A meeting of the Senate held in the month of June 1936 was rudely disturbed by a crowd of people who had felt aggrieved on account of many failures at the S. L. C. examination, because the question paper in English was out of the way. Men and women forced their way into the Senate hall with mourning cries of "Hamil Dada Hai Hai," sending to death the supposed guilty paper-setter. The proceedings of the Senate became impossible. Violently defiant, indecorous words were hurled against Sir Vithal, the Presiding Vice-Chancellor, who however, kept a cool head, made no use of police protection, but felt obliged to adjourn the meeting to the next day.

This incident gave rise to a motion of censure in the Senate proposing to condemn the conduct of some members of the Senate (specifically mentioned) who were supposed to have "supported the outrageous behaviour of the Crowd....." The Vice-Chancellor ruled it out of order and read a well prepared statement justifying his ruling. His objection was based on the ground that no such censure was permissible simply on the strength of the majority votes of the House, without a sort of previous judicial enquiry giving the accused members their right of defence.

May's Parliamentary Procedure was used by the Vice-Chancellor on this occasion. This illustrates both the fairmindedness of the Vice-Chancellor and the care he took to give his ruling.

The Senate.—No matter how efficient the Vice-Chancellor may be, the Senate has both a controlling and helping hand in University matters. Members can do much if they have a will and competence to do so. I have already mentioned the names of the two stalwarts—Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Shri Desai.

(1) Shri Kanayalal Munshi did not take long to feel his feet on the Senate floor. The gift of the gab is, of course, the lawyer's assets. But Mr. Munshi is endowed with scholar's gift as well as academic urge. His words carried weight.

(2) Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, not to be eclipsed by her versatile husband, often delighted the Hall with her Siren's voice, not barren of reason.

(3) The late lamented Rev. Dr. John Mackenzie was unrivalled for an unvarnished and well-reasoned statement of a case.

(4) Sir Bomanji Wadia brought his judicious temper in full play. Looked up to as the Nestor of the Senate Hall, he poured oil on seething waters *e.g.* in the matter of appointments in the University School of Technology.

(5) To Rustam Masani goes the credit of well-balanced judgment and persistent endeavours to uphold noble causes. The Department of Military Studies was undoubtedly the offspring of his brain and his careful handling of the University's slender financial resources. His long and meritorious connection with the University rightly earned him elevation to the Vice-Chancellorship from where he sought an early retirement to devote his inexhaustible energy to the "National War Front" in the critical stage of the last Great War.

(6) Members of the Senate are not to be found fault with, if they love to hear their own charming voice. But among the elders in the Senate there was one who never departed from the rule, "If speech is silver, silence is gold." That was our most revered Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri. Wise in council, his guidance was sought by all.

Among the younger members, M. R. Paranjape stood high above the rest. His singleness of purpose, phenomenal industry and persuasive tongue earned him the esteem of everybody. His premature death is mourned by all. Prin. N. M. Shah was another figure of importance in the Senate. His presentation of University Budget was masterly. Dr. D. R. Gadgil's rapier thrusts at his opponents' arguments somewhat marred by biting sneers made him a formidable debater.

Dr. K. G. Naik was another dynamic personality, whom the Senate could never afford to miss. A no more conscientious, painstaking and fearless member was there. He had a fund of knowledge of the University matters of which he

made a good use on the floor of the House by a mercilessly trenchant exposure of the failings of the administration -notably in the University Department of Technology.

Perhaps the youngest and certainly the most promising new entrant was Dr. G. S. Mahajani who had already learnt much at the feet of his master Dr. Paranjape. When he had spoken in the Senate for the first time on Military Training in College and had made a good impression, I said to myself, "not a chip of the old Block, but the old Block himself." The morning shows the day. We know how high Dr. Mahajani has risen in the academic field.

There was no lack of talents in the Senate. Many members made themselves useful. Space will not allow references to their contribution.

The last but by no means the least, was the 'Root Man' of the whole University Shri S. R. Dongerkery, sitting by the side of the Vice-Chancellor (a Harry Hopkins by the side of Franklin Roosevelt). Solid to the core in his attainments, equable in temper, and sweet in manners, he was an ideal Registrar. Shri Dongerkery made his mark quickly. Even so early in Shri Dongerkery's career as in the year 1931, Justice Mirza (the then Vice-Chancellor) could tell me in Edinburgh, where he and I had the honour of representing the University of Bombay at the Empire Universities Congress, "Look, Shabani, look at that Registrar," (pointing his finger in derision at the Registrar, a nominee of another Indian University at this Congress) consider how high above in merit stands our Dongerkery." That was 25 years ago; and now in the year 1956 I may say with pleasure, "Thank Heaven, virtue is rewarded."

7. BY SHRI K. M. MUNSHI

THE CRUCIAL YEARS

I

I look back to the five years from 1925 to 1930 as the crucial for the Bombay University. They were also important years in my life, for, apart from other things, I became initiated into the mysteries of the constitutions and functions of Universities. Since then, I have had to do with University education in several parts of the country, but the experience that I gained there was invaluable.

During the year 1925, the University Reforms Committee, presided over by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, had completed its labours and its report had been published. The academic world was busy discussing the recommendations of the Committee, particularly the suggestion for a separate uni-

versity for Maharashtra. Its mind was also agitated over the question whether the Royal Institute of Science, in which the teaching of Science was not 'combined with other forms of culture,' should be affiliated to the University. It was thought by many that it was not in the interest of higher education.

As it happened, my decision to contest one of the two vacancies in the Senate was taken in October, 1925. For some years I had been actively engaged through literary work and organisation in giving expression to *Gujarat-ni-asmita*, Gujarat-consciousness. As I defined it, it was not a parochial sentiment; nationalism was its basic essential. In the course of this work I felt that without a separate university of its own, Gujarat would not be developed educationally as well as culturally. To further my purpose, therefore, I had to be in the Senate of the University of Bombay.

In the course of my election tour I met Sir Manubhai Melita, the then Dewan of Baroda and got him interested in the idea of a university for Baroda. He introduced me to His Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad, who also liked the idea. Being a student of the Baroda College, I was keenly interested in its being developed into a university.

II

On January 5, 1926, I was elected to the Senate. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, affectionately known to the members of the Bar as Chimanbhai, one of the ablest lawyers and a stalwart liberal, had been the Vice-Chancellor of the University for several years. He was ably assisted by Prof. Fardunji Dastur, the Registrar, a man of high principles, exact but kindly, who ran the administrative machine with utmost smoothness.

Chimanbhai looked upon the University with the solicitude of a fond parent. He had built up its prestige and financial position. Normally he took life easy. It was said of him that he was the first practical socialist in the world, for he never worked, whatever the provocation, for more than 5 hours a day and for 5 days during the week. In all difficult situations his advice was: 'Things will adjust themselves'.

In the affairs of the University, however, he was quite different. He would neglect his law cases, but never the University papers. He never missed a meeting connected with the University and whichever meeting he attended, he came thoroughly prepared. He commanded the confidence of the different bodies by his knowledge, experience and impartiality. For most of the members his word was law. Taking all in all, there has scarcely been a more effective incumbent of that office.

For several years Chimanbhai was hoping that some young lawyer would earnestly take to University affairs. He had also been taking keen personal

interest in me for some years. The moment I was elected, therefore, he pressed me into the service of the University.

I first attended the meeting of the Senate on the 8th of January, 1926, when the report of the Reforms Committee was under discussion. In those days leading public men and eminent scholars of Bombay took an active interest in the University. As a large number of members of the Senate were nominated by the Government, they could become Fellows without seeking election.

In disregard of the advice given to me by some friends not to open my mouth in the Senate for some years, I supported a proposal for a university at Poona. My temerity was sharply criticised by some of the older members of the Senate. Then began a sort of partnership between Dr. K. G. Naik, an old friend, and myself in the University affairs. The next day he moved and I seconded a resolution for a separate university at Ahmedabad which was accepted. Immediately we organised a committee to consider and frame a scheme for a university for Gujarat with Chimanbhai as the Chairman. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoollah, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and others were its members; Naik and I were the Secretaries.

At the time there was little of University politics except for the mutual rivalry between two groups, one headed by Dr. N. A. F. Moos and the other by Dr. Ramia. From the day I joined the University, I plunged myself headlong in the work of the University. In that placid house of the elders, which the Senate then was, I brought irrepressible enthusiasm for change. Both the rival groups took kindly to me; the others were more than kind; and soon I was elected to several committees.

But below this placid surface ran the turbid waters of a sharp controversy on which the Senate was divided. One view was that the University should develop its teaching side which then only consisted of the School of Economics founded by Prof. Geddes in 1924. The other view sponsored mainly by the principals of the affiliated colleges was that the University should not develop its teaching side, but distribute its funds between the colleges.

This rival outlook still persists in affiliating universities. The principals of affiliated colleges find it difficult to understand that post-graduate study and research, which in these days is a highly technical affair, can be properly conducted only by the University or specialised post-graduate institutes.

Chimanbhai, however, was unhappy, as the School of Economics, on which the whole case for developing the teaching side rested, was in a very bad way. Prof. K. T. Shah, the senior professor, known for his vast learning, extreme views and 'ferocious pugnacity'—that was how one well-known paper characterised his manner—dominated the School. The columns of the *Bombay Chronicle* were at his disposal which made him still more powerful.

A committee appointed by the University to look into the affairs of the School came out with trenchant criticism of the affairs of the School or rather, to use their words, of 'the idiosyncracies of the personnel of the School', which could scarcely have applied to the mild-mannered and popular Prof. Vakil, the other teacher.

When the question of the extension of his contract came, some of us fought for Prof. Shah and carried the day. Chimanbhai was annoyed with me. 'Munshi, you have done a great harm to the University.' The School of Economics continued to be the headache as before.

III

In August, 1926, I was elected to the Syndicate by a large majority. Friends congratulated me heartily. Some critic said that I was a 'young man in hurry'. Justice Shah, who spoke what he felt with innocent straightforwardness, said 'Munshi, I am your friend, but it is not good for the University that a new comer like you should be elected in preference to Dr. Mann, Director of Agriculture, an old member of the Syndicate'.

At the time Gujarati and Marathi could only be studied as subjects at the M.A. stage. One of the acute controversies of the period was whether the study of the mother tongue in some form or the other should form part of the course prescribed throughout the four years of college. The future of our languages—so some of us thought—depended upon a regular and sustained course of studies and the multiplication of professors specialising in them. When this matter was debated, the controversy took entirely a new turn. The professors of science thundered against the classics and the classicists returned the charge by decrying Indian languages. Some of us, who wanted the grounding of classics as well as the study of the mother tongue found ourselves between two fires. In the end, we won the case, but had to pay a heavy price. The classics began to recede from the Arts course and the process of their elimination from the Science course began.

On behalf of the Gujarat University Committee we waited upon His Highness the Gaekwad, who, in September, appointed a Commission to report on the feasibility and organization of a university for Baroda. Professor Widgery, an American, was appointed its Chairman; Professor Anand Shankar Dhruv, Dr. K. G. Naik, Shri S. V. Mukerjee and myself were members. This enabled us to review the structure, functions and scope of many universities.

In October 1926, the Commission met at Baroda to examine witnesses. Except for a few university experts, most of them were drawn from the local gentry. They were almost unanimous in their outlook on University education: Difficult subjects should not be prescribed; grace marks should be generously given. The general plea put forward was that if a student failed at the examination, the fault lay with the courses, the papers or the examiners. By the time we had examined a few witnesses, a feeling began to creep into the minds of some of us that Baroda

had scarcely the right atmosphere for a university. A university in a town which had no enlightened public opinion and not sufficient number of colleges with outstanding professors tends to dwarf standards. We were trying to anticipate it by a whole generation. In the course of examining witnesses, there were several humorous interludes. A lawyer after giving his evidence added :

‘ Sir, If you prescribe books in the new university, do not prescribe obscene books as is done at present ’.

‘ Obscene books ! ’ I asked.

‘ Yes, Sir, like Jane Austen’s novels ’.

‘ Jane Austen’s novels obscene ? ’ I asked.

‘ Yes, they are very obscene ’.

‘ What about Kalidas ? ’ I asked. ‘ Shakuntala, for instance ’.

‘ Oh, when we learnt Shakuntala, our Professor was Prof. Dhruv,’ he said with an ingratiating smile towards that gentleman. ‘ He knew how to explain away the obscenities ’.

We burst out laughing. Prof. Dhruv blushed red at the compliment, and we had great fun for days at his expense.

The Baroda University Commission proved infructuous. After some time Prof. Widgery was discharged from the Baroda service. Before his departure, he prepared a sort of report without consulting any of us and presented it to the Government. We protested. The rest of us made another report. By then Sir Manubhai had been succeeded by Sir V. T. Krishnamachari as the Dewan of Baroda and he quietly shelved the report.

In 1947 the then Gaekwad Sir Pratap Singh, the grandson of Sir Sayaji Rao, appointed another Commission and invited me to be the Chairman. The report resulted, thanks to Dr. Jivrai Mehta and the integration of the State, in the present University of Baroda.

IV

Dewan Bahadur Harilal, the Education Minister of the Government of Bombay, was a family friend. I also knew Sir Chunilal M. Mehta, the Finance Member, very well. Both of them took kindly to my suggestion to make a token grant to stimulate University in enlarging its teaching activities. In pursuance of a resolution moved by me and accepted by the Senate, a delegation waited upon the Governor, who announced the grant of Rs. 50,000 per year.

While we were leaving the Governor’s room, he called Chimanbhai back and told him that Dr. R. P. Paranjpye was being appointed to the Council of the Secretary of State and that there would be a bye-election for the University seat to the Legislative Council. Chimanbhai asked me to get ready for the bye-election.

By the end of January, 1927, a committee appointed by the Syndicate approved the proposal submitted by me for establishing the Board of Post-graduate Studies and a board of publication and for starting a quarterly.

However, I got busy with my election campaign, running up and down the Presidency with my programme, *viz.*, a new University Act and a representative Senate, a Department of Technology for the University and establishment of the Universities for Maharashtra and Gujarat. Some idea of the fervour which I brought to bear on the problems of the University could be gathered from the excerpts of one of my election speeches :

‘ But more important than this constitutional reform is the development of the University as a teaching body.

‘ Modelled on the original London University, it has continued more or less to be an examining body. It lays down courses ; examines students ; confers degrees ; and having done this to justify its existence, sleeps the sleep of the just. In this respect most other Universities in India have outstripped us and have developed into teaching institutions with programmes of post-graduate research and extension work.....

‘ The other function of the University is to create the atmosphere. This atmosphere is created by its professors, its traditions, its learning, by an *esprit-de-corps* among its students, teachers, and professors ; by consciousness of cultural unity as represented by the University ; and by a high ideal of knowledge pursued ‘ not merely for the sake of the information required but for its own extension and always with reference to the attainment of truth ’.

‘ Many subjects of great moment also await decision. Elective system of studies : a proper place of classics vernaculars in a modern scheme of liberal education ; the imperative claims of technology and applied science ; research in art and science ; university extension ; higher training in commerce and agriculture ; physical culture ; moral discipline and culture ; the study of Art and its practical application to life ; investigation of forces which have created and are creating the present life of the nation ; the means of making the study of literature and science tell on the formation of character and the refinement of human home life ; cultivation of citizenship, a sound and genuine patriotism and a sense of public duty ; and the creation of nationalism—modern in spirit and progressive in its outlook.

‘ All these subjects must be taken up by the University at an early stage. The University must while preserving the national type of manhood, improving and elevating it and at the same time giving to the students opportunities for the development of literary tastes or intellectual aptitudes which will be the characteristics of our national life. A University must be, to quote a high authority, ‘ the highest expression of the national life on its intellectual side ’.

No sooner I was elected, I took up the question of a University Bill with Diwān Bahadur Harilal... He was not familiar with University affairs and left the preparation of the Bill to Shri Balakram, I.C.S., the then Legal Remembrancer, and myself. Soon I discovered that Shri Balakram's idea of a university was based on the officialised model of the Dacca University. On the other hand, I was pledged, apart from academic development, to make the University more representative. This led to constant friction.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, the architect of the communal policy of the Bombay Government and an important member of the Government, then commanded most of the Muslim and non-Brahmin votes in the Legislative Council. He wanted that there should be communal representation on the Senate, Syndicate and all other bodies and threatened to oppose the Bill if this was not conceded.

At one stage, Chimanbhai himself threw a spanner. He suddenly came to Poona and began actively to canvass against the visitorial powers given to the Governor by the Bill, though they were normal features of all University Acts, both in England and in India. The Government, however, was firm. If there were no visitorial powers, there was going to be no Bill. And when I defended visitorial powers, I was held up as an official stooge.

The section dealing with the constitution of the Senate was a gala day for the members. Every member wanted to increase its scope in such a way that if he chose, he could have a chance of becoming a Fellow. That section was therefore the greatest headache during the debates.

The democrats—the members of our Coalition Nationalist Party—were such—also wanted a Vice-Chancellor to be elected by the Senate—a suggestion which would have converted the Senate into a hot-bed of intrigue; in fact, it has so converted every University wherever such a provision has existed in its constitution. And I had to struggle hard to keep my friends together.

Diwan Bahadur Harilal was seriously perturbed. The communal groups wanted him out of office. He could not resist the official pressure, and the University Bill was likely to convert the University into a Government department. At one time, therefore, I had to break with him. The Coalition Nationalist Party, of which Pahalajani was the leader and I, the General Secretary, threatened to throw out the Act. The situation, however, was saved only by the successful intervention of Shri Chunilal Mehta. Ultimately, the Bill passed into the Bombay University Act IV of 1928.

V

Immediately the Bill was passed, the Vice-Chancellor set up a small committee to redraft the statutes, ordinances and regulations. They kept me busy for two or three months.

Very soon, the new Senate was reconstituted, with more members on an elected basis, several of whom had not been associated with the University before. Naturally politics came into the University life. Some members of the Senate began organizing a party to capture new bodies.

At the instance of Sri Balakran, who was a mathematician, I had submitted to the lure of elections by proportional representation by single transferable vote. About that time, Wilson, the President of the U.S.A. had applied the system to central European countries; the world was yet to learn of its disruptive potentialities. The Nehru report had advocated it. We, therefore, accepted it as the last word in democratic wisdom.

On working it out in the University, however, we found that when a member had as many votes as the number of seats, he could oblige a few friends as also vote for the outstandingly useful member. Under the new system, however, the highest pressure had to be brought on a voter to give his first vote to a favoured candidate. This meant the pressure of caste, community, religion, the employer or the principal. Immediately, therefore, the system of collecting blank voting papers unknown to the University before came into vogue.

The activities of some groups drove some of us including Principal Hamill of the Elphinstone College and Principal Kanitkar of the Fergusson College to organise ourselves into another party on the basis of the programme which included most of the items with which I had identified myself. Those were the days of 'Go Back Simon'. The word 'official stooge' was a convenient term of abuse. The other party having assumed the role of the 'Patriots' Party,' dubbed us as official stooges. We captured a majority in most of the committees and boards.

It was, however a new university with men with a new outlook and most of the committees humming with activity.

Immediately on the reconstruction of the University, I approached the Government for handing over the Royal Institute of Science to the University. My proposal, rather ambitious, was that the resources of the Institute and those of the University should be pooled together to set up a post-graduate school of pure and applied science, to be run by the University. The scheme was very ambitious, and the Government declined to accede to the request.

There was, however, one result. A committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Meldrum, the Principal of the Royal Institute of Science and myself was appointed, to consider the feasibility of housing the University Department of Technology in the unoccupied wing of the Royal Institute.

The Senate, however, had not yet been reconciled to establishing the Department of Technology. But as it happened, Chimanbhai and myself appeared on

different sides in two charity suits filed by the Advocate-General. With the help of the Advocate-General we tried to divert two sums, one of eight lakhs and another of two lakhs odd to the University, specifically earmarking them for the Department of Technology. We did not succeed in having the doctrine of *cy pres* applied in the first suit; the trust from which we expected eight lakhs, however, yielded the Hansraj Morarji Public School at Andheri. The other amount, of Rs. 2,70,000 when handed over to the University, became the nucleus of the Technology Fund and I continued to represent that Trust on the Senate, till 1954.

By the first few months of 1930 the University Act was functioning, many of the reforms which I had fought for had come to pass. The Academic Council and the Board of Post-graduate Studies had come into existence. The Boards of Studies in Indian Languages were now powerful; I had the privilege of being the Chairman of the Gujarati Board. The bifurcation scheme between Arts and Sciences was on its way of being accepted. The Department of Technology was a certainty. The Indian Languages had come into their own. The University sports had been started.

I was keen on several other events, for instance, compulsory P.T., celebration of the University Day all over the State and a University Club. While my suggestions were being discussed in the Syndicate, Gandhiji started the Salt Satyagraha. I joined it and was jailed for six months.

After the Gandhi Irwin Truce, I returned to my work in the University in February 1931. Professor Shah's term was also opening up the prospect of reorganization of the School of Economics. But some of the reforms for which I was very enthusiastic vanished for want of a sponsor.

In March 1929 Chimanbhai's term of office as Vice-Chancellor came to an end.

S. BY PRINCIPAL N. B. BUTANI

My first contact with the University was very *striking*.

Plague drove me from Hyderabad Sind to my village, in February 1899, when I was in the sixth standard. Lockyer's Astronomy and Ganot's Popular Philosophy had attracted me—I had read them. Science being the only new subject for the Matriculation, I started preparing directly for it and appeared..... in November, my application for admission having been endorsed by my father. But the rule was, that if a candidate had been in a School within 8 months of the

date of application, the application must go through the Head Master—obviously to prevent the flouting of his wishes by those who were not certified by him. There could be no such flouting on my part. But Khan Bahadur Contractor who knew my entire career, was transferred. A new Head Master....jealousy....report to the University. So my result was postponed for consideration by the Syndicate. The last night of January 1900, when I got the telegram—"Not qualified to appear. Your examination is cancelled."—I remember, as if it was last night. I didn't mind the year. But not realising the difference between the failing in an examination and the cancelling of it, the whole of that night I kept thinking thus : —'The University says I have failed, *i.e.* I do not know....but I do know.....Did I not prepare others for this examination?....!

This was my first awakening....

Next year, when seeing Dr. Jackson, in the College, I became conscious of an utter alteration in my ideas and ideals with its consequence on my choice of career, I was grateful....I also saw that an examination was a social affair too; society could lay any conditions....besides the attainment of knowledge....And I felt that the University was an austere Body; rules and regulations and not the spirit counted; that its dignity and grandeur were those of an unchanging, protecting the mountain, not those of the running stream of life, suiting itself to the contours of the country it passes through.

I came to Bombay in October 1901 for what was then called the Previous Examination. We went to see the University and went up the Rajabai Tower with joy and wonder. I formed the impression that a Tower was an *essential* part of a University structure. The Convocation Hall was there. The only other building....was that, which extends almost equally on either side of the Tower. The rest was large open grounds, almost entirely green.

In 1902 I came again, now for the Inter. Arts. One night, I was in the house of Mr. Lalkaka, to see a student-friend. Mr. Lalkaka came later than usual, but happy, to tell us, "So, after all we have now an Indian Registrar." This was Professor F. M. Dastur whom we knew as the author of a book of very difficult algebraical problems. I learnt that the Registrar's post was an honorary one, carrying a salary of only about Rs. 400. The Registrar, who had signed my Matriculation certificate, D. Macdonald, was a Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College. I had a curious notion about Prof. Dastur, then—'What must be the life of one who dabbled in such intricate algebraical problems, of no use to life!' Later on, I came into personal contact with him and the respect I developed....I saw him first in 1903, when he stood at the gate....declaring some University examination result....Students....had flocked together—some in a very tense condition. I had gone all the way from the Wilson Collège, just for seeing him, and the spectacle.

I entered the University Buildings in 1903, while taking my Degrees. I saw the (small) Library. The office consisted of a hall on the eastern side of the Tower,

with a high dais near one end, with a broad passage to it, with 2 or 3 tables on either side. Mr. Pandit, the Assistant Registrar, had his place on the dais. The Registrar, whenever he came, occupied a somewhat lower place. But the remarkable man, then, was Mr. Wadia. I gave him only my surname and he gave me my full name and every detail of my career. Wonderful memory....!

That year I got one of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships and gave it up at the last moment. Mentally, therefore, I felt I had moved away from the University....I had behaved badly....

I had been Dr. Mackichan's pupil in 1903. He and Dr. Allen of the Poona Science College had examined me at the M.A. I was working in the Agricultural College under Dr. Mann - (on one year's leave from the D. J. Sind College—1911-1912). These three were important Syndies, then. I became an Examiner at the Engineering Examinations of 1912 along with Dr. Allen, and came closer to the University.

I saw Mr. Wadia's efficiency. The totalling of marks was done by him....his quickness and accuracy were remarkable and his guidance....perfect.

I was young, inclined to be stiff and exacting —'weighting marks' and 'carrying account' from answer to answer. But I learnt at once from Dr. Allen that the first 2 or 3 marks must be given on the manifestation of real intelligence, even if it be shown in 2 or 3 sentences only, every higher mark becoming more and more precious and so, more and more difficult to deserve.

Next year Burrow and I were examiners and then for many, many years we were Burrow, Hamely, Fr. Steichen....

The University work was carried on, then, on *trust*. Dr. Mackichan once told me, "Never have an eye for dirt." Dirt develops, if one keeps looking for it. Probably it is one's own dirt thrown out and seen, reflected. "We receive but what we give....Ours her wedding garment, ours her shroud." Our names were printed on the examination question-papers. We were instructed to finish paper-examining before beginning the practicals, and chose, for each candidate, an experiment suitable to his paper-performance. It was the candidate, *as a whole*, that we tried to judge—kept him at ease, asked even personal questions, sat in front of his apparatus along with him, led him on to discover his errors, change his experiment and give him even the experiment that *he* desired; and this was done, sometimes, after half the time had elapsed already.

Altogether it used to be a human affair. Each candidate was judged on the spot by each one of us, as he was going through his work—we were most of the time on our legs—we 'compared notes' at the end of the day and finished... Seldom was there any disagreement among us—our marks were always multiples of 5. There was nothing 'piecemeal'—nothing like 10 marks for recording, 10 for calculation, 10 for this and 10 for that.

During my M.A. Practicals—1906—Dr. Allen told me, “I have seen your College lab. and met Dr. Jackson....” “When?.... How?....” “Dr. Mackichan and I went....for Inspection.” I was not only a student then—I used to do a lot of teaching also. And still I had known nothing about this Inspection. Curious! I remembered School inspections, with their stir, and show of stern power on one side, cringing fear on the other....But in this case,—it occurred to me—the inspectors and the inspected were equals, all big-hearted and intent to help....

I returned anxious to read the University Calendar. The old one, of 1901, known to me,—about 600 pages—giving *all* the information about the University, its 10 Arts Colleges, 1 Medical, 1 Engineering and several Law Schools, names of *all* the graduates, of all the students of all the Colleges, of all those who had passed any University examination of the preceding year, University forms, costumes and endowments, and Examination Papers—had had no reference to Inspection. The new one had. The Indian Universities Act of 1904....Lord Curzon’s ‘gift’.... with its Registered graduates and Faculties, each *electing* 10 Fellows, Rules of affiliation and Reports and Inspections.

The new era had begun.

As Principal, my first experience of Inspection was curious. A ‘great economist’ kept me busy with questions on the College finances; only his questions were not pertinent. I saw him standing, reading my report on his report—it was a sight! I had to put him at ease, when later on I inspected his College. Then his references to the research work of his College became too frequent. I started asking questions. My European colleague was smiling as truth about this *great* research, was developing. But my report was appreciated by him. It was a joyful surprise to the Principal—our old friendly relations were restored.

My second experience was grand! The report consisted of 72 lines. I re-wrote each sentence and placed against it certain numbers, which did the commenting. When only 26 lines were left, I wrote, “The rest of the report deals with facts.” But these facts also had been grossly misinterpreted. I had to explain them at length. *The Syndicate thereafter made the rule that nothing must appear in a report that had not been discussed with the Principal.*

During my inspection tours, I did notice, occasionally, a sort of ‘bullying for votes’. But the reports had to be written by me.

* * * * *

I entered the Senate through the Graduates’ constituency, just *before* the Bombay University Act of 1928. Sir Chimanal Setalvad was the Vice-Chancellor then. There were many remarkable persons on the Senate—Shri Bhulabhai Desai, Shri K. M. Munshi, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Professor P. A. Wadia, Professor K. T. Shah....and a long array of stalwarts. I felt it very nice, sitting in this *great*

assembly. I used to sit quiet, almost always so. When young, I had carefully studied Bacon's Essay and knew many of the wise statements therein by heart. These I saw all illustrated now. And one line of a French philosopher.—“Beware of Virtue”—which I used to fight shy of, also, I learnt here, was true.

University life used to be slow, simple and steady. The courses of study were simple; study was deep and direct. There were no part-time workers—no prescription of periods. Rules and regulations to *guide* life were only a few; life was not kept engaged in efforts to go round them. About the time of my College Golden Jubilee (1935-1937), it was clear, the old order had changed—“yielding place to new.” But God fulfils Himself in many ways; one had to be content, and say “So let it be!”

9. BY DR. (MISS) J. JHIRAD

The Centenary Celebrations of the Bombay University naturally take my thoughts back to the days the University decided to give admission to women for its degrees.

This may be considered a red letter day in the history of women's progress. I am sure others will write of this great milestone, and so I shall confine myself to the opening out of the University to women for the medical course.

The idea of encouraging women to study medicine started with the appearance of an article by Dr. Elizabeth Frances Hoggan in the Contemporary Review issued in August 1882. In this article Dr. Hoggan stated, “What is needed is a new Medical Department as a part of the public service in India, managed by women and responsible only to some high officer of State, working in harmony with the Civil Medical Service but co-ordinate with and not subordinate to it.”

This article attracted the attention of Mr. G. A. Kittredge, an American man of business resident in Bombay. He was well aware of the plight of Indian women, particularly at child-birth. Women in those days would rather die than be attended to by men. Mr. Kittredge got together a committee of influential Indians, amongst them Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bangalee. They drew up a scheme and started a “Medical Women for India Fund.” At this period there was no medical woman

in Bombay Presidency, although a number of foreign medical women had come out to various Missions in the north and the south.

The Committee laid down three objects : —

1. To start a hospital for women and children, to be staffed entirely by women.
2. To bring out well qualified medical women from abroad to staff the above institution.
3. To arrange for medical education of women in India.

The first and second objects were realised by the generous donations of Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Cama and Mr. Cummur Suleman towards the building of the Cama hospital and the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary respectively, and the coming out of Dr. Edith Peehey (later Mrs. Peehey-Phipson) to take charge of the Cama hospital.

The realisation of the third objective was ensured with the consent of the Grant Medical College to admit women for training in medicine and the opening of the doors of the Bombay University in *August* 1883 to women. The College admitted matriculated women to the University course (L.M. & S.) and also conducted a Certificate Course for the non-matriculates, as, in those days, very few women took even the matriculation. Thus opened out splendid opportunities for women to take up an independent profession and particularly to give of their services for the amelioration of much preventable suffering of women.

The first woman to graduate at the University was Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who passed the B.A. examination in 1888, securing a first class. The Sorabji family made a name for itself; each of the sisters rose to a responsible position in the country. Miss Mary Sorabji was the Lady Superintendent of the High School for Indian Girls, Poona, throughout the major part of my period at the school and thus I got to know most of the sisters. Miss Cornelia Sorabji was the first Indian woman to take the Bar examination and was the only woman barrister in India for a good many years.

The first woman to qualify in medicine at the University was Miss Annie Walke (later Mrs. Sharp) in 1889; she worked as assistant to Dr. Peehey-Phipson at the Cama hospital. Dr. Freny K. R. Cama and Miss Alice MacKenzie Learmouth passed the L.M. & S. in 1892.

The University of Bombay was not the first university to open its doors to women for medicine. In 1875 four women were admitted to the Madras Medical College for a certificate Course, and in 1881-82 the first woman was admitted for the L.M. & S. of the Madras University. This was brought about through the realisa-

tion of the need by Dr. Balfour, then Surgeon General to the Government of Madras.

The third premier university in India—the Calcutta University—took longer to give admission to women for the medical course. The question of giving medical education to women was first raised in Calcutta in 1876 and again in 1878 and in 1882. It was favourably received but no action was taken, as the college authorities remained adamant. At last, in 1885, women were admitted for the Certificate Course.

At the Punjab University women were admitted to the degree course in 1885.

It will be noted that in India women were admitted to the course and degree in medicine through the efforts of men who realised their need for their suffering sisters. This was perhaps facilitated by the social reform movement, particularly for the uplift of women, many of whom were child widows, and thus the agitation got smooth sailing, enabling our young women to walk in serenely in their flowing sarrees and perhaps shawls round their shoulders, a relic of purdah conditions.

How different was the story in the West! The first woman to take up the study of medicine was Elizabeth Blackwell in the U.S.A., in the year 1847. She met with much opposition. Some men were sympathetic but were too diffident of public opinion to give open support. Elizabeth Blackwell had to work stealthily in the dissection room at nights and when it came to clinical courses a Quaker friend is reported to have counselled her to “*don masculine attire and go to Paris.*”! Of course she did not follow this advice but preserved in her own womanly garb and manner. By her speeches she inspired Miss Elizabeth Garret (later Mrs. Garrett-Anderson), the first woman to qualify in medicine in England, and Miss Florence Nightingale, who is well enough known for the impetus she gave for proper training in nursing. Both these women had to contend against great opposition and deep prejudice, but each one persevered and eventually succeeded. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, with the help of a number of sympathisers, finally had the London School of Medicine for Women opened for training women in the year 1877, and this was the only school open to women in London till after the first World War. Similarly Sophia Jex Blake and Edith Pechey (who later came out to Bombay) agitated for the Edinburgh University to open its doors to medical women. These were momentous years for the pioneer women who had to contend against strong public opinion. In this they were joined by the Suffragettes whose forceful agitation reached the climax just at the outbreak of the first World War.

Thus, compared to such persevering struggles in the West, we in India had very smooth sailing—the ground being cleared for us by our philanthropists and social reformers.

To come back to Bombay, Mrs. Pechey-Phlipson was the first woman Fellow of the University of Bombay.

The number of women qualifying in medicine from the University increased rapidly being :—

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 2 | in 1910 | |
| 4 | in 1920 | |
| 14 | in 1930 | |
| 26 | in 1940 | These include women taking post-graduate degrees |
| 71 | in 1950 | and diplomas. |

Thus today women almost vie in numbers as also in achievements with the men students.

My own entry into the profession came about in a curious manner. I was only 11 and at school at Poona, when a sister of mine fell seriously ill in Bombay, and I was told of the marvellous recovery she made under the treatment of Dr. Benson, who was in charge of the Cama Hospital. It was emphasised that Dr. Benson was chosen for this post as she had taken the M.D. (Lond.). I wished I could also be a doctor, take the London degrees and be in charge of the Cama Hospital! The realisation of such a day-dream seemed most improbable in those days, since the continuation of my studies, year by year, depended entirely on the possibility of winning scholarships. I was fortunate in this as also in winning scholarships and prizes at the matriculation, which enabled me to pursue the course in medicine. During my last years at college I used to read the notices for Government scholarships for prosecution of studies abroad, which stated that *women should not apply*. This filled me with despair. I had no course left open, after qualification but to start general practice, as none of the residential posts at the J.J. Group of hospitals were open to women in those days, and the post at the Cama Hospital were already filled up. Interested friends suggested I apply for Tata's loan scholarship, which I was fortunate in securing. A friend asked me, just before I sailed, to apply to Government for a scholarship, and I ridiculed the idea, remembering the notices I used to scan in my student days. I was, however, assured that a member wished to take up the question of granting scholarships to women for study abroad, and that my career would lend support to his proposal; and so I applied but gave no more thought to it. What a surprise I got about six months after I had gone to London and was despairingly slogging over physics, chemistry and biology (I was required to do all the examinations), to get a letter from Government granting me a scholarship for five years! So many medical women have since benefited by this scholarship. I was fortunate in getting an opportunity for residential work in hospital in England and to gain practical experience which helped me to realise my wish and to take the M.D. in Obstetrics and Gynæcology at the London University. On my return I saw no possibility of openings even as a honorary at the Cama Hospital of my childhood dreams, but this dream did materialise at the end of 1928. The opportunity for service this opened out was beyond my imagination. The academic interest in this is the privilege I had of putting the post-graduate teaching at the Cama Hospital on a firm footing and of cooperating with my colleagues from allied hospitals to plan out adequate courses.

My connections with the University go back to nearly thirty years, barring the period of undergraduateship. I have vivid recollections of my visit to call on Mr. Fardunji Dastur at the University and at his residence, just before I left for England. What a fatherly attitude and interest he evinced! I recollect him again at the final meetings of the medical examiners, at which there was always much discussion and bargaining. Mr. Dastur would appear riled and hurt, but would patiently watch events. This system of final meetings was soon given up. I am sure Mr. Dongerkery would not have enjoyed these!

I am reminded of the first time I was appointed examiner at the final M.B.,B.S. examination. The first day I went for the practical examinations I was prevented from entering the examination rooms and promptly taken over to the Waiting Hall for the candidates! Did I have such a youthful appearance!

I was surprised to find myself nominated a Fellow. I have never relished making platform speeches nor taken a morbid pleasure in hearing my own voice, hence my silence through most of the proceedings except when provoked by some pertinent controversy. I, however, enjoyed listening to the debates and had my own silent chuckles! A number of the Fellows were a pleasure to listen to. They showed such deep study of the subject they spoke on and had such a good command of the language, and yet there were others who would speak, so it appeared to me, just for the sake of airing their voices (they did not necessarily have any views to vent)!

I had the privilege of serving on the Syndicate for a few years and this I appreciated, as the deliberations were very instructive, and I got a good insight into the solid and yet smoothly running machinery which steered the course of the University. The Vice-Chancellor, who appeared as a statue at the Senate meetings, seemed to come down from his pedestal and was quite human at the Syndicate.

The Medical Faculty of the olden days was a very dignified body, but latterly the meetings have been extra lively! This seems to be a natural outlet to the stress and strain a modern medical is subjected to!

Such are the recollections of my memorable days at the University. The turn of the Century for the University will surely see a renaissance already ushered in by the New Act.

Hail Alma Mater!

10. BY SHRI V. K. JOAG

My first contacts with the University were those of an examinee who took all his examinations from the previous (as the First Year was then called) to the Bachelor's and the Master's degree in Arts. The number of students that appeared in those days for these examinations was considerably smaller than at present. The names of the examiners were then published by the University about a month before the examinations in the Bombay Government Gazette. All these examinations were held only at Bombay and students from all over the Presidency of Bombay and Sind had to go to Bombay for them. Usually students went to Bombay a few days in advance of the ordeal. As an aid to their last minute preparation, students were busy during this interval collecting information from students of Bombay colleges about any hints given, as they imagined, by their professors who were examiners. On the basis of these supposed hints, students kept on guessing likely questions. Like all intelligent guesses some of these came true and that encouraged students to make further guesses. Most of the examinations were then held in pandals. Girl students were, however, accommodated in the library hall on the first floor of the University building under the clock tower.

When we appeared for our previous examination our pandal was on the Kennedy sea face. On the first day just as question papers in English were being distributed, we found the inspiring presence of the Vice-Chancellor—Sir Narayan Chandavarkar—going round, with the Registrar—Khan Bahadur Fardunji Dastur,—personally to see that everything was in order and that the examination started well.

Among the candidates, we found an examinee much advanced in years, taking the examination with us. He became the centre of our attention. We learnt that he had suspended a lucrative practice at the Bar in a district town and had joined a college in Bombay with the ambition of taking his degrees in Arts and Law. We were told that he was twitted by some unkind critic for his lack of a degree in Law and that wounded his pride and roused his ambition. He finally became an M.A., LL.B. and returned to his practice.

At my B.A., I won the Ellis Scholarship in English. That was the first time when a student of the Fergusson College was awarded this scholarship. I was appointed a Dakshina Fellow. When I was preparing for my M.A., Mr. N. M. Shah was reading in the junior year of his M.A. in the Fergusson College and was staying in the college hostels. His fellow-students in the hostels were amused not a little, when they found him, day after day, literally running from his room to the mess for his meals and back from the mess to the room in order to save every possible minute he could for the pursuit of his favourite subject, namely Mathematics.

It is always a great experience for young graduates to attend the University Convocation, personally to take their degrees. When I qualified myself for my first—the Bachelor's-Degree in Arts, I went to the Convocation personally to receive

it. Lord Willingdon was the Chancellor and Justice Heaton was the Vice-Chancellor. It was to me a thrilling experience to take part in the formal ceremonies and to hear the speeches delivered. About the time I passed my M.A., Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was appointed Vice-Chancellor. It was an immensely popular appointment, both with the public and among the students. When we went to the convocation to take our M.A. degree in August 1915 we had hoped to see Sir Pherozeshah in the Vice-Chancellor's robes and to hear his address. It was to us a great disappointment to know that illness—which ultimately ended in his death in November 1915—had prevented him from joining the Convocation, the very first to be held after his appointment as Vice-Chancellor.

On taking my M.A. in Philosophy, I joined in 1915 the Department of Philosophy in my own college—the Fergusson College. I became thus a teacher in a college affiliated to the University and that brought me nearer and gave me further opportunities of closer contacts with the University. It was in 1921 that this association became still closer when I was co-opted by the Faculty of Arts as a member to serve on the Board of Studies in Philosophy. Principal G. C. Bhate was the Chairman and among the members were Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. S. G. Sathe, Dr. John McKenzie, Prof. A. K. Trivedi and other professors from affiliated colleges. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was then the Vice-Chancellor. I was on the Faculty of Arts, but was not a Fellow of the University. I had, therefore, no opportunity of direct acquaintance with Sir Chimanlal's work. Nor had I any opportunities to know or to take part in the wider activities of the University authorities other than the Philosophy Board and the Faculty of Arts. But I could always obtain first-hand information about those matters from my colleagues, who were members of the Senate. Among them were Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Prof. G. C. Bhate, Prof. H. G. Limaye, Prof. K. R. Kanitkar, Dr. P. D. Gune and Prof. V. B. Naik. There was no Academic Council in those days. As I look back, I feel happy to think that members from outside the city of Bombay took a prominent part in initiating various reforms in the University. In the human mind we have an urge to change and also a desire to hold fast to one's moorings. There is progress where these two are well-balanced. In some members of the Senate the desire to keep to their moorings was predominant while in some others, the desire for change was pronounced. Members who came from outside Bombay wanted dynamic change while older members were naturally anxious to maintain the established traditions. But by a process of adjustment members succeeded in introducing various beneficial reforms.

It was then a common criticism of university education that while it catered for the needs of the mind, it paid no attention to the physical culture of students. Principal K. R. Kanitkar and Principal N. M. Shah who were then members of the Syndicate persuaded the Vice-Chancellor—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad—that the University could well introduce P.T. for the First Year and Intermediate students. That was to be tried as an experiment and they offered to undertake the experiment for the First Year and Intermediate students of the Poona colleges. They appreciated the difficulties of the Bombay colleges and they also appreciated that the

experiment could only be tried on a limited scale. That removed all possible misgivings and the Vice-Chancellor, with the approval of the Syndicate, sanctioned the scheme and provided funds for its execution. There were then three colleges in Poona—the Deccan, the Fergusson and the New Poona—(as the Sir Parshurambhau College was then called). All these agreed to co-operate in the implementation of the scheme and the experiment was a great success. Encouraged by this achievement, the University gradually introduced P.T. for First Year and Intermediate students in other colleges.

Another reform that was brought about by the zeal of members like Prof. H. G. Limaye, Prof. V. B. Naik, Prof. K. R. Kanitkar and Prof. A. K. Trivedi, was to secure due recognition in the University courses to the Modern Indian Languages. Students could take a Modern Indian Language at the Matriculation and then at the M.A. But these were not included in the degree courses in Arts and Science. As the result of repeated demands from these and other friends, these languages came to find their due place, in course of time, at all examinations on the Arts side and at the F.Y. and Inter. Examinations on the Science side. But it was felt that so long as English continued as medium of examination, the study of Modern Indian Languages would receive no proper encouragement. These friends, therefore, pressed for the use of Modern Indian Languages as media of examination. But they fully realised the difficulties in the way. And so they confined their demand to only the Matriculation or S.L.C. as it was called for some years, and there also to a few subjects. They succeeded by the moderation of their demands. And that was the beginning of the use of Modern Indian Languages as the media of instruction and examination. That small beginning gradually widened and now at the S.S.C. Examination which has taken the place of the Matriculation, students are allowed freely to use their mother-tongue for study and examination. They are even given question-papers in the language chosen by them for their answers at the S.S.C. It is a great sweep from those early days. But credit must go to the pioneers who initiated the change.

Another important change brought about in those days, was the introduction of Practicals in all Science courses both for study and examination. When I studied Physics for my Intermediate, students studied it from the prescribed text-book and had no practicals to do. But Prof. K. R. Kanitkar, Dr. H. Mann, Dr. K. G. Naik and others strongly urged that at all stages in the Science courses, Practicals should be introduced both for study and examination. As a result of this insistent demand, supported by all progressive elements, we have now Practicals in all Science courses.

It was complained, and very rightly, that our system of University education was over-weighted by examinations. And hence to relieve the students of some of the burden, Principal Kanitkar and others successfully pressed for the introduction of what came to be called the compartmental method of passing examinations. Students who obtained a higher percentage of marks in a subject were exempted in that subject and were subsequently allowed to pass these examinations with

the exemptions secured by them ; only they were not deemed eligible for a class or for the award of a scholarship or a prize.

These reformers also played their part in persuading the University authorities directly to undertake teaching of post-graduate students and the first such attempt was made in 1914 when the University appointed in Philosophy and other Arts subjects selected professors from colleges for this work. I attended three such courses in 1914 when I was reading for my M.A. Out of this modest beginning grew the demand for the establishment of University Departments and the first to be so established was the Department of Sociology under Professor Patrick Geddes. Another department to be added before long, was the Department of Economics under Professor K. T. Shah.

All these reforms were brought about by the University authorities constituted under the Act of 1904. Under that Act, there were hundred members -- called Ordinary Fellows -- on the Senate. Of these 80 were nominated and only 20 were elected -- ten by Registered Graduates and ten by Faculties. When the bill that finally became the Act of 1904 was introduced it roused considerable interest and criticism all over India. But when it became an Act even the 20 seats that were thrown open to election did not attract enough new members for many years. Very few graduates cared to become Registered Graduates. The first to change this state of things was a group of three friends -- Principal J. R. Gharpure, Dr. P. D. Gune and Professor H. M. Bhatt. They induced graduates to put themselves on the roll of registered graduates. That roused the interest of graduates and opened the way for new graduates successfully to contest elections to the Senate. The same happened about the ten members who were to be elected by the Faculties. The number that desired to get elected slowly increased but the number of seats to be filled by election remained the same. So there arose a keen demand for more elective seats on the Senate. The University Act of 1928 of the State Legislature which replaced the Indian Universities Act of 1904 reflected this feeling and provided for 100 elected members with only 40 nominated. The elections were held by the method of single transferable vote. I was elected a Fellow to one of the seats to be filled by registered graduates. I continued to be assigned to the Arts Faculty having been placed on the Board of Studies in Philosophy. This Act gave prominence to the Post-graduate teaching work of the University.

Several new members who were elected to the Senate pressed for rapid advance towards this goal. Among them, I may mention Professor K. T. Shah, Professor D. R. Gadgil, Professor M. R. Paranjpye, and Mr. P. A. Dhond. There was particularly a persistent demand for the introduction of courses in technology. Dr. K. G. Naik, Principal K. R. Kanitkar and Dr. T. S. Wheeler took a leading part in pressing those demands. The University appointed a Committee with Sir M. Vishweshwarayya as Chairman. The Committee produced an ambitious scheme and it was feared that the whole plan would be abandoned. But these friends and other supporters again took a moderate line and pressed for making a small beginning. The result was the establishment of the University Department of Chemical

Technology in a part of the building of the Royal Institute of Science, under Dr. Forster. There was some procedural flaw in the appointment of Dr. Forster but that was overcome by the tactful handling of the situation by the then Vice-Chancellor—Sir Vithal Chandavarkar,—who called an informal conference of Fellows and persuaded members to take a practical view and condone the procedural defect. From a small beginning the Department gradually developed to its present size and position, and is now housed in its own magnificent building.

There was for a long time great dissatisfaction with the B.A. Pass degree course introduced in 1913 and so there was a demand for the revision of Arts and Science degree courses. It was felt that the University should early introduce a more broad-based general Degree Course and a three years' Honours Course for B.A. and B.Sc. The Academic Council appointed a Committee for the purpose of which I, as the Dean of the Arts Faculty, was appointed Chairman. This Committee after long and considerable deliberation, produced a unanimous report which recommended a two years' broad-based General Degree Course, and a three years' specialised Honours Course in Arts and Science. The Academic Council, however, while it accepted the two-years' General Course, reduced the duration of the Honours Course also to two years. The Science Faculty did not accept the basic idea of an Honours Course as distinct from the General Course and so proposed that there should be no change in the B.Sc. courses. The Academic Council accepted the position and so the B.A. courses were altered as indicated above, while the B.Sc. courses remained much the same. Under the present Act of 1953, the question is again being considered.

As Dean of the Arts Faculty from 1933 to 1936, I was a member of the Academic Council and from 1936 onwards, I have continued to be such member, having been elected every three years by the Senate under the old Act of 1928 and by the Philosophy Board, under the present Act, as its Chairman. I was elected to the Syndicate in 1946 and I have continued to be a member even under the new Act of 1953. I have thus been closely associated with the administration of the University now continuously for over 35 years and I have always found a cosmopolitan spirit of broadmindedness among members of its authorities which makes for harmony and concord in spite of differences of views on individual questions. Members, who found themselves on opposite sides in keenly contested elections or in heated controversies on academic and other issues, never lost the touch of friendliness and cordiality once that occasion had passed. It was that spirit which has made our University so progressive, against the background of long established traditions. One feels proud of belonging to a University like this. When some of us who were life-workers in the Fergusson College separated from that old institution, we conceived the plan of continuing, if possible, our work in fulfilment of our vow under a new organisation. We, therefore, founded in 1932 our Modern Education Society and under its auspices we decided to start a full-grade Arts and Science College in Poona, as from 18th June, of the same year. When we approached the University authorities we found them ready to consider our request on its merits without allowing their minds to be in any way influenced by other non-academic considerations.

It thus became possible for us to establish in less than five months our Nowrosjee Wadia College at Poona. When during World War II, the University accepted the proposal sponsored by Dr. B. G. Wad and supported by Lt.-Col. R. D. Karmarkar and others and instituted a diploma course in Military Studies and started a Department under Brigadier S. A. H. Hungerford to teach that course, the Wadia College had the privilege of providing accommodation in its main building for housing that Department. The Wadia College remained an affiliated College of the Bombay University for over 17 years till it became in 1949 a constituent degree college of the Poona University. When our Society again approached the Bombay University in 1952 for the affiliation of its Ruparel College in Bombay and two years later for the affiliation of its New Law College, we found that its proposals were received with broad-minded and constructive outlook by the authorities of the University and that enabled our Society to establish, in such a short time, these Institutions in Bombay and continue once again to participate in the work of the University. The founders of the Wadia College and the Bombay Institutions of the Society naturally feel a deep sense of gratitude to the Bombay University to which they once belonged as students and later as workers in the field of higher education.

11. BY PROFESSOR R. D. KARMARKAR

My association with the Bombay University dates from the year 1909 when I passed the Matriculation Examination which was then held by the University. After graduating B.A. and M.A. from the Bombay University, I joined the New Poona College as a teacher and thus came into contact with the University administration and this continued right up to the year 1950.

My direct association with the University began in the year 1928 when the new amending Bombay University Act was passed and when Professors in colleges could get elected to the Senate. I was one of the members so elected and I continued to be a member of the Senate till 1945 when Government nominated me for a period of five years up to 1950. In 1930, I was elected to the Academic Council and later on became a member of the Syndicate. This continued right up to 1942. So, I may claim to have direct touch with the University administration as well as academic work of the university and I just give below some of my views on some important decisions which were taken during the period 1932 to 1945.

The very first thing that I must mention at the beginning is that the University Senate composed as it was of members belonging to different regions, castes, acad-

emic interests, etc. was truly cosmopolitan and one could not but be struck by the non-parochial attitude evinced by the members on various matters. I want, particularly, to mention this in view of recent ideas about a bigger Bombay State or regional and linguistic provincial units, etc. In fact, one of the Professors in Bombay jocularly used to remark often :—

“ These Poona Professors are more at home at Bombay than at Poona.”

The very first thing that I was able to do when I entered the Academic Council was in connection with the status of Sanskrit at the Bombay University. In the previous meeting of the Academic Council (I believe, it was in the year 1930 or 1931), that body had passed a resolution making Sanskrit an optional subject, thus, undoing—striking at the root of, the importance of Sanskrit which had been recognised right from the year 1895—when what is called “ the Telang Scheme of Studies ” came into vogue. Father Zimmermann, my predecessor in the Academic Council, had fallen ill and had gone on leave to Germany (soon afterwards he died). While going back to Germany he wrote to me informing me of what had happened in the case of Sanskrit, and had signed a letter pathetically enough : “ Yours in sorrow —R. Zimmermann.” I immediately decided to have that resolution reconsidered and, for this purpose, had to see several members of the Academic Council. It speaks volumes for the purely academic angle from which members looked at it that I found whole-hearted support from members from whom it was least expected. I secured signatures of about thirteen or fourteen members headed by Dr. Burns and Principal Graham Smith of the College of Agriculture and the College of Engineering respectively, who, without any hesitation, told me that though they belonged to the Science Faculty, they considered the study of a Classical language as absolutely important. And so I was very much encouraged and I found that practically all the Parsees, Mahomedans, Europeans and some members from Gujarat were for reconsideration and when the proposition was put forth, it was passed with a big majority. From that date, nobody tried again to upset the arrangement which was then arrived at.

Another thing worth noting is that when the new Act was passed and the scheme of proportional representation was put into practice, for the first time, there was consternation in several quarters and it took a little time before things got settled down. I may mention that it was at this time that two definite groups came to be formed in the University. I must make it quite clear that these in no way represented any religious or regional affinities. In fact, in both the groups there was a mixture of members representing all kinds of interests. The groups came to be formed in this way ; Principals of Colleges were empowered under the Act to elect a few members to the Senate. Some members of Poona thought that, as it was easier for the Principals of the Government Colleges to get nominated by Government, Principals of private Colleges should be preferred in elections. This, however, was rather badly manœuvred with the result that some independent members thought that this idea of Indian *versus* non-Indian was academically unsound and should not be pursued, with the result that we had the spectacle of several

Government College Principals siding actively with some Principals of private Colleges even against the official Government nominees themselves. This would also again show how in the Bombay University things were managed more or less on academic principles and not actuated by any other considerations.

I may now turn to another point. When Sir Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar became the Vice-Chancellor (he was quite new to this job though he had held high offices before, like that of the Mayor of the Bombay Corporation); but he could get always good support from his colleagues in the Syndicate whenever he put forward certain propositions based upon his sound experience, in other matters. Thus, as far as I remember, the first act of Sir Vithal was to get a resolution passed that members of the Syndicate should not be appointed examiners, and this was passed unanimously. Later on, also, the Syndicate followed the very healthy convention without any exception, that the acts of the Vice-Chancellor should not be made a subject of the debate, howsoever members may feel sore about it.

I might refer to another instance where, in the Academic Council, there was one question of appointment of an examiner in English at the Matriculation. One member of the Academic Council wanted to be an examiner and somehow or other he could not understand the distinction between "deny" and "refuse" when the Professor of English at the Elphinstone College pointed out what it exactly meant. The member still insisted that he was in the right and wanted the proposition to be put to vote, saying that he wanted to be appointed an examiner. The proposition was thrown out almost unanimously.

I just end this with one little episode. There was disturbance at one of the Senate meetings sponsored by the late K. T. Shah when the results of the Matriculation at that year were abnormally low. K. T. Shah had tabled a proposition which was not accepted by the Senate. Passions had risen high and strong speeches were made. At that time, there was a scheme afoot to move a vote of censure upon the late K. T. Shah and his colleagues and I was able to collect signatures of nearly a hundred persons (the Senate consisted of 145 members) who could vote for my proposition, about the vote of censure. Of course, I had no intention of moving it as it was understood that the Vice-Chancellor would rule it out of order. But, what I would like to stress here is that, among the signatories, were some of the best friends of K. T. Shah himself. That shows how the atmosphere in the Bombay Senate was free from unnecessary parochial ideas and I must say that it was a pleasure to work with members whether they belonged to one group or the other, in a spirit of regard only for the higher academic interest of the University.

We, three especially coming from Poona, were really sorry to part with the Bombay University. But, we are showing by our action at the Poona University that we always look upon the Bombay University as the mother University and, time and again, we have postponed our decisions on particular issues to find out what the Bombay University has thought about the matter, and, I am sure that the same feeling is reciprocated by those who are at the helm of the Bombay

University now. I have pleasant recollections of my association with Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Sir R. P. Masani, Sir B. J. Wadia and Shri M. C. Chagla, and others—all great names—who have done very great service to the Bombay University at a great personal inconvenience and sacrifice. It was indeed a privilege and an honour to be associated with such men. It would be in the fitness of things if I close this with a tribute to Shri S. R. Dongerkery who had been Registrar for nearly 25 years, (and to whom the smooth administration of the University was mainly due). His elevation to the post of the Rector is a fitting and justly deserved tribute.

12. BY PROFESSOR C. D. PINTO

Begin by looking as far back as 1904 when in January of that year, having matriculated from the University, I became its *Alumnus* through one of its affiliated colleges. The University was no Alma Mater to us. Our contacts were few and far between, at the time of the yearly examination which was held in a *mandap* erected for the nonce and on the day of the declaration of results which were announced from the steps of the central building by no less a person than the Registrar himself and which were received by those who had gathered there with different reactions, comic and pathetic. Once a year, too, if we were lucky to obtain an admission card, we attended the convocation and listened to the long-winded address, a regular dissertation, or we watched from the outside the colourful procession wending its stately way from the Library to the Hall.

Of the four types of Universities that have since emerged, unitary, affiliating, teaching-*cum*-affiliating, federative, until the Act of 1904 which empowered it to become a teaching university, the University of Bombay was a purely affiliating institution, an administrative board or rather a group of such boards, prescribing courses of study and examining candidates thereon. It could not nor, with the new phenomenon of what are called morning colleges, will it ever approximate to the idea of a university elaborated for all time by Newman and be a place to attract the young, win the judgment of the middle-aged and by its associations rivet the memory of the old.

Indeed, it was and has been severely criticised for having failed in its mission of advancing the cause of learning and of having been hardly more than a machine for conducting examinations to turn out graduates to the same pattern and mostly for clerical jobs; it had, to borrow Tagore's metaphor, its luggage van waiting for branded bales of marketable result.

Yet in all fairness it must be acknowledged that during its previous fifty years this affiliating University sent forth cultivated and intelligent men, who held pride of place in public and private life and served with conspicuous ability and integrity in the learned professions, in business and industry, in legislative councils and assemblies, both imperial and provincial, in local boards and municipal corporations.

The courses prescribed by the University made for an all-round education and tended to strengthen and invigorate, to broaden and liberalize the mind. For the Previous Examination conducted by the University and since replaced by the First Year, Arts and Science, which is wholly a college course, the subjects were English, a second language, higher algebra and geometry and, every alternate year, history of Greece and history of Rome; for the Intermediate, English, a second language, deductive logic, physics and trigonometry; for the B.A., English, a second language, English history, Indian history, political economy—all compulsory subjects and then one of five or six optional subjects. The first, second and pass classes were calculated on the total marks obtained in all these subjects. There were no modern Indian languages. No alternative questions were set. A separate three-hours paper was allotted right from the Previous to the M.A. to the writing of an essay on only one given theme. The new-fledged graduate appeared for the M.A. in his own right. In keeping with his dignity and new responsibility, he signed the form of application; it required no countersignature of the Principal, in fact, no regular classes were held or lectures delivered. No doubt there were giants in those days!

As is but natural, in subsequent years many revisions, modifications and alterations were made in the curricula and syllabuses. Options have been allowed in the questions to be set; in certain subjects they are so many that the examination becomes a gamble. The essay, the one original work done by a student, has been dwarfed out of all proportion. At times subjects have been multiplied and texts as well. At one period at the B.A., the third paper in the Compulsory English, included, besides the essay, four textual questions on four books, one for each, with the result that many a student never bought and read the books but relied on notes and guides. At another, specialization was the rage, from which the student still suffers. English alone is compulsory for him; for the rest he chooses and combines as best he can. "Better abolish the B.A. than degrade it," wrote F. W. Bain of the Deccan College in his plain, blunt manner in his minute of dissent. The curious will find it embedded, like a fly in amber, in the University calendar, for the proceedings of the Senate used to be published annually in that handbook, a veritable mine of information now.

The standard set by the University both for teaching and for examining was sufficiently high. At any rate, there were no serious complaints. The private colleges were manned chiefly by those who had opted for this career, led by higher motives, on a self-denying or self-satisfying basis. The personnel in Government colleges belonged mostly to the Indian Educational Service and were well qualified

and well paid. Conditions of service have changed since then and changed for the worse. From time to time Education Commissions and Committees have recognised the unsatisfactory position of teaching and teachers. One of the saddest features pointed out by them is the low salaries that are paid and the heavy work that is exacted, the implication being simply that the teacher is at present a beast of burden without sufficient corn money. It will not do to talk of the nobility of the teacher's profession, of the worth of scholarship and the dignity of research, of high thinking and plain living. Fine words butter no parsnips. A teacher has to live and the cost of living is very high. An efficient staff implies a contented staff and a staff is contented when it is remunerated according to the standard of life it is estimated to have, when it is given a guarantee of security and provision on retirement. Unless competence is assured, one cannot have, I do not say qualified but, competent teachers.

The Syndicate, the executive and administrative body, and the Senate, the ultimate governing body of the University, composed of Fellows nominated rather than elected, neither so large and broad-bottomed nor so unwieldy as it is at present, normally functioned quite well. In matters of routine and examination work, the Registrar F. M. Dastur, with his keen eyes and characteristic scratching of his beard, as if trying to solve a knotty problem, tolerated no laxity and even made a fetish of efficiency. Occasions, however, arose when right royal battles were fought at meetings of the Senate. One such was when the minimum age limit was to be fixed for appearance at the Matriculation. The Committee which was appointed to consider the observations of the Governor-General-in-Council on the Report of the Indian Universities Commission and which was headed by Pheroze Shah Mehta held that, if there were to be a limit, it should be 15 years as recommended by the Commission. In support of a higher minimum, Bacon was cited, who had said in his "Advancement of Learning" that "scholars in universities came too soon and too unripe to....arts fitter for graduates than children and novices." On the other hand, it was pointed out that age limit was a handicap to our students who appeared at competitive examinations especially the I.C.S. Ultimately the restriction was done away with. Another and more grave occasion, one that generated much heat, was when the place was to be defined which science should occupy in a university curriculum in the modern age. It was the old controversy in a new garb of liberal *versus* utilitarian education. The combatants were the Government party of Sir George Clarke on one side and on the other the Liberal school of politicians and educationists who, on this question were, however, strictly conservative. Science won the day. As the Setalvad Committee on University Reform observed, though it was still an open question whether the University was right in following. Sir George Clarke in certain matters, it was undoubtedly right on the whole in the increased values given to science and practical methods of studying it.

I end by briefly recalling some of the outstanding personalities, directly or indirectly associated with the University—my own Principal, Fr. Dreckmann, a German physicist, a strict disciplinarian, a great knower of men, an authority on University affairs, quick at detecting fallacies and exposing them with Swiftian

irony, one of the most trusted, educational advisers, as the Government annual report said, Dr. Mackichan, also a physicist, Principal of the Wilson College and for long the Vice-Chancellor, a powerful influence in Government and University circles, a Scotch divine and pulpit orator, whose addresses took not a little time to pass a given point ; Michael Macmillan, a litterateur, soon succeeded Sir W. H. Sharp, a philosophy man, as the Principal of Elphinstone College ; Dr. Selby of the Deccan College, known to generations of students as the editor of Bacon and Burke, on whose solid, substantial works they were nurtured as contrasted with the meagre fare supplied by present-day Selections, the Vice-Chancellor whose convocation addresses were remarkable for their brevity and practicality, a friend of students, whom he stooped to conquer ; F. W. Bain, his colleague, an economist and historian, a Tory and an admirer of Disraeli whom he regarded as the subtlest political physiologist, always excepting Aristotle, author of many books and delightful tales from Sanskrit ; Pherozechah Mehta, the doughty champion of the autonomy of the University, who roared like a lion if any dared to tamper with it ; Chimanlal Setalvad, his able lieutenant, who as the Vice-Chancellor for many years conducted the proceedings with the utmost despatch without suffering fools gladly, and whose last presence during a session of the Senate was to lodge a protest against the infringement of a privilege by Government ; Dr. Viegas, who ceaselessly stuttered his advocacy of a technological department.

Space does not permit me to refer to others, and they are many or to any of those who, whether actually in harness or laid on the shelf, are still with us. I greet them cordially, though gregariously. *Salutantur vivi.*

As time rolls its ceaseless course and knowledge grows from more to more, the clock in the Rajabai Tower will ring change on change. Let not wisdom linger. Let the University hold fast to the aim of liberal education which, according to Newman, is to make the gentleman and, if a practical end must be assigned, let it be that of training good members of society.

13. BY Principal T. M. ADVANI

The reminiscences of my long association with the University of Bombay easily arrange themselves under three heads. First are those connected with my student life, mostly in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi ; then, there are those which relate to the period of my Professorship, also in the D. J. Sind College. The last are recent ones of my experiences as the founder-Principal of the Jai Hind College.

I must confess that my reminiscences of the period of studentship, if amusing, are not quite pleasant. During that time Bombay was the only centre of Examinations. We, students of Sind, had to travel all the way from Karachi and other places in Sind to Bombay to appear even for the First Year then called 'Previous' Examination. The Examination season was the horrid month of October, when we had to suffer all the tortures of the post-monsoon heat and humidity. Travel itself by land through the desert and by sea in small boats was an adventure. We generally came over about a month in advance of the Examinations to get familiar with the conditions of Bombay life. It was very difficult to make proper arrangements for board and lodging, but Sindhi students and other friends and relatives settled in Bombay generally came to our help. Our object in coming early was also to get hints and suggestions for the Examinations from our friends in Bombay, who were students of one or the other of the existing Colleges *viz.* the Elphinstone College, the Wilson College and St. Xavier's College. These were the only Colleges in the city of Bombay and from these Colleges practically all the Examiners were appointed; and some of them, at any rate, gave broad hints to their students about likely questions for the University Examinations. These were very helpful to us, but occasionally were even confusing. The student of today is inclined to complain when a question paper is not up to his expectations. Things were much worse in our days. The Examiners were great autocrats always supposed to be in the right, and no one took them to task for any kind of remissness. When I appeared for the M.A. Examination in English, the only question we got on Carlyle's *Heroes and Hero-Worship* was "Compare Norse Mythology with Hindu Mythology." Those of my readers, who have read this book of Carlyle, will realise the absurdity of this question. I had a chance of meeting the Examiner concerned years later when I was myself a Professor, and when I told him about this question, he said that "he must have gone crazy when he gave that question!"

The physical conditions in which we appeared for Examinations were also most unsatisfactory. The venue of Examination was not a school or College Building as now, but a huge rickety pandal which was specially constructed and got terribly hot on account of the scorching sun of October. The furniture (chairs and tables) were as uncomfortable as one can imagine, some full of bugs and others in a state of despair, unsteady and creaking. I believe some of these are yet in existence, as they are sent to this College, among others, as additional furniture, and I have to reject some on the complaints of the candidates and provide alternative accommodation to such students. I hope I shall not be considered guilty of flippancy if I suggest that on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations a bonfire be made of all this old furniture in the University compound.

The Supervisors, particularly the Senior Supervisors, were very stern and harsh, and caused a feeling of terror among, particularly the fresh candidates. When I appeared for one of the University Examinations I remember the Senior Supervisor snatched away the question-paper from one candidate for using the blotting-paper as scribbling paper, and returned it only after about half an hour when the boy started weeping....Notwithstanding all the handicaps, we gave a fairly good account

of ourselves at the Examinations. This was because the foundation of our studentship was 'well and truly laid' particularly in our school life by our teachers, who were endued with a truly missionary spirit; in College life also we made ample use of the opportunities afforded to us.

During the first part of my life as a young Professor my great ambition was, like that of all young teachers, to be an Examiner at one of the University Examinations. In those days Examiners were very few and the Syndicate used to be very "select" in their appointments. Seldom was a teacher from far-off Sind appointed. My desire was at last satisfied after about seven years experience as a teacher, and I was appointed an Examiner, and later Moderator, at the Matriculation Examination, continuously for a long spell of 8 years. What I valued most as an Examiner and Moderator was not only the cheque I received on the termination of the dull task of marking papers, but contact with teachers of the Bombay Colleges and other affiliated institutions. I made several friends who helped me in achieving another ambition of mine *viz.* of being an *elected* member of the Senate in 1930. I was again re-elected from the Constituency of University Teachers in 1935, 1940 and 1945, and every time it was a great satisfaction that I topped the list of successful candidates. As a member of the Senate, and later of the Academic Council, it was my pleasure and privilege to know several good educationists, particularly the eminent Vice-Chancellors—Dr. John McKenzie, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Justice Chagla and others.

Regarding the working of the University machinery, soon enough I found to my regret that quite a considerable time and energy of the members was expended in periodic elections of the various bodies of the University, and for this purpose the teachers and others concerned developed groups and parties, which to some extent adversely affected academic life. (It is indeed very satisfactory that in the new set-up of the University the elections have been reduced to a minimum). Notwithstanding this, everybody attempted to maintain the high traditions of the University and saw to it that standards did not come down. The Vice-Chancellors, as a general rule, did not identify themselves with any party, and in the struggle for what may be described as "loaves and fishes of the University" *viz.* Examinerships and Supervisorships, they saw to it, that everybody was justly treated. I was specially impressed with the effort of every Vice-Chancellor, and the members of the various University Bodies—the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate—to see that the University retained its autonomy and did not allow the Government to interfere in anyway with its internal economy and management. I well remember how when during the 'non-cooperation' days in 1942 the D.P.I. issued instructions to one of the private colleges which were beyond his legitimate duties, the University came to the help of the College concerned, and no less a person than Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who had filled with distinction the chair of the Vice-Chancellor for several years, moved a vote condemning the conduct of the D.P.I., and this was carried by a large majority. Another incident which left a very deep impression on my mind was the dignity and firmness with which another Vice-Chancellor handled a ticklish situation when some outsiders combined with a

few members of the Senate led a procession to the Senate Hall to modify the results of the Matriculation Examination. Unruffled by the shouts and slogans of the processionists the Vice-Chancellor retained his seat without calling in the forces of law and order; and thereafter, when a large number of Fellows sponsored a resolution condemning the conduct of the Senators, who had joined the procession, he tactfully disallowed the censure motion.

In the matter of the transfer of the Matriculation Examination to the Government the University—the Syndicate and the Academic Council—did not allow themselves to be swayed by the Government in modifying the courses as dictated by them, and the Government decided to conduct the Examination by a new body called the S.S.C. Examination Board. It is very much to be deplored that this Examination, now called the S.S.C. Examination, has been taken away from the University. I believe it is being realised that this has been a retrograde step, and the efficiency of this examination is not what it was when the University conducted it.

My experiences after the year 1948 when I came over to settle down permanently in Bombay after the partition of the country can hardly be called reminiscences since they are so recent. But I should all the same like to refer to some of them. The very best experience, of course, has been the extremely kind attitude of all concerned towards me and my 'displaced' colleagues on our permanent migration to Bombay after the partition. The Jai Hind College would ever have come into being but for the active helpfulness of all my old friends of the University. At the outset even before the starting of this College—and others by the 'displaced' persons—the University authorities very graciously modified the rules regarding restriction of numbers to be admitted to the existing colleges, with the idea of making it possible for the 'displaced' students to find admission to those Colleges. But as the number of such students was daily increasing, it was absolutely necessary to start a College primarily for 'displaced' students. We received the utmost cooperation from Government and all the authorities concerned. We shall always remember with feelings of appreciation and gratitude that when we made a start with an 'Arts' College in the morning hours in the Elphinstone College Building with the permission of the Government, even persons, who were on principle opposed to one building being used for two Colleges, made an exception in our case because of their consideration for the 'displaced' students and teachers. Gradually, however, the usual rules of affiliation have been enforced and this, to my mind, has been all for the increased efficiency of the Colleges concerned.

I should also like to refer to my experiences in the new set-up of the University with the operation of the University Act of 1953. The affiliated Colleges are now 'constituent' colleges and as such integral parts of the University. Elections to the various bodies (as noticed above) have been reduced to the minimum: the Principals of colleges are *ex-officio* members of all the important bodies—the Senate, the Academic Council, the Board of University Teaching etc., and they have naturally an active voice in the working of the University. Before the operation of this

Act the teachers of the various Colleges, excepting those, who got elected from the Teachers Constituency and the Registered Graduates had little to do in the University, but now the Heads of Departments of various subjects in all the Colleges are in the respective Board of Studies and the Faculties. Considering the large number of constituent colleges in this University, this has not been unmixed advantage. For one thing, the various boards and the faculties are much too large for quick and efficient disposal of business. 'Doctors differ', and teachers when they are engaged in any deliberations, differ much more, and there is always considerable rambling and circuitous talk which is not conducive to efficiency. The Academic Council consists of over 80 members as against 35 under the previous act, and the Arts Faculty today consists of over 250 members as against about half the number of the previous Act. The discussions in these bodies, particularly in the Arts Faculty, are interminable and generally inconclusive. The recent example of this state of things occurred in the proceedings of the Arts Faculty on the question of the medium of instruction where the house was sharply divided and passed self-contradictory resolutions.

The most notable event just at present, of course, is the Centenary Celebrations this year which has occasioned this note. Under the wise leadership of our esteemed Vice-Chancellor the Centenary Celebrations Committee propose to spend a considerable part of the collections for the much-needed amenities for the students and teachers of the University—such as Hostels, Club Houses, Libraries, Playing-Grounds, Swimming Pools etc. If all their ideas materialise—it is earnestly hoped they will—the present and particularly the future generation of the teachers and students will remember with feelings of joy and gratitude the Centenary Celebrations.

14. BY DR. B. G. VAD

The most memorable year—1857—in the history of the war of Independence, saw a great armed challenge to the British Rule in India. Even in the midst of this armed conflict all over the country, the British rulers with their sagacity, statesmanship and broad vision, established three Universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for imparting higher education on the English model. Whatever claims the institutions may lay to the parenthood of the Bombay University, it remains an incontrovertible fact that Grant Medical College, established in 1845, was the only college from which students graduated and were given the degree G.G.M.C. (Graduate of the Grant Medical College). This degree of G.G.M.C. continued till the University started conferring its own degrees in 1862, in which year for the first time six persons graduated from the University, four of whom taking L.M. (in place of G.G.M.C.) were from Grant Medical College and two taking B.A. were one each from Elphinstone and Deccan College. In passing, may be mentioned an interesting incident which relates to the War of Independence and a G.G.M.C. When the warrior patriot of immortal fame—Rani Laxmibai of

Jhansi—lay mortally wounded, bleeding and thirsty, a G.G.M.C. working as a Medical Officer was sent to give her water. She enquired of him what he was, and on learning that he was a high caste Hindu serving as a doctor with the British army, she disdained the offer saying that she would prefer to take water from any one of the patriotic army even of the lowest caste rather than from one of the highest caste but working with the enemy.

My personal reminiscences of the University extend over a period of 40 years and more, and quite intimately during the major part of the last quarter of its centenary. The Matriculation examination during the early days was held at Bombay and Poona, and all the other University examinations were held only in Bombay in spacious pandals erected either at Gowalia Tank or Kennedy Sea Face. In those days the examination results were read out by the Assistant Registrar from the door steps of the Main University Building, punctually at the appointed hour. This punctuality and regularity in the declaration of results are still maintained, though the results are no longer read out; and these days advanced copies are supplied to the Press some hours before the scheduled time. In those days there were only two buildings in the University compound—the Convocation Hall and the Rajabai Tower building.

When Government decided to deny to itself the experience and efficiency of the University in the conduct of the Matriculation examination by taking over that responsibility and changing the name of the examination from Matriculation to Secondary School Certificate examination, the co-ordinating link between Secondary and University education was lost, to the detriment of pupils and the general standard of higher education; and at present no representatives from the Head Masters are elected to the Senate.

Till recently, the jurisdiction of the Bombay University extended all over Maharashtra, Karnatak, Gujarat and also over Saurashtra and Sind. Colleges affiliated to the University were spread over from Shikarpur, Bhavnagar to Dharwar. The Senate was composed of representatives from all those areas. In those days, graduates of the University wherever they might be, not only in India but in any part of the world, were entitled to elect their representatives to the University and Legislative Council. At present, all those privileges are narrowed down, and the Bombay University is now only a City University; but another newer University in the Town (the Indian Women's University) has its jurisdiction not only over the Town but over other parts of the State also. The benefits of the wider outlook and broader interests of a cosmopolitan life are lost. The Senate was composed of nominated and elected members from various constituencies with a few *ex-officio* members. Many of the Senators were fine people and congenial colleagues, some of them well-known educationists of vision and culture, and a few true and enlightened nationalists of character, erudition and integrity. Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and other bodies were interesting, though sometimes controversial and prolonged. Meetings for the appointment of examiners attracted the greatest attention, and this was natural for a mostly examining University

whose college teachers were poorly paid. This state of things left much to be desired. The usual constitutionally permissible delaying parliamentary tactics of reference back or appointment of committees were resorted to whenever a Resolution—good and beneficial but distasteful and unwelcome to Government and some University heads—could not be defeated or openly opposed without loss of prestige and grace. The University Convocations were always impressive, particularly those held to confer Honorary degrees. It is very creditable that Bombay University—unlike other Universities—has not made its Honorary degrees cheap, but has conferred them with great discretion and wise discrimination.

Though all the new infant Universities in the Bombay and other States have been given the privilege of electing their own Vice-Chancellors, the Bombay University is still denied that privilege. In the long list of these nominated Vice-Chancellors there have been eminent scholars and educationists of repute, but not on rare occasions Government have used this prerogative for giving patronage and rewarding persons for services rendered to Government and in spheres other than those of education, scholarship or research. It is difficult to appreciate the necessity or utility of this anachronism, particularly when there is already an *ex-officio* Chancellor also.

Towards the end of the First World War, when for the first time military training was thrown open to educated Indians, many graduates and undergraduates enlisted in the I.D.F. (Indian Defence Forces) and a special camp of 3 months was held at Poona. These University men were then treated as mere sepoys. It could seldom have been realized at that time that every soldier carries the Field-Marshal's baton in his knapsack. When the war was over and the Indian Territorial Force Act was substituted for the I.D.F., the University Training Corps was established and a U.T.C. Battalion was formed where students were called privates and received amenities available to a British soldier, and University teachers were appointed officers and given Honorary King's Commission for the first time. The enthusiasm and efficiency of the Bombay U.T.C. unit facilitated the extension of this training all over, and a 2nd Battalion U.T.C. had to be formed. The Commandant of the Battalion was a University teacher, who in the earlier years was always a British person; and the Adjutant was a British officer from regular army. The experiment of having a regular Army man as Commandant did not prove successful and hence the arrangements had to revert to the former plan. The Indian officers had proved their merit and in due course a University teacher who had started his career as a sepoy in the I.D.F. by virtue of his experience, education and efficiency was appointed Commandant. In view of the country's need for nationalized Defence Services, and encouraged by the enthusiasm and utility of U.T.C., the University, in spite of the opposition of Europeans and even some Indians, passed a resolution in 1934 instituting a Diploma in Military Studies. Though such Diplomas were given by the London, Cambridge and other British Universities, the Government of those days was opposed for this training in the Bombay University, which had taken a pioneering step in this matter. However, Lower and Higher Efficiency Certificates (A and B Certificates) were introduced for the U.T.C. cadets for which

some credit and equivalence were given in the University examinations. The question of the Diploma was pursued with the Army authorities and, fortunately, the G.H.Q. Southern Command expressed willingness to render all possible help and cooperation provided it involved no financial burden for them. The declaration of the war in 1939 gave a new orientation to this matter. The University decided to start a Department of Military Studies and the University Sub-Committee with the help of two British P.S.C. Senior Colonels, prepared a complete and detailed scheme giving all particulars about the staff, syllabus and finances. The Senate in 1940 resolved to institute the teaching posts of a Director and Reader for the Department of Military Studies and approved the expenses for the same with the Diploma in Military Studies. The University Act required for this ordinance approval of His Excellency the Chancellor, who on some excuse or other, refused to move in this matter and would not even forward letters addressed to the Defence Department. To break this *impasse*, the matter had to be ventilated at one of the meetings of the National Defence Council, through the good offices of some member friends who were supplied with all the details and a complete *dossier*. Equipped with this *dossier*, the Commander-in-Chief and Viceroy Designate was interviewed and convinced by the Ex-Vice-Chancellor who was a member of the National Defence Council. Government relented, and lent the services of an experienced and senior British officer of the rank of Brigadier for the post of the Director of the Department of Military Studies, University of Bombay. All formalities having been completed, the Department was formally declared open on the 17th September, 1943, which coincided with the Silver Jubilee year of the U.T.C., by His Excellency the Chancellor who referred to the fine military traditions of Maharashtra. This, in the words of His Excellency the Chancellor, was an important landmark in the history of the University which was breaking new ground and thus helping to build up the Indian Army of the future.

After going through the teething troubles, this Department was making slow but steady and satisfactory progress. It is unfortunate and a sad irony of events that circumstances so conspired that this vital nation-building activity of the University was closed. Even with our national ideals of Peace and Pancha Shila, it must not be forgotten that the greatest guarantee of peace is to be fully prepared for war. Prophylaxis is always better and wiser than cure.

By then, the University had asked for the Air and Naval Wings of the U.T.C. The exigencies of war required many officers for the Indian Air Force. The University was requested to select and recommend candidates, and it was gratifying to note that almost all the students recommended by this University after interview by its Committee, were accepted by the Air Force authorities, who wrote to say that if selections were made in this efficient manner, the I.A.F. authorities could always look to the University for further recruitment. Some of the students then selected are today holding very high and responsible key positions in the Air Force with a fine record of distinguished service.

In spite of the fact that the University has produced many eminent *alumni*, who have left their indelible marks in various spheres of national life, in the matter of higher and fundamental research, there is very little achievement and scarcely any contribution for alleviating human suffering and misery. At the turn of the century, let us hope for the dawn of real research and learning. Due to the policy of the alien Government and the mentality of most European teachers, and unfortunately of even some Indian teachers, the degrees of this University did not receive due recognition till recently, and it used to be openly advertised in the papers that preference would be given to persons with European qualifications. A person with an ordinary European degree was preferred to one with a first class post-graduate degree of this University. The University passed a resolution in 1934 requesting Government and other public authorities to give fair, just and equitable recognition to its degrees. That, however, remained a dead letter, though the University maintains a high standard for its degrees earned by merit. During the war, many British senior University teachers came to India as advisers and consultants to the Military Hospitals here. Among them were professors and examiners at the M.D. and other post-graduate qualifications of the London and other British Universities. In order to assess the real value of our own post-graduate medical degrees, advantage was taken of this opportunity by appointing these professors and examiners of British Universities as Examiners for our M.D. and M.S. examinations, and they reported that our standard was quite satisfactory and at least as high as those of the London and other renowned Universities.

What can be achieved where the Government, its Minister and administrative head want to have a thing done, was realized when the Medical College in Sind had to be recognized and affiliated to the University of Bombay. In those days, though Sind was a separate State its colleges for some years continued to be affiliated to the Bombay University. Those were war years, and Inspection Committee members who were working at a Military Hospital could not spare much time. The Hyderabad Medical School had to be inspected but there was no aerodrome or landing ground for civil aviation. Though a plane was chartered for the Committee, permission for landing at a U.S.A. landing ground nearby had to be secured from the U.S.A. authorities, which was done by the Sind Government, and all arrangements were so satisfactorily and smoothly done that the Committee after a full and detailed inspection at Hyderabad and Karachi could return to Bombay in about 36 hours only. Government was prepared to do everything required by the Committee and advised by University. The Medical College in Sind was thus started in good time according to plan.

During the last quarter of the century, there was rapid increase in the number of colleges affiliated to the University and this increase was not concurrent with increase of fully qualified and experienced professors. This led to the inevitable falling in academic standards. Financial considerations dominated over everything else. The College and University examination results of the same institution were often in inverse ratios. There was little of student-teacher contact and the paucity of hostels, gymkhanas and libraries was the order of the day. Students

and the public were led to expect a certain convenient percentage of passes rather than a minimum percentage of knowledge at the examination. At one examination, the results were not as liberal as expected, though more liberal than deserved, and the students were instigated by some responsible University persons and political workers to make a rowdy demonstration. The seeds of indiscipline were thus being sown ; it is futile to complain now when reaping the whirlwind. The University during the greater part of its existence was more concerned with the proper and efficient conduct of the examinations rather than interesting itself to provide essential amenities to students and actively attend to their character, discipline, healthy life and general well-being. More than 20 years back, a resolution was passed for providing amenities to students by starting a Health Insurance Scheme for University students as was done by Western Universities, but nothing has yet been done except the appointment of a committee, which probably never met. It is not merely to be wished but also hoped for that health and sports facilities, cultural and social amenities, suitable hostels, subsidised canteens and occasions for more intimate and personal contacts between the pupil and teacher would all be provided for at the campus of this City University in the beginning of the second century at least. Our *Alma Mater* must be able to provide its *alumni* at least the best and most enduring gift of the company of great thoughts, inspiration of great ideals and example of great achievements.

15. BY DR. T. S. WHEELER

It is eighteen years since I left India but the memory of a happy seven years and of many good friends remains vividly with me. When I came to Bombay in 1931 as Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Royal Institute of Science, the late Dr. John McKenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, was Vice-Chancellor. I found him most willing to help a young inexperienced man to understand the working and constitution of the University. I sat under him in the Senate and other authorities of the University until his period of office terminated. He was succeeded by Mr. (as he was then) V. N. Chandavarkar. I cherish the happiest memories of my association with Sir Vithal Chandavarkar during the rest of my stay in Bombay. He was always kindly, helpful, courteous and considerate, and if at times I smarted under the firmness of his rule I have no doubt that as a somewhat fiery young Irishman I needed the restraint dictated by experience, which he imposed.

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar was outstanding in his rapid and decisive conduct of business and I learned much of advantage to me in my later years from his way of conducting a Syndicate or Senate meeting with a long involved agenda. Decisions on points of order were immediately and unerringly given. Trivialities were eliminated and attention was concentrated on matters of importance.

Soon after I arrived in Bombay, I was instructed by the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. R. H. Beckett, I.E.S., to remain on duty during a long vacation

and prepare a scheme for a Department of Chemical Technology for submission to the University. I had the advantage of much help from my University colleagues ; Dr. K. G. Naik here comes to mind. We formulated a project for a post-graduate course which was approved in principle. Dr. R. B. Forster was then brought out as Head of the new department and detailed plans were prepared in the light of his expert knowledge. There were differences of opinion about his appointment but once it had been made all helped in the establishment of the department. I remember in this connection the magnanimity of the late Mr. K. T. Shah who a ; one of the leaders of the opposition but who afterwards loyally supported the department. The Vice-Chancellor was chairman of the Committee set up to administer the department, and under his guidance and the direction of Dr. Forster it flourished and expanded. Later when Dr. Forster retired, he was succeeded by the distinguished chemist Dr. K. Venkataraman. The Department now established at Matunga has gone from strength to strength and enjoys an international reputation. I was happy when last year Dr. Venkataraman attended a colloquium on natural products held in University College, Dublin. We talked on bygone days when we were happily associated in Bombay. It will always be a source of great pleasure to me that I had the good fortune to be present at the initiation of a great academic project.

Any memory of my association with the University would be incomplete without reference to my friend Mr. S. R. Dongerkery whose acquaintance I had the pleasure to renew in Dublin some years ago. He was a guide, philosopher, and friend to me during my stay in Bombay. He had an intimate knowledge of University matters, added to a calm, balanced appraisal of men and affairs. I never knew him to be wrong in his assessments. He was the ideal official, able, faithful, diligent, impartial. I am delighted to know that he is now Rector of the University. I had the pleasure some time ago of reading his published works based on many years of experience of University administration. His assistant was Mr. Marshall, whose courtesy and efficiency mirrored his chief's.

Next door to the Institute at the Elphinstone College was another Irishman, Mr. Hamill. If at times we did not agree it was I suppose only to be expected of two Irishmen when placed cheek by jowl even in a foreign land. We had some lovely fights and if I did lose tail feathers, for Hamill had much more experience than I had, nevertheless, I enjoyed them all and they left no ill-feeling. One subject of dispute related to the transfer of the Intermediate Science Classes from the Institute to the Elphinstone College. I thought that the change should be delayed until a strong post-graduate school was in full working order in the Institute. I thus delayed the alteration for a time ; in retrospect I am not certain that I did the right thing.

With the other Principals my relations were cordial throughout. I have met in the intervening years Mr. Hampton of the Secondary Training College and Mr. Farran of the Karnatak College—both Irishmen, by the way, Father Palacios, S.J., conducted the affairs of that great College, the chief rival of the Institute, with more efficiency than I liked.

I served under three Directors of Public Instruction, Mr. Beckett whom I mentioned above was an outstanding administrator with much of the qualities the Romans called *gravitas*. I think he must often have cursed the turbulent Irishmen with whom he had to deal, but he was always impartial and any rebukes he administered were well deserved. Mr. Grieve his successor was greatly appreciative of effort. He was followed by Mr. Moos a member of a distinguished Bombay family. I knew his father Dr. Moos who was prominent in University affairs when I went to Bombay. I found Mr. Moos pleasant and helpful.

I was fortunate in finding at the Institute a loyal, helpful and efficient staff, tolerant of a new Principal's inexperience and deficiencies. Professors Paranjpe, Awati, Gunjekar, Mata Prasad, and Dastur were the Heads of Departments when I went there, all able and imbued with a spirit of cooperation. Their junior colleagues were of similar calibre; my stay in Bombay was rendered all the more pleasant by their courtesy and capability.

I was greatly impressed by the students. I had working with me on research young men of great ability who taught me as much as I taught them. And I cannot omit mention of my colleagues, Dr. R. C. Shah, then as now, an able organic chemist and Dr. Venkataraman, both members of a band of brilliant Indians who have made important contributions to the chemistry of natural products.

Of science colleagues outside the Institute many names come to mind. First Dr. K. G. Naik, with his great drive and energy. We were closely associated during my stay in Bombay. Professor Khanolkar, Professor Karve, Dr. Kanga, space does not permit me to enumerate the list. I travelled a good deal on college inspection and examining to Lahore, Patna, Calcutta, Bangalore. Of those outside Bombay I remember best the late Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar and Sir C. V. Raman, men of international reputation whom I was privileged to know.

My life in Bombay was a happy one. The administrative work of the Institute, lecturing, guiding research students and publishing papers, attending University and other meetings; my time was fully occupied. I was a member of the various authorities of the University and for some years I had the honour of being Dean of the Faculty of Science. I pride myself greatly on the fact that I must be one of few who have been Dean of a Faculty and member of the authorities of two Universities.

The years in Bombay passed quickly, too quickly. I learned much in them. If I have had any small successes since I left, it has been due in great measure to the experience of men, affairs, and chemistry I gained there. I assess highly my contacts with men like Chandavarkar, Dongerkery, Beckett, Naik, K. Venkataraman and R. C. Shah. I was sad when I came to leave. But I still remember with great pleasure the cordial send-off I received from my friends. The Vice-Chancellor did me the honour of presiding at the farewell party and, if I knew what he said was dictated by friendship rather than by accuracy, nevertheless it was very pleasant to hear.

And now it but remains for me to congratulate on its Centenary the great University in which I had the honour to work. It has now a number of Daughter Universities to its credit. A long list of distinguished men are on its *alumni* roll. During the past 100 years it has gone from strength to strength. I know that it will flourish in the future as it has flourished in the past and that its great achievements are but an earnest of all that it will come to do in the future. India is far from Ireland and it is unlikely that I shall ever go there again. But, come what may the "Gateway of India" will always be present to the eye of my mind. I shall ever remember seven years which were a purple patch in my life, and I shall not lightly forget the pleasant, courteous, tolerant people who taught me so much to my advantage at a formative period of my life.

16. BY REV. DR. JAMES KELLOCK

Shortly after I arrived in Bombay early in 1920, I met N. A. Thoothi, who was afterwards Reader in Sociology at Bombay University. He was then staying in the Wilson College Hostel, reading for his M.A. and full of enthusiasm for the wisdom and the methods of Professor Patrick Geddes. He took me under his wing, initiated me into some of the less ordinary phases of Indian life, and was a delightful companion. Thoothi was my first Indian friend, and (since space is limited) I must let mention of him suffice for the many memories of warm friendship which have come to me in connection with the University and its affairs.

The patriotic movement inspired by Gandhiji powerfully affected the student-world throughout my time in India. The atmosphere was one of strong emotional tension. The students, while maintaining the usual friendly relation with the staff, felt it incumbent on them from time to time to manifest their patriotism in strikes and demonstrations. Continual discussion on everything related to Swaraj took place, formally and informally. Everything was given a political slant. It was difficult to get students to study Economics with scientific impartiality. Many inner personal decisions of a dramatic nature took place in these days. For all students the national struggle meant something; for some, it meant everything. This patriotic pressure came in three main waves: first the non-co-operation movement of 1920, then the civil-disobedience movement of 1931, and then the quit-India movement of 1942. In the last phase crude incendiary bombs were brought into use by some persons; and I remember that, after the College was shut at 5 p.m., members of staff used to take it in turn to do a "Guy Fawkes" search of the College premises. One of the subsidiary benefits of the attainment of Swaraj is that patriotic discontent has ceased to be a cause of student unrest!

I remember in the early twenties when communal riots were raging in Bombay. Gandhiji organized "peace-lorries" carrying representatives of the different communities to tour the parts of the city where the trouble was. He invited Wilson College to send some persons to help to man the lorries, and the late Professor Ham-

ley and I went. Our task was to keep standing upright on the swaying, jolting vehicle as it bumped over the uneven roads on the outskirts of the city, while we held hands with the other members of the lorry's team and chanted,—“Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsee, Jewish unity ki jai !”

Another memory of these past years concerns the interest that the students take in games and sports. How great the enthusiasm is for cricket, both for playing and for watching ! In games and sports there has been steady improvement both in the number of participants and in the quality of play, especially in women's games and sports. I remember when the University used to be content to leave it to the Y.M.C.A. to organize the Inter-Collegiate Sports, a service which Mr. K. Eapen Vergese of that Association rendered for many years, until the University took it over.

The year after I arrived in India, I was invited by the University to do examining work. That was the beginning of a long series of examinerships mostly in Economics but also in British, Greek and Roman History, that went on till I became Principal of my College and too busy with other things. Examination work is not without a certain strain. It is necessary to keep watch on oneself to make sure that the standard of evaluation is being justly maintained; and the thought of the anxious candidates hanging on the results obliges one to make sure that no reflection of light or echo of truth goes unrecognized or unassessed. Now and again one was rejoiced by competent, high-grade answer-papers, but too often one had to lament the absence of scholarly precision and scientific treatment, and complain of the tendency to journalistic shallowness and political effervescence. Occasionally one came across a pathetic appeal from a despairing candidate, envisaging another failure, against which one had to steal one's heart. The most original-minded examinee that I encountered was one who informed me in a few introductory remarks that, as he did not find the paper to his liking, he would instead answer a number of questions set by himself, which, at full length, he proceeded to do. I remember the long hours of meetings with co-examiners to settle the questions, and then, after the papers had been evaluated, the meetings to settle the marks and decide about the marginal cases. I remember too the visits to the printing-press to correct proofs, peculiar occasions on account of the extraordinary precautions taken to preserve secrecy. Many stories used to be told of the lengths to which this desperadoes had gone in order to obtain a pre-view of a particular paper, including the story of the man who, having donned white trousers, and having inveigled himself past the custodians, managed to sit upon the composing-machine on which the type was spread !

I find that the University of Bombay lives in my memory as an amalgam of material, intellectual, moral, social and athletic features or elements. I see in my mind's eye the comely and dominating Rajabai Tower, flanked on one side by the Library and the administrative buildings, and on the other side by the Convocation Hall and the School of Economics and Sociology, the stately palm-trees, of the Oval keeping watch seawards and the traffic of the city's principal street roaring

along past the opposite side of the quadrangle, where the departments of Politics and Statistics are housed. My idea of Bombay University begins with these familiar and well-loved buildings, goes on to the Technology Departments in the North of the Island, and extends to include the many constituent colleges and Recognized Institutions that contribute their share to the University's full stature.

Letting the mind move on beyond the material aspect, Bombay University cannot fail to impress one who has known it for long as being a substantial institution, performing important functions and exercising deep influences. It carries on the exacting routine of examinations, prescribes the courses of study to be followed in the Colleges, itself does a certain amount of advanced teaching, and makes arrangements for the taking of decisions over the whole range of University business and academic policy, and for the carrying out and supervising of the decisions and policies.

Being a democratic body, the University is a stage of constant discussion, in boards of study, faculties, commissions, sub-committees, special meetings, Syndicate meetings and full-dress debates in the Senate. Every now and again some subject impresses itself as being of great importance and receives intense discussion. Among things I recollect which caused deep stir and much discussion was the student unrest in connection with the Swaraj struggle. It occasioned great difficulties in the Colleges, but has now happily passed out of the realm of disturbing factors. The scandal of mal-practices in connection with examinations was courageously tackled at the time when Sir Bomanji Wadia was Vice-Chancellor, and I think the evil has been eradicated : if it ever raises its head again, it should be rigorously crushed. There was once serious trouble over the religious conversion of two students, which was ultimately surmounted by tolerance and good-sense. When the Secondary School Certificate was separated from the University Matriculation Examination, there was an immense amount of discussion : most people agree that in principle, at any rate, the separation was right. The recent keen and long-continued discussions on the medium of instruction for the University, and on the part that the University should take in the post-Intermediate teaching are further indications of a healthy tendency to look all round and weigh matters carefully before taking a decisive step.

The Senate is the parliament of the University, and while its proceedings are after humdrum, they are also often intensely interesting and even exciting. One watches decisions being taken and policies adopted through the thrust and parry, the impression and counter-impression of debate. In these discussions the leading personalities of the University reveal their qualities. A few are mighty in speech and are always listened to. The power to command attention lies in some cases in an oratorical flair and in other cases in an intellectual distinction. There are some who are not impressive in debate but who are influential and whose words carry weight. There is the occasional Senator who is heard gladly because of his ability to be amusing or perhaps for his tendency to be rude ! There are the dry-as-dust computers and the sentimentalists. This combination of able men and

women, of many different types and many different outlooks seen in action, forging the resolutions of the University, is an interesting body to watch and to belong to, and I carry away many vivid memories of the Vice-Chancellors, Registrars and Senators.

About 10 years ago Dr. Patankar, then Principal of the Siddharth College, suggested having an informal organization of the Principals of the non-Government Colleges in Bombay for consultation on our common concerns. He asked me, as Principal of the senior non-Government College, to take the initiative. So the "Principals' Committee" came into existence. This has proved a very useful consultative body. Year after year we have met monthly throughout the terms, and many sub-committees for special investigations have been appointed. We met at the homes or the Colleges of the Principals in turn and began with tea. The meetings were leisurely and lengthy, seldom less than three hours. Our first Secretary, Principal Welinkar, set the precedent of providing full minutes and occasional memoranda and papers. The discussions were frank, friendly and vigorous, and quite frequently heated. We discussed finance, courses, syllabuses, University regulations and affairs, Cadet Corps' concerns, Student Union matters, and all the various aspects and problems of our academic existence. Comparing our uncertainty and ignorance of each other's situation and attitude before we got together in this way, with the understanding and good-neighbourliness that resulted from the regular meetings of this Principals' Committee, it may be said to have met a real need. It enabled us to discuss our common concerns with all the facts before us, and to co-ordinate policies and efforts. It also provided a useful basis for representing the views of the Principals to the University Authorities, when that was desirable, as it was frequently found to be. I look back gratefully on the enlightenment obtained on many matters in the course of the wide-ranging discussions at the meetings of this Principals' Committee, and cherish happy memories of the friendships fostered through them.

It is an interesting fact that the Bombay University was founded with very clear and definite aims. The present centenary is a fitting time to think of these aims and to ask how far they have been fulfilled. They are stated in the Education Despatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company of 1854, which details the purposes for which our University was established. They are as follows:—

1. To give India the moral and material blessings that flow from the diffusion of modern knowledge ;
2. To provide a supply of intelligent and efficient persons for manning the Government services ;
3. To improve the economic condition of India ;
4. To awaken the general mind of the country and improve the Indian languages by having the enlightenment of modern knowledge percolate down from the University-educated persons to the general population ; and
5. To establish some teaching posts at the University to give advanced training in some subjects likely to be specially useful : the *Despatch* suggested, to begin with, Law and Engineering and, "with a view to encouraging the vernacular languages of India," Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

There has certainly been a wide diffusion of modern knowledge in India during the past 100 years. Certainly also the Indian Universities have been providing a supply of intelligent and efficient persons to fill the administrative posts of all grades and also the professional and other positions which have to be competently filled, if a complex modern society is to function smoothly. The University's service in this direction goes far beyond supplying clerks and subordinate Government servants. It supplies members of the Indian Administrative Service, economic experts and high-grade directors of the various big social organizations. It has nurtured and trained a great host of lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers, politicians, not a few eminent men of Science and Philosophy, many sincere social servants and many ardent patriots. The allegation that the Indian Universities have fostered a slave mentality is just about the opposite of the truth. It is from the freedom-rousing knowledge imbibed at University and College that the Nationalist Movement of the past 80 years took its rise.

The Universities have assisted the country's economic advance both directly, by equipping individuals with the theoretical knowledge and the technical skill needed ; and indirectly by raising and fostering the whole intellectual life of the nation. The mental outlook for which the University stands percolates downward through the influence of the successive generations of students as they live and work in the world after their years of training. The University influence enters into the other strata of the population and increasingly affects the general mind and the common life, the Indian languages and literatures, the social, political and practical affairs. The continuance of the practice of setting up high-grade teaching posts for advanced training in subjects likely to be specially useful is to be commended. It gives scope for the highest quality of intellectual activity and research, and may give rise to work that will advance the bounds of knowledge, bring scientific knowledge to the solution of practical problems, and provide sound guidance in many human needs.

Looking back I find that the thing that gives most satisfaction to one who has to do with students is to discover that they have come unstained through circumstances that might have turned them cowardly or corrupt or dishonest. One is glad to see them do well in the world and make a name for themselves, but what really rejoices one's heart is to find that they have stood the moral test and shown good character. The Despatch of 1854, displays great confidence in modern knowledge, and to a large extent the confidence is justified. But something more than bare intellectual knowledge is needed to furnish the student fully for the battle of life. It is to be hoped that he is somehow getting this inner strengthening, for the times are distracting and difficult.

As Bombay University goes forward into its second century, I rejoice in the thought of all the good that has been accomplished through it. Thinking of the future, I cherish in my heart the thought of it inspiring individual minds with the love of truth and setting them on the paths of its attainment. I think of it too as doing what a University can do to elevate the characters of its students, and to make

them happy in themselves and useful to their fellowmen. May the future of Bombay University be truly successful and truly glorious !

17. BY SHRI K. M. KHADYE

Pray let me be frankly reminiscent and talk about my *Alma Mater*, as I know her, from the time I first became a Fellow.

It was during the Vice-Chancellorship of the Rev. Dr. McKenzie that I first became a fellow of the University. I knew Principal McKenzie very well before I became a fellow. In fact I was his pupil in the Wilson College from the time he first came to India. He entered the Wilson College more as a Professor of English—taking the place of Mr. W. G. Robertson—than as a Professor of Philosophy. I vividly remember the pranks we played with him when he began his career in the Wilson College, as a Professor of English. He used to occupy a part of the college hostel for students. One day there was a rather hot controversy among the students of the college about what should be the proper mode of address when speaking to a mixed audience of ladies and gentlemen. Why should we say ‘Ladies and Gentlemen’ and not ‘Gentlemen and Ladies’, particularly when the number of ladies was much smaller than the number of gentlemen. After a heated controversy he ended it with the remark which Sir Roger d Coverley has made us familiar with, and said “Much can be said on both sides.”

Another incident connected with him in those early days which I remember is that, one day, soon after Prof. McKenzie had taken charge of his office as Professor of English in the place of Prof. Robertson who had left the Wilson College for the Principalship of the Gujarat College, he chanced upon me while I was sauntering on the platform of Bori Bunder. He just caught hold of me and asked me how the great *Takarari* was getting on in the college. For a minute or two, I could not quite catch his meaning. He explained—‘the great *Takarari*—who lived by the seaside’—then it dawned upon me that he might be referring to Dr. Mackichan, and asked him whether that was so. And he said ‘yes—the great *Takarari*—.’ Speaking then about Mr. McKenzie, he asked, ‘does he teach or preach’? He then asked me to join the Gujarat College and added half humorously that he was an examiner in English and that I was a very good student of English. There was more than its apparent meaning in that remark, because he must have remembered then, that he had once done great injustice to me and deprived me of my first rank in the examination—then the *Previous* examination. He had cut down 10 marks for a single spelling mistake of mine in a proper noun ‘Joana Bailee’.

The condolence meeting on the death of “Shukla” held in the Convocation Hall in February 1945 is one of the landmarks in my connection with the University of Bombay. After about half a dozen speeches were made in that meeting, I was called upon to address the gathering. While none of the speakers had till then

made any reference to what appeared to me to be the real cause of his death, I gave vent to my feelings and disclosed the fact that his death was hastened, if not caused, by a charge against him of being involved in a 'mal-practice'. To the best of my knowledge, he had very little to do with that 'mal-practice' and he was fully exonerated of that charge.

Looking back after a long time into the happenings of those days, I am reminded of what Edmund Burke had once said about the people of England. He had said that occasionally, a wave of purism spreads over the people of England, and during that period many things that are intrinsically good are swept away along with the rubbish. What happened in the University of Bombay at that time, I may not deal with in detail, because the memory of those days—particularly the talk of mal-practices—is very unpleasant. I am sure the account of those mal-practices that probably appears in the proceedings of the several bodies of the University will convince the readers of those proceedings that these august bodies of the University had then become almost mad. That there was some truth in the contention that certain people were guilty of some mal-practices may be admitted, and I for one am not prepared to believe that mal-practices of a sort have not been resorted to at any time in such bodies as the Universities. Suffice it to say that the account of these events in those days were highly exaggerated.

I may now turn to the starting of the M. E. S. College, Poona. I happened to have been connected very intimately with three of the four Art colleges in Poona, and have vivid recollections of how when a new college was contemplated in Poona, the older colleges did their utmost to put obstacles of various sorts in the way of the affiliation of the new college. I happened to have offended Mr. S. N. Moos then the Director of Public Instruction, by a remark of mine—that the D. P. I. was only a screw in the Government machine. I have a shrewd suspicion that it was this remark of mine, which then appeared in many of the daily papers of Bombay and Poona, which was responsible, at least to some extent, for the delay in the affiliation of the M. E. S. College. It was then common knowledge that the first report on that college was changed at the last minute by Mr. Moos.

The Vice-Chancellor who impressed me most and whose term of office was very short, was the Hon. Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla. I happened to have been a speaker in the Oxford Majlis—going there as a representative of the Cambridge Majlis—when Mr. Chagla was a student of the Oxford University and I a student of the University of Cambridge. Since that day to the time when the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla came to the Senate of this University, I had no personal relations with him, but very soon after I became a member of the Senate of the University, we became very intimate. I vividly remember how the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla managed the meetings of the Syndicate. I need not go into the details of any of the occurrences of those days that are still in my memory, but I cannot omit a reference to the day when my old teacher Dr. P. V. Kane took over charge of the Vice-Chancellorship from the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla. It appeared to me then—and I believe to many others—that the appointment of Dr. Kane in his place came to the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla almost as a surprise. This may be a pure fancy,

but it is undisputable that it was not generally known that the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla was to cease being the Vice-Chancellor on the day on which he quitted his office. Dr. Kane's appointment was apparently made by Mr. B. G. Kher, then the Chief Minister of Bombay. Mr. Kher also was my teacher—in the Wilson College. He was a Dakshina Fellow and taught us Sanskrit. Dr. Kane's term of office was, on the whole, uneventful and it was expected that he would have another term of office. In fact, I know for certain that the offer was made to him, but the scholar that he is, he probably thought his time and energy would be better employed in the scholarly work that he was then employed in and continues to be employed in even now. The Vice-Chancellor that followed Dr. Kane was the Hon. Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati. I have very happy memories of my associations with him in the Syndicate—particularly of such occasions as when I differed from him—because instead of being offended at my remarks disapproving of certain things for which he was apparently responsible, he actually told me that he would reconsider those matters. He served as Vice-Chancellor for one full term, but about the end of that term it appeared to us, that he thought he would be called upon to do another term and that the Government was not prepared to continue him. This impression of ours may be a pure fancy, but I am sure that it was the impression of a good many members of the Syndicate.

The Vice-Chancellor who took over charge of his office from the Hon. Mr. Justice Bhagwati was Sir Navroji J. Wadia, Kt. It was during his term of office that the University has undergone a radical change and has become what it is today. On this account it was, that his term of office was extended by a year or so. There were innumerable committees appointed to consider the transformation of the University from what it was to what it is now. Whether the transformation would benefit the University or no would be evident only after the lapse of a few more years.

My connection with the University now is confined only to a membership of the English Board and consequently that of the membership of the Faculty of Arts, and I cannot therefore be in a position properly to estimate the change that has come over the University since its transformation. As I look back over the 10 years or so, during which I was intimately connected with the University, I feel that I have spent some of the happiest days of my life here. Naturally in the account that I have given here, the events that have not been very happy have occupied a prominent place, but the progress of the University has been due to several things that I have not recorded here. I am particularly happy that a Rector has been appointed to guide the University from day to day, and I remember the day on which I had made a proposal for the appointment of a Rector in the Senate, which was ruled out of order by the then Vice-Chancellor, Sir B. J. Wadia.

I have talked freely—perhaps a little too freely—of some of the events in the history of my *Alma Mater*, and I have made no attempt to give a systematic account of the history of the University during the time I was connected with it. It may be said that I have set down these remarks more or less in the spirit of the essayist proper who says : “ Says I to myself says I.”

18. BY DR. R. B. FORSTER

In the spring of 1933 I received a cable from the Registrar, Mr. Dongerkery, informing me that I was appointed Professor of the new Department of Chemical Technology in the University of Bombay, and requesting me to meet the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. John MacKenzie in London in about two weeks time. I immediately cabled back accepting the appointment and met Dr. MacKenzie in London as arranged. He gave me a good deal of information about the new department. I then wrote to the Registrar for tracings of the building in which the new department was to be housed, namely the East Wing of the Royal Institute of Science. In due course these arrived and from them I had line prints made. To my dismay I noted that while the building was very fine from an architectural point of view was far from ideal for the housing of Chemical Technological Institute. However, when I learned that it was only to be a temporary home for the Department it somewhat mollified the situation.

As the cotton industry was one of the most important industries in India, if not the most important, there being then nearly 400 cotton mills of which over 50 per cent were situated in the Presidency of Bombay, it had been decided that Textile Chemical Technology should receive first consideration, but that at the same time a beginning should be made in the setting up of a Sub-Department of Chemical Engineering, which was then a comparatively new subject. Consequently most of the space had to be reserved for textile technology.

Therefore, before leaving for India I visited the more important institutions in England and Germany which catered for this subject and in this way I obtained a good deal of information regarding their equipment and experience. I also visited the works of the leading textile machine manufacturers in England and Germany and obtained specifications and quotations of suitable machines. Where possible I also obtained the foundation plans, so as to enable me to arrange the machines in through-put order in the Dyehouse.

I arrived in Bombay on the 26th October 1933 and was met on the boat by the Registrar, Mr. Dongerkery, the Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, Dr. Wheeler, and an old Leeds student Mr. Jambuserwala. I was then escorted to Dr. Wheeler's bungalow in the R. I. S., building where I remained as his guest for a week.

I was given a temporary office in the South Wing of the University buildings until the East of the Royal Institute was formally handed over. My first question was "where was the telephone"—which brought forth the reply "do you really require a telephone" and on my reply in the affirmative the telephone was quickly forthcoming. I also asked for a vertical filing cabinet, but was told that they did not use them in the University. Nevertheless it also came forth quickly. As no work could be done at the East wing of the R.I.S., until it was formally handed over, I utilised the interim completing the lay-outs of the practical dyehouse and

laboratories and made the detail drawings for the laboratory benches and fume cupboards on the unit system.

The official handing over of the East Wing of the R.I.S. by His Excellency the Governor Sir Frederick Sykes took place on the 15th November 1933. On this occasion a minor incident occurred which had its amusing side. On my desk I found an invitation card to a tea in connection with the handing over ceremony at 5-30 p.m., on the other side however there was an invitation to the ceremony which I did not see as it is not usual to print on both sides of such cards. Consequently while the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar was wondering what had happened to me, I was working in my office until about 5-15 p.m. when I judged it time to go to the tea party and arrived about 10 minutes before the ceremony was over. The Vice-Chancellor saw the humorous side of the episode and said that I was interested only in the tea party and not in the handing over ceremony.

The Syndicate appointed a Board of Visitors to advise it on all matters concerning the new department. Its Members were: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor (Chairman), Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal of the R.I.S., (Vice-Chairman), Mr. K. T. Shah, Dr. R. B. Forster, (Head of the Department), Professor K. R. Kanitkar, Dr. K. G. Naik, Dr. W. G. Burley, Mr. P. B. Advani (Director of Industries Bombay), Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Mr. F. Stones, (Bombay Millowners' Association), Mr. Shantilal Mangaldas (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.)

The Board held its first meeting on the 1st December 1933. Proposals for the structural alterations of the building were laid before it and approved and tenders invited for carrying out the the work. Specifications and prices of a major proportion of the machinery for the dyehouse were also considered. It was decided to standardise on 36 inch machines as this size would cover a very large proportion of the cloth processed in India. Furthermore the floor area in the dyehouse would not permit of a larger standard being adopted. Later on orders were placed for the major portion of the textile machinery with well known firms who specialise in this work. The bulk of the order was placed with Messrs. Mather & Platt who have a world wide reputation for this type of machinery and who made a very generous reduction in their original quotation.

In connection with the electricity supply a serious difficulty arose. All the machines ordered were to be fitted with independent A.C. motors whereas the electricity supply in the Fort area was D.C. 230 Volts or more correctly 460 volts three wire system. Apart from the fact that D.C. motors are more expensive than A.C. motors, they are not suitable for use in a chemical department owing to commutator trouble and as we should have at least 50 motors in the department they must be A.C. motors. After a good deal of persuasion the electricity supply company agreed to install a transformer in the R.I.S. compound to give us the supply we required.

The alterations to the building were considerable and took a good deal of time to carry out. The accommodation consisted of three long halls, three irregularly shaped rooms and three verandahs. On the ground floor the whole of the hall was used for the dyehouse, the irregularly shaped room for the experimental dyeing laboratory and the verandah for an office for the reader in dyeing and printing, a drug room, grey room, and a mechanical workshop. On the first floor the irregularly shaped room, which incidentally had been used for an operating theatre during the 1914/19 war, was divided into a general office, and library, and a Board room and office for the Head of the Department. A substantial portion of the first floor hall was allocated to the Chemical Engineering laboratories, one of which was reserved for dealing with inflammable liquids, all heating being done by steam or electricity, switches being placed outside the laboratory. The remainder of the hall was divided into a research laboratory, an Optics Room and a store-room. The second floor was used for a Fuel Laboratory, Combustion Room, Balance Room, Industrial and Tinctorial Chemical Laboratory, two Lecture rooms, a Drawing Office and a Staff Common Room.

The Dyehouse on the ground floor was divided into three sections, a bleach croft, a dyehouse and a printing room. Owing, however, to the scarcity of floor space it was deemed advisable to erect the machines before building the partition walls, so as to allow sufficient working space round each machine. For the supply of steam a vertical Cochran oil fired boiler capable of producing 1,400 lbs. of steam at 100 p.s.i. was purchased, but before this could be erected permission had to be obtained from the Government for the use of a plot of land adjacent to the Dye-house for the building of a boiler house, as no provision had been made for this purpose in the original agreement between the University and the Government. This entailed the drawing up of detailed plans and specifications and submitting them first to the Board of Visitors, then to the Syndicate and finally to the Government. For the supply of fuel oil a welded steel tank was obtained and placed underground convenient to the boiler house, and as this was some distance from the roadway through the R.I.S. compound, a pipe line was laid from the roadway to the tank, so that the Tank could be filled direct from the oil company's tank-lorry. A steel chimney was erected to carry the fumes from the chimney above the roof of the R.I.S. Building.

During the conversion of the building into laboratories several difficulties had to be overcome, for example the floors were only 6 inches thick, porous and not level. In the Chemical Engineering Laboratory the floor had to be strengthened with 6 inches of good cement and a patent stone finish. Furthermore as it was not possible to lay drains in a 6 inch floors and get a reasonable fall, all the drainage on the first and second floors had to be arranged round the walls. As a matter of fact this system proved to be very effective as it was possible to arrange a greater fall than if they were laid in floors. Furthermore they were easily accessible for cleaning purposes.

During all these structural alterations I would like to express my appreciation of the co-operation of Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, Bombay Division and Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science.

A beginning was made with the formation of a Technological library. The Senate voted an initial grant of Rs. 20,000. The formation of such a library involves a large amount of correspondence. In the present case enquiries were made with the principal book-sellers in Europe and America for the back numbers of the journals required and in many cases it was possible to obtain sets from an early date and in some cases from the beginning. Advertisements were also inserted in the technical press for text-books and journals. By 1938 the library was subscribing to 68 journals and had a good selection of text-books.

From April 1934 some of the small machines began to arrive and were duly erected. On the 26th July 168 heavy cases of textile machinery from Messrs. Mather & Platt started arriving, for several days bullock carts head to tail, streamed up Esplanade Road and delivered their loads. The cases were stacked in the dye house and when all were in, presented a memorable sight. In due course the cases were unpacked, the machine parts cleaned, and erected. Rapid progress could not be expected nevertheless, all the machines were erected in less than four months. During this time carpenters were engaged in making laboratory benches, fume cupboards in the various laboratories and other woodwork. The installation of the services required special attention, particularly electricity, as the rate for motors was different from that for lights and that again different for heating. This entailed running three sets of mains, whereas if the current was charged on a flat rate one set would have been sufficient. Thus during the first year or so we had four separate meters for registering the current used.

Then an official of the Electricity Company asked if they could put our whole supply on one meter at a basic rate. As this suggestion was made to them before our wiring was carried out, it is not necessary to say what the reply was.

The getting together of a suitable staff proceeded slowly. In July 1934 Dr. N. R. Damle was appointed a Reader in Chemical Engineering and Dr. L. A. Bhatt Lecturer in Fuel Technology and later in the same year Mr. Jambuserwala and Dr. T. N. Mehta were appointed lecturers in Experimental Dyeing and Industrial and Tinctorial Chemistry respectively. The most important appointment, namely that of Reader in Dyeing and Printing, was filled by the selection of Dr. K. Venkataraman.

In addition to the above full time members of the staff part time lecturers in such subjects as Economics, Colloids, Mathematics were obtained. The lectures in Industrial Administration were undertaken by Prof. C. N. Vakil and those in Industrial Relations by Mr. D. Ghosh. Other part time lecturers were Messrs. D. S. Agashe (Mathematics), D. F. Kapadia (Manufacture of Yarn and Cloth) and C. R. Gerrard (Design as Applied to Textile Printing).

Lectures began on the 4th August 1934 (Founders Day), and as it was not found possible to open the Department at the beginning of the term, the October

vacation was shortened so as to enable students to complete a full academic year before the long vacation.

As the laboratories were not then complete, arrangements were made for the students to obtain practical instruction in the mills. In this connection great assistance was rendered by Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., a Member of the Board of Visitors and Managing Director of Messrs. E. D. Sasson & Co., in arranging for the Textile Students to work in the Turkey Red Dye Works and the Chemical Engineering Students in the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Parel. He also released Mr. Ramachandran from his agreement to enable him to join our staff as expert printer.

Much more could be written about the growth of this Department and the names of many who assisted in its development mentioned, but space forbids. It cannot, however, be closed without acknowledging the assistance rendered by many firms and individuals and if only one firm may be mentioned in this connection it is that of Messrs. Mather & Platt.

In closing, I must once more refer to the services rendered by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar in developing the Department from the sowing of the seed in Bombay to the growth of the vigorous plant at Matunga.

19. BY SIR HARSIDHBHAI V. DIVATIA

My reminiscences of the Bombay University take me back to the year 1903 when I visited Bombay for the first time to appear in the Previous (present First Year) examination, which was then conducted by the University. Having heard a good deal about them, I was anxious to see the two towers, one physical and the other human, whose names were associated with the University. Rajabai Tower I saw the first day of my arrival but the towering personality of Pheroza Shah Mehta I could not see till some years later. I had expected to see a big University office, but I found it as small as the building was imposing. It occupied one ground floor wing to the left of the only building which then was below the tower beside the Convocation Hall, accommodating three clerks on each side with the Assistant Registrar at the further end in the middle and the Registrar's table by his side. Fardunji Dastur who was then recently appointed as Registrar had commenced his administrative reforms by punctual declarations of examination results which had hitherto been marked by frequent postponements. The University administration owes a good deal to him for the mathematical precision which he introduced in all its programmes and events.

The syndicate in those days was an august body of eminent educationists and public men. The students had no opportunity even to see them as well as the Vice-Chancellor except at the time of the Annual Convocation, when we had the rare occasion to meet them once. In 1907 when I stayed in Bombay to keep terms

in the Government Law School, and the first term used to begin in January, the bubonic plague was an annual occurrence in Bombay in winter, and the students were anxious to leave the city for their native places as soon as dead rats were found in college hostels or, as it was reported, were procured from outside at about the time when the syndicate was to meet. They then applied to the University for granting terms which was willingly recommended by the Principals. On the day of the syndicate meeting we went to the University Office after making all preparations to leave the City that very night and waited for the termination of the meeting which, in those days, seldom lasted long. Purozeshah Mehta was the first to come out, guessed the reasons of our presence and said with a smile "Boys, now run a way to your homes, but next year you will not get such leave." But the same thing happened in the next year also.

It was the ambition of many new Graduates to attend the University Convocation, which was a grand affair and had not become so stale as it is today. It was not the practice then to call outsiders for delivering convocation addresses and the governor almost invariably presided and delivered a pompous speech in which he praised the efforts of the Government to impart higher education for which he expected the students to become loyal citizens. The number of students taking degrees was not so great as at present, and all of them could be accommodated in the Hall and its galleries. But it was not for the purpose of hearing the Governor's speech that the students attended the Convocation but for the opportunity of taking part in the procession, having a look at the members of the Senate and thereafter to be photographed with the gown and the degree certificates.

Some 8 or 9 years after I joined the High Court Bar, I was prompted to stand for the Senate from the Registered Graduates' Constituency in a bye-election. I had no knowledge of conducting an electioneering campaign and whom to approach for help and support. I simply wrote return post cards to the voters from several of whom I got encouraging replies, especially in the mofussil. Many did not care to reply and one voter took advantage of the blank return post card to write to his dhobi to deliver his clothes very soon. As the dhobi's address on the reverse of the post card was faintly written without properly erasing my address, the post card was delivered to me instead of the dhobi. I wrote to him that he might now vote for me at least for the small help I gave him in writing to his dhobi.

Two or three days after the voting papers were sent to the voters, I approached several voters in Bombay when many of them told me that a certain leading member of the Syndicate, who was regarded as an expert in electioneering tactics and who was helping my rival, had approached them on the same day or the next day after the voting papers were received and took them away with their signatures. Although I had got a fairly good number of votes from the mofussil, I lost the election. There were also cases of candidates paying the registration fees of new voters who promised to vote for them. After this experience, I decided not to stand again and so, that was my first and last experience of a Senate election.

In 1986, three years after I came to the Bench, I was nominated as a member of the Senate and two years later, was elected to the Syndicate and the Academic Council. Before the Bombay University Act was passed in 1928, the Senate was mostly a nominated body, and thereafter it was mostly elected. The contrast between them was not without significance. While the former Senate contained a number of learned professors, men of academic distinction and leaders of public life, the Senate after the Act had not that distinction. Lesser men with knowledge of election tactics and more influence had secured their places not only in the Senate but also in the Syndicate. Parties and groups were discernible in the debates as well as voting. In fact, one could see that power politics had entered the Bombay University, but it must be admitted that the tone and level of debates and discussions were of a fairly high order and better than in some other Universities. The high tradition of the public life of Bombay City could be seen reflected in the University to an appreciable extent, and many members, especially those coming from the mofussil, had much to learn from the experienced members of the Senate who maintained a fairly good tone in academic debates. The tradition which was established by the eminent leaders of the Senate and the high level of public life in Bombay was also instrumental in keeping up the academic standards of the University to such an extent that in some matters it became even conservative and reluctant to follow other Indian Universities in experimenting with new schemes of higher education.

While the old as well as some new Universities in many other provinces of India had been split up into smaller bodies, the territorial jurisdiction of the Bombay University remained too big for a long time, as it extended from Shikarpur to Dharwar and the number of colleges and students went on increasing beyond expectation. The administration of the University became unwieldy and suffered especially from lack of proper conduct of Post-graduate instruction by or on behalf of the University. Happily, the University has now become a federal and teaching University for Greater Bombay and has good prospects of being a modern up-to-date University, befitting the great cosmopolitan character of our City.

Every University must zealously try to preserve its autonomy, but in doing so it must conduct itself in such a manner and carry public opinion with it to such an extent that any outside interference becomes difficult. The democratic principle of election to the Senate from various public bodies, and even from its own internal constituencies has not done unmixed good for its smooth and efficient working. Power politics and intrigues have penetrated all our Universities, especially the newly affiliating Universities. My experience of the Bombay University has shown me that it also has not remained free from it. But even with these defects, the University has maintained its reputation as one of the best academic and cultural institutions of India. The various regional Universities which have sprung out of it might do well, provided due Government help is forthcoming, to adapt themselves with modern conditions of University progress without uprooting the standard and tradition which they have inherited from their mother institution.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE*

The centenary is a convenient point of time as much for taking stock of past achievements and failures and for reviewing current trends and activities of the University as for visualising its future development and progress. The shape of things to come in the life of the University will be determined by a number of factors, the most important of which are the financial and other resources available, the aims and objects with which the University has been reconstituted by the Act of 1953, and the schemes and programmes of expansion of its activities. An attempt has been made in the following paragraphs to give a picture of the University's programme in the near future and of the resources at its disposal for carrying out the programme.

The development of the federal university system.—The decentralisation of higher education in the State of Bombay by the establishment of new universities has made it possible for the University to assume the role of a teaching and federal University. Under the new Act, the affiliated colleges have become constituent parts of the University in and through which it must function. The Principals of colleges are *ex-officio* members of the Senate and the Academic Council. The Heads of Departments for the various subjects in the colleges automatically become members of the relevant Boards of Studies and the Boards of University Teaching in the different subjects include Principals who are Heads of Departments. The teaching and administrative staffs of the colleges are integrated with the authorities of the University and a new relationship has thus been created between them and the University making for a greater identity of interests and a closer co-operation in post-intermediate and post-graduate teaching.

The Boards of University Teaching, which are a salient feature of the new Act, have power of control, regulation and co-ordination of post-intermediate as well as post-graduate instruction in the University and they provide the machinery for co-ordinating the new duties and responsibilities imposed on the University and its constituent colleges under the federal constitution. The pooling of the resources through this machinery of the constituent colleges in teachers, libraries, laboratories and lecture-rooms as contemplated by the new Act will enable the University to function effectively as a teaching and federal University providing greater facilities for University education than were possible under its former constitution. The successful working of the University in the new set-up will depend upon the goodwill and co-operation of its constituent units and the smooth working of the machinery provided by the Act. Already signs of a new outlook are visible, and if the working of the new Act during the last three years is any indication, there is every reason to hope that this transformation will help not a little in raising academic standards both at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

* Based on Chapter XIX of "A History of the University" by Shri S. R. Dongerkery, Rector of the University.

The City and the University.—Professor Geddes, the first Professor of Sociology, in a memorandum submitted by him to the Syndicate had envisaged that the University should, *inter alia* (a) widen the scope of its aims and the sphere of its activities so as to keep in touch with the ever widening activities of the general public and supply the new needs of the public, (b) declare to the public its determination to expand and intensify its work in order to cover all sides and departments of the life of the community and proclaim that its aim was not merely culture in the classes but also investigation and development of the community's material resources for the benefit of industry and commerce and to include the education of the masses for a wider and a more real citizenship and (c) claim the co-operation of all classes, especially the industrial and commercial classes, who had the means to help and would also profit by such co-operation.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, a member of the Syndicate, had submitted a similar memorandum to the Syndicate on the subject of research in applied science in which he had conceived of a scheme of industrial fellowships for the investigation of specific practical problems in industry the solution of which would be of mutual and material benefit to the manufacturer and the public.

Mindful of these objectives, the University has been forging close links between itself and the general life of the community. The Departments of Economics and Sociology have carried on many useful investigations on the problems of the city, and the establishment of the Department of Civics and Politics out of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary Commemoration Fund, to which the Bombay Municipal Corporation contributed a sum of Rupees one lakh, and the Montague Memorial Fund has further strengthened the link between the University and the City. The achievements of the Department of Chemical Technology whose activities are expanding rapidly furnish a striking example of mutually beneficial co-operation between the University and industry.

Under the Act of 1953, the University has emerged as a City University with its territorial jurisdiction limited to Greater Bombay. This has a great significance, inasmuch as the University and the City have been brought nearer to each other and the scope for co-operation is much wider. The recent establishment of a Section of Business Management is a further step in the collaboration of the activities of the University and the City. One of the schemes approved of by the Senate in connection with the commemoration of the Centenary, as will be seen from the following paragraphs, is the establishment of an Institute of Management Studies. A Section in Public Administration is also proposed to be added to the Department of Politics. The activities of the University are expanding at a very rapid pace and are getting more and more integrated with the life and progress of the City. Thus the University is bound to claim an increasingly important role in the moral, intellectual and material advancement of this great City. The fact that the Municipal Corporation have given a munificent donation of Rupees ten lakhs to the Centenary Endowment Fund augurs well for a closer relationship between the City and the University.

Yet another sphere of participation of the University in the life of the City, and a very important one, is the launching of extra-mural teaching. The University has already made a beginning by organizing extension lectures in English for the benefit of those who have not had the privilege of University education, and tutorial classes in Marathi for the working classes. The success of a State based on adult suffrage requires that a sense of citizenship should be created among the public and what better way could there be of doing this than by extra mural and adult education. There is a great scope for the University to extend its activities in this direction by opening summer schools and allied activities. One of the best ways in which the University can keep in touch with the general life of the community and supply the needs of the public is by carrying its mission of culture to the masses through extension and tutorial classes.

Plans for improving the status of teachers and standard of education. —One of the most important questions to be dealt with by the University in the near future is the question of improvement of the emoluments of teachers in the constituent colleges. The University has been taking a keen interest in this direction and during the period of the last ten years, the grades of teachers in colleges were upgraded twice. However, as the Vice-Chancellor stated at a recent conference of principals which met to discuss this question, there is no doubt whatsoever that the scales of salary of teachers in constituent colleges require to be improved. The obstacle in the way, however, is finance, for most of the colleges will not be able to foot the bill with their present resources nor does it appear possible for the University to augment their resources to any considerable extent. Fortunately, the University Grants Commission is seized of this question and there is every possibility of something being done in the near future for the teachers.

Another important problem to which the University will have to devote attention is the problem of placing limits on the number of students in constituent colleges in the interest of academic efficiency and better contacts of students with teachers, and better facilities for curricular as well as extra-curricular activities for them. Here again it is a question of funds. Colleges mainly depend for their maintenance on the income from fees, and therefore, much cannot be expected of them. The University is endeavouring to find a suitable solution for this problem.

Schemes for the expansion of the activities of the University under the five year plan and in commemoration of the Centenary of the University

The Syndicate had drawn up and submitted to the University Grants Commission the following plans for the expansion of the activities of the University.

Scheme I : Non-scientific and non-technical subjects.

A—

- (i) Provision of additional space for the use of the University Library by the construction of an *annexe* to the existing Library Building.

- (ii) Expansion of the Library of the Departments of Economics, Sociology and Civics and Politics.

B.—New Departments—

- (i) A department of Industrial Administration and Industrial Economics.
- (ii) A department of Applied Psychology.
- (iii) A department of History.
- (iv) A department of Journalism.
- (v) A department of Law.

C.—Expansion of the existing departments

- (i) Expansion of the Department of Sociology by the appointment of a Reader and a Lecturer in Anthropology and the setting up of a museum in Anthropology.
- (ii) Expansion of the Department of Politics by the addition of a section in International Affairs.
- (iii) Construction of a hostel for the students of the Departments of Economics, Sociology and Civics and Politics, and other post-graduate departments.

SCHEME II : SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- (1) A Department of Mathematics.
- (2) Expansion of the University Department of Chemical Technology in connection with the existing B.Chem. Engg. course and the proposed B.Pharm. course.
- (3) Expansion of other sections of the Department of Chemical Technology.
- (4) A Library building for the Department of Chemical Technology.
- (5) An Auditorium for 600 persons in the Department of Chemical Technology.
- (6) Construction and equipment of a museum in the Department of Chemical Technology.

The University Grants Commission has conveyed its sanction for the following expenditure for the provision of additional space for the Library.

- (a) An additional building for the University Library at a cost of Rs. 3,42,000/-.
- (b) New furniture for the Reading Room of the Library at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000/-.

The Senate at their last meeting accorded their administrative sanction for the construction of an annexe to the existing Library building. The work of constructing the annexe will be taken up immediately. The proposed annexe will be a simple structure requiring the minimum amount of alteration in the existing structure and providing at the same time the maximum amount of space. The annexe, when constructed will meet the urgent demand for space for the rapidly growing number of students and the steadily increasing number of books and relieve the congestion in the present Library building. The University Grants Commission has also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 80,000 for the expansion of the Departmental Libraries.

A Visiting Committee of the Grants Commission recently visited the University in connection with the schemes for the establishment of the Departments of Applied Psychology, Law and Journalism, and for the expansion of the Department of Politics by the addition of a section in International Affairs, and developments in these directions are expected to take place soon. The University has also been promised a substantial amount for carrying out the expansion of the Department of Chemical Technology.

It would be worth while setting out here, in brief, particulars of the proposed new Departments mentioned above. The Department of Psychology will meet the urgent need for an up-to-date Psychology Laboratory in the University, and will provide for courses leading to the degree of Master of Arts and Master of Education and for the degree of Ph.D. by research in the subject. The subject of Experimental Psychology has been prescribed for the B.Sc. examination but no provision has been made for the teaching of the subject in any of the affiliated colleges of the University. The University can undertake the teaching of the subject in the proposed Department.

The Department of Journalism is expected to provide an evening course leading to a Diploma in Journalism.

The Department of Law will undertake the teaching of courses for the LL.M. examination by papers and guidance of research for post-graduate students studying for the LL.M. and Ph.D. degrees in Law. It is hoped that the establishment of this department will give an impetus to research in Law as envisaged in the Report of the Legal Education Committee.

Schemes of Expansion for Commemorating the Centenary

The University Grants Commission which was considering the ways of celebrating the centenary of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras agreed that a suitable commemoration of the centenary of these Universities would justify a grant up to Rupees one crore for each of the Universities (from the Grants Commission) "in view of the fact that the foundation of these three Universities marks

the beginning of the modern education in India " and asked each of the Universities to prepare draft proposals on this basis for the utilization of the proposed grant. The grant will be paid to the University in instalments depending upon the progress of the schemes connected with the centenary. The Commission desires that the expenditure out of this grant should be on development of a permanent nature such as construction and expansion of buildings, endowments of professorships, fellowships etc.

The Centenary Celebrations Committee prepared schemes for submission to the Commission which included, besides the schemes referred to above and which had already been submitted to the Grants Commission, the following additional schemes :-

(A) *University Clubs*---

Two University Clubs (for students and teachers)--one in the North and one in the South Bombay.

(B) *New Departments*

(i) An Institute of Management Studies

(ii) A Department of Fine Arts.

(C) *New Library*

A new Library in the North Bombay.

(D)---

A section in Sociology of Religion in the Department of Sociology.

(E)---

A section in Public Administration in the Department of Politics.

The scheme originally submitted to the Commission for the Department of Industrial Economics and Industrial Administration was revised by the Centenary Celebration Committee and the schemes now submitted in connection with the centenary provide for a section in Industrial Economics only. Industrial Administration was dropped in view of the proposed Institute of Management Studies. The Grants Commission has fortunately decided to consider proposals which were submitted earlier in connection with the Second Five Year Plan in the ordinary course as distinct from the proposals in connection with the Centenary. The proposals which were submitted to the Commission in connection with the Five Year Plan have, therefore, been excluded from the schemes to be executed to mark the centenary of the University. At a later stage, the Syndicate drew up a list of priorities and decided that the grant of Rupees one crore to be received from the University Grants Commission be earmarked for recurring and non-recurring expenditure

on the following schemes and further decided that the other schemes be deferred until they had a clearer picture of the finances that would be available for the purpose.

SCHEMES

1. Construction of a pavilion, swimming pool, tennis court, athletic track, hockey and football fields, stands, etc. on the site of the play ground leased to the University by the State Government.
2. Two University Clubs (for students and teachers)—one in the North and one in the South Bombay.
3. Two Students' Hostels, each designed to accommodate 200 students.
4. Extension of the University Hostel at Matunga by the addition of one more unit to the existing two units.
5. A new library in the North Bombay.
6. An Institute of Management Studies.

The Senate of the University have approved in principle and have accorded administrative sanction for proceeding with the schemes. They would soon be taken in hand.

It will be noticed that in planning the future development of the University, due importance has been given to the provision of facilities for students by way of hostels and clubs. These facilities would go a long way in developing corporate life and contacts between students and teachers. Another important aspect of the plans for the development of the University is that as far as possible they will be planned on a bifocal basis, in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of student and teacher population of the constituent colleges and departments of the University reside in the North part of the City.

Conclusion.—The above, in brief, are the development and expansion programmes contemplated by the University. Situated at the Gateway of India, in a great industrial and commercial metropolis and a port of international importance and a centre of foreign trade and commerce, this University has a special role to play and a special responsibility to discharge in the service of the community not only of the City but of the country as a whole. Viewed in this context, there is almost limitless scope for expansion by way of institution of numerous other departments devoted to specialised learning and research.

The Report of the Bombay University Reorganization Committee (1950) discusses the new role of the University as a City University, and, recommends that it should concentrate on certain aspects of education for which it has special facilities and for which the other universities in the State do not, or cannot, make satisfactory provision. The following subjects are mentioned as deserving the special attention of the University: industrial organization, foreign languages, labour problems, banking, commerce, technical studies, public administration,

medical and scientific research. The Committee strongly recommends that, in the interest of the country as a whole and of the University itself, various departments should be started for developing the available facilities and resources to provide for the country's needs.

But before embarking upon any new activity, the University will have to satisfy itself that there is adequate scope and enthusiasm for a specialised branch of study or research, that it has the funds necessary for the implementation and the availability of the teaching and research staff for providing best instruction and guidance. The University will also have to ponder whether such departments are really necessary, and whether, without sacrificing efficiency, it would not be more economical to strengthen the existing departments of colleges or recognized institutions which are doing work of the same or a similar kind, and which are willing to place their resources at the disposal of the University for the common good of all the teaching and/or research institutions constituting the University. The Act contemplates the making of grants by the Syndicate to constituent colleges and recognised institutions. The Senate made a provision of Rs. 15,000/- in the Budget for 1956-57 for making such grants. Through such grants the University could strengthen the specialized sections of libraries, make possible the purchase of special scientific equipment and even subsidize the salaries of specialist teachers in any of the constituent colleges or recognized institutions. With the increasing cost of higher education and research, which is the inevitable result of the fall in the purchasing value of money, no effort to avoid wasteful duplication can be considered too great. The need for husbanding the resources of all the constituent units of the university was fully realised by the Legislature. Sections 32, 56 and 57 of the Act make this abundantly clear. It is for the University and its constituent colleges and recognized institutions to collaborate in giving full effect to these provisions for their common benefit.

This is not to say that no new departments should be started by the University. There is still a large number of subjects for which the constituent colleges do not cater and for the teaching of which a university department would be most suitable.

The world is moving fast and, in order to keep in step with it, the University may be called upon to undertake new responsibilities. The past record and achievements of the University inspire one with the hope that it will display sufficient boldness and initiative in venturing on new ground and if it receives, in an equal measure, State and Public support, patronage and co-operation, it will continue to fulfil its useful and responsible role in the public life of the country as hitherto.

APPENDIX A1.

List of approved theses of the students of the Department of Economics.

Ph.D. THESES

Agricultural Economics

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|--|
| Desai, M. B. | .. | .. | Rural Economy of Gujarat, 1946. |
| Sayana, V. V. | .. | .. | Land System of Madras Province, 1947. |
| Hate, M. V. | .. | .. | Farm Ownership and Tenancy, with particular reference to the effects on tenancy in the Thana District, 1949. |
| Barmeda, J. N. | .. | .. | Agricultural Tenancy in Gujarat, 1951. |
| Donde, W. B. | .. | .. | Rural Labour in the Konkan, 1951. |
| Naik, K. N. | .. | .. | Co-operative Movement in Bombay, 1951. |
| Shah, C. H. | .. | .. | Effects of War on Agriculture in India, with special reference to Gujarat, 1952. |
| Shah, S. M. | . | .. | Rural Class Structure in India, with special reference to Gujarat, 1952. |
| Mavinkurve, B. S. | .. | .. | Agricultural Labour in Bombay-Karnatak, 1952. |
| Gouri, G. S. | .. | .. | The Impact of Urbanization on Rural Economy, 1952. |
| Shivamaggi, H. B. | . | .. | Agrarian Reforms in Bombay State, 1955. |

Banking, Currency and Investment

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|--|
| Pardiwala, J. J. | .. | .. | Exchange Banks in India, 1951. |
| Cirvante, V. R. | . | .. | Indian Capital Market, 1951. |
| Sundaram, J. D. | . | .. | The Problem of Foreign Capital, 1952. |
| Khatkhate, D. R. | . | .. | Monetary Policy and Economic Development of Underdeveloped Areas, 1952. |
| Nayak, R. G. | .. | .. | Recent Trends in Central Banking Policy, 1952. |
| Pattanshetti, C. C. | .. | .. | The Role of Banking in India's Industrial Development, 1953. |
| Medhora, P. B. | .. | .. | Investment Pattern in Developing Economies, 1954. |
| Abadian, B. K. | .. | .. | A Study in General Selective Credit Control (with special reference to India), 1955. |
| Bhatt, H. C. | .. | .. | Problem of Capital Formation with special reference to Backward Areas, 1956. |

Varma, Rama

A Study in Population : Cochin, 1940.

Economic Conditions and History

- Nayampalli (Kum.) K. S. Economic Effects of British Impact in India during 1857-1950, 1954.
- Raghav Rao, G. Economic Development of Kenya, 1955.

Economic Surveys

- Chablani, S. P. Economic Conditions in Sind, 1592-1843, 1946.
- Trivedi, A. B. Wealth of Gujarat, 1946.
- Peter, P. C. Industrial Development of Travancore-Cochin, 1952.

Economic Theory

- Rangnekar, S. B. Imperfect Competition in International Trade, 1946.
- Krishnamurthy, B. V. .. Pricing in a Planned Economy, 1948.
- Honavar, R. M. A Critical Review of the Theory of Employment, 1950.
- Rao, K. S. Measurement of Structural Changes in an Economy, with special reference to India (1919-1949), 1953.
- Brahmananda, P. R. .. Economics of Welfare Maximisation with special reference to Public Utility Pricing, 1954.
- Bhatia, R. J. Income Generation and Economic Progress, 1955.

Insurance

- Ray, R. M. History and Development of Life Insurance in India, 1940.
- Contractor, J. P. Insurance and State, 1953.

Joint Stock Companies

- Panandikar (Kum.) S. S. Organisation and Management of Joint-Stock Companies, 1952.

Labour

- Merani, S. T. Wages and Conditions of Work of Factory Labour in Karachi, 1944.
- Punekar, S. D. Social Insurance for Industrial Workers in India, 1949.
- Shroff, (Kum.) A. D. .. Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes in India, 1950.
- Zachariah, K. A. Industrial Relations, 1951.
- Acharya, I. G. Economics of Minimum Wage, 1952.

Organised Markets

- Dholakia, H. L. Futures Trading and Futures Markets in Cotton, with special reference to India, 1941.

Public Finance

- Pinto, P. J. J. System of Financial Administration in India, 1941.
- Patel, M. H. Provincial Finance, 1921-1936, 1941.
- Lakdawala, D. T. Justice in Taxation in India, with special reference to Gujarat, 1943.
- Sarma, N. A. Taxation of Income, 1948.
- Desai, T. M. The Finance of Bombay Government, 1935-36, to 1950-51, 1951.
- Bhouraskar, K. M. Municipal Finance in Certain Leading Indian States, 1951.
- Ojha, P. D. Study of the Tax Structure of India, with special reference to Central Taxes, 1955.
- Krishnaswamy, J. Local Finance in Madras State, 1955.
- Borkar, V. V. Public Finance and Employment, with special reference to Underdeveloped Systems, 1955.

Socialism and Communism

- Nehalchand, (Kum.) S. Economic Case for Socialism in India, 1950.

Trade and Industry

- Tiwari, R. D. The Technique of Modern Commercial Policy, with special reference to Commercial Treaties, 1940.
- Shah, N. A. Indian Sugar Industry, 1940.
- Ganju, M. Textile Industries of Kashmir, 1944.
- Pandit, S. A. Regional Distribution of Industries, 1949.
- Cooper, R. C. Corporation Finance and Management in India, 1950.
- Trivedi, V. R. Profits and Wages in the Cotton Textile Industry of Bombay, 1950.
- Duggal, D. S. Industrial Punjab—A Study in Partition Problems, 1950.
- Mehta, S. D. Indian Cotton Industry, 1952.
- Pandya, G. M. Present Position and Future Prospects of Chemical Industry in India, 1952.
- Gunishastri, P. V. Effects of Protection on the Industrial development of India, 1954.
- Paranjpe, H. K. Public Enterprise in India, 1954.
- Manoharan, T. Cyclical Movements in India's Balance of Payments (1919-1939), 1954.

- Paymaster, K. R.** .. **State Control of Industries in India, 1956.**
Desai, B. C. .. **Recent Trends in the Industrial Economy of India, 1956.**

Transport

- Patwardhan, S. G.** .. **Local Passenger Transport in Bombay, 1941.**
Kamat, R. G. .. **Problems of Indian Shipping, 1951.**

M.A. THESES

Agricultural Economics

- Ranade, V. G.** .. **Economic and Social Survey of a Konkan Village, 1924.**
Joglekar, S. S. .. **Rural Reconstruction in the Deccan, 1927.**
Mukhtyar, G. C. .. **Life and Labour in South Gujarat Village (Surat Dist.) 1928.**
Mehta, C. A. .. **A Historical and Analytical Study of British Land Revenue Policy in Deccan and Gujarat, 1930.**
Mohile, V. G. .. **Sub-division and Fragmentation of Agricultural Holdings in India, 1931.**
Shukla, J. B. .. **Economic Survey of Olpad Taluka (Surat District), 1933.**
Patel, A. D. .. **Agricultural Economics of Borsad Taluka, 1936.**
Thotapali, S. .. **Crop Forecasting, 1942.**
Umarji, B. R. .. **Farms and Holdings in Bombay-Karnatak, 1949.**
Adsule, P. L. .. **Agricultural Labour in Indore District, 1953.**
Bhuvanechandram, V. .. **Cooperative Central Financing Agencies in Bombay State, 1953.**
Sanghavi, P. S. .. **Land Problems and Reforms in Saurashtra, 1955.**
Raman, P. .. **Cooperative Central Financing Agencies in the Madras State, 1956.**

Banking and Currency

- Muranjan, S. K.** .. **Prices in India, 1925.**
Syed, A. H. .. **Methods and Machinery of Investments in India, 1931.**
Masani, S. M. .. **Possibilities of the Development of Banking in India, 1943.**
Chawla, S. .. **Fallacy of the Gold Standard, 1935.**
Pardiwala, J. J. .. **Banks in relation to Industry in India, 1939.**
Nadkarni, M. S. .. **Banking Legislation in India, 1952.**

Demography

- Ranadive, B. T. The Population in India, with special reference to Food Supply, 1927.
- Raghav Rao, G. Population Problem of Bombay Presidency, 1937.
- Wadhwani, S. T. Economic and Demographic Study of the Amils in Sind, 1940.
- Chitre, (Kum.) P. R. .. A Study of Fertility in the Middle Class, 1944.

Economic Surveys

- Joshi, C. B. Economic Conditions in India during the Mussalman Rule, 1929.
- Desai, (Kum.) S. K. .. Socio-Economic Position of Women in India from 1858 to 1929, 1930.
- Hate, (Smt.) C. A. Economic Conditions of Baroda State, 1936.
- Kale, B. M. Economics of Primary Education in Bombay City, 1935.
- Bhaiji, M. M. A. The Mussalmans of Bombay—An Economic Survey, 1936.
- Desai, R. M. Economic Conditions of Baroda State, 1936.
- Kapasi, C. B. The Economic Development of Baroda State, 1947.
- Peter, P. C. Some Aspects of Economic Progress of Cochin, 1950.

Insurance

- Karkhanis, V. V. Investment of Insurance Funds in India with special reference to Industrial Finance, 1942.

Labour

- Pandit, (Kum.) S. V. .. The Position of Women Workers in Bombay Cotton Mills, 1924.
- Vakil, K. N. Labour Conditions in India, 1930.
- Cholia, R. P. Economic Conditions of Dock Labourers in Bombay, 1937.
- Punekar, S. D. Trade Unionism in India, 1942.
- Gokhale, (Kum.) S. G. .. Bidi Workers in the City of Bombay, 1945.

National Income

- Khambata, K. J. Measurement of the Wealth of India, 1924.

Organised Markets

- Dantwala, M. L. Marketing and Trade of Raw Cotton in Bombay, 1933.
- Mehta, C. K. Stock Exchange—A Comparative Study, 1941.
- Salvi, P. G. Commodity Exchanges in Bombay, 1943.

Public Finance

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Deshpande, V. G. | Income-tax in India, 1922. |
| Rao, V. K. R. V. | Taxation of Income in India, 1929. |
| Shah, H. V. | Federal Finance in India, 1929. |
| Karbhari, G. S. | Public Debt in India, 1933. |
| Limaye, D. H. | Indian Military Finance, 1934. |
| Joshi, D. J. | Finances of the Bombay Municipality, 1935. |
| Mahadeshwar, D. R. | Income-tax in India, 1938. |

Trade and Industry

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Gokhale, B. N. | Economics of State Enterprise, with a study of its Practical Operations in British India, 1926. |
| Deolalkar, P. V. | Textile Industries in India, 1927. |
| Joshi, P. | Railway and Industrial Development of India, 1927. |
| Furtado, P. | The Entrepreneur in Modern Economic Society, with special reference to Indian Conditions, 1928. |
| Bose, S. C. | The Foreign Trade of India, 1928. |
| Joshi, P. M. | Some Non-Textile Industries in India, 1929. |
| Kharas, J. D. | Indian Customs Tariff, with special reference to Trade and Industry, 1913-1929, 1930. |
| Munshi, M. C. | Indian Customs Tariff : An Analytical and Comparative Study, 1931. |
| Samant, D. R. | Organization and Finance of Joint-Stock Companies in India, 1932. |
| Mulky, M. A. | Financing of Industries in India, 1933. |
| Pandit, Y. S. | India's Balance of Indebtedness, 1898-1913, 1933. |
| Tiwari, R. D. | Railway Rates in Relation to Trade and Industry in India, 1933. |
| Maluste, D. N. | Commercial Relations between India and Japan in Modern Times, 1934. |
| Mazumdar, S. M. | India in the World Crisis, 1936. |
| Trivedi, A. B. | Industrial Development of Kathiawar, 1938. |
| Pendse, B. P. | Large-scale Industries in Maharashtra, 1950. |
| Remedios, H. M. | Cottage Industries in India ; their place and future in Indian Economy, 1950. |
| Subramaniam, T. V. | Indian Cement Industry, 1953. |
| Karat, (Smt.) B. G. | History and Development of the Tile Industry in Mangalore, 1955. |
| Sastry, V .K. | India's External Trade ; some problems, 1955. |

Transport

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|--|
| Marshall, D. N. | .. | .. | The Indian Transport System, 1930. |
| Badheka, K. C. | .. | .. | Transport Facilities in Kathiawar, 1932. |
| | | | M.Sc. (Agri.) THESES |
| Parikh, R. G. | .. | .. | Food Crops of Gujarat, 1948. |
| Kanungo, K. | .. | .. | Land Problems in Orissa, 1952. |

APPENDIX A2.

List of the books in Economics published in the Economics Series by the Oxford University Press.

1. "Imperfect Competition in International Trade," by Dr. S. B. Rangnekar, 1947.
2. "The Rural Economy of Gujarat," by Dr. M.B. Desai, 1949.
3. "Pricing in a Planned Economy," by Dr. B. V. Krishnamurthy, 1949.
4. "Social Insurance for Industrial Workers in India," by Dr. S. D. Punekar, 1950.
5. "International Aspects of Indian Economic Development," by Dr. D. T. Lakdawala, 1951.
6. "Indian Capital Market," by Dr. V. R. Girvante, 1956.

APPENDIX A3.

Statement showing the number of the theses successfully completed in the University Department of Sociology.

| <i>Theses</i> | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| M.A. | | Ph.D. | |
| Instituted in 1926 | | Instituted in 1936 | |
| 1927 | 2 | 1936 | 1 |
| 1928 | 6 | 1937 | 1 |
| 1929 | 1 | 1938 | 1 |
| 1930 | 5 | 1941 | 1 |
| 1931 | 3 | 1942 | 2 |
| 1932 | 5 | 1943 | 3 |
| 1933 | 3 | 1944 | 3 |
| 1935 | 2 | 1945 | 3 |
| 1937 | 1 | 1946 | 1 |
| 1938 | 3 | 1947 | 6 |
| 1939 | 1 | 1948 | 1 |
| 1941 | 1 | 1949 | 5 |
| 1942 | 1 | 1950 | 6 |
| 1945 | 1 | 1951 | 4 |

*The first Ph.D.
in Arts.*

| M.A. | | Ph.D. | |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| Instituted in 1926 | | Instituted in 1936 | |
| 1947 | 2 | 1953 | 3 |
| 1948 | 1 | 1954 | 2 |
| 1950 | 1 | 1955 | 2 |
| 1951 | 2 | 1956 | 3 |
| 1952 | 1 | | |
| 1953 | 3 | | |
| 1955 | 2 | | |
| | 47 | | 48 |
| | ----- | | -----Total 95. |

APPENDIX A4.

List of research publications of teachers and students of the University Department of Sociology.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Author</i> |
|-------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1929 | 1. Hindu Exogamy. | S. V. Karandikar |
| 1932 | 2. Caste and Race in India. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| 1934 | 3. Marriage and Family in Gujarat. | Smt. S. Mehta. |
| | 4. The Katkaris : A Study in Primitive Social Life. | A. N. Welling. |
| 1935 | 5. The Nature and Grounds of Political Obligation in the Hindu State. | J. J. Anjaria. |
| | 6. Changing Ideas on Marriage and Family. | K. T. Merchant. |
| | 7. The Problem of the Indian Polity | R. Pratapgiri. |
| | 8. Vaishnavas of Gujarat. | N. A. Thoothi. |
| 1936 | 9. Hindu Art in its Social Setting. | Kum. P. N. Dubash. |
| 1938 | 10. The Social Process. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| | 11. Untouchable Workers in Bombay City. | G. R. Pradhan. |
| | 12. Whither Woman. | Y. M. Rege. |
| 1939 | 13. Hindu Social Institutions. | P. H. Valavalkar (P. H. Prabhu) |
| 1942 | 14. Marriage and Family Life among the Kannada Castes of the Mysore State. | M. N. Srinivas. |
| 1943 | 15. The Farmer : His Wealth and Welfare. | M. G. Bhagat. |
| | 16. The Aborigines—So-called—and Their Future. | G. S. Ghurye |
| 1945 | 17. Life and Living in Rural Karnatak, with Special Reference to Gokak Taluka. | M. N. Desai. |
| | 18. The Warlis : A Study of an Aboriginal Tribe of the Bombay Presidency. | K. J. Save. |

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Author</i> |
|-------------|---|--------------------|
| 1946 | 19. Culture and Society. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| 1947 | 20. Hindu Kinship. | K. M. Kapadia. |
| 1948 | 21. Social Background of Indian Nationalism. | A. R. Desai. |
| | 22. Occidental Civilization. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| | 23. Society and the Visually Handicapped. | R. M. Halder. |
| | 24. Hindu Woman and Her Future. | Smt. C. A. Hate. |
| | 25. Social Conditions in India as Depicted in Jain Canons. | J. C. Jain. |
| 1950 | 26. Folk Dance of Maharashtra. | A. J. Agarkar. |
| | 27. Caste and Class in India. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| 1951 | 28. Indian Costume. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| | 29. The Indian Film. | Kum. Panna Shah. |
| 1952 | 30. Race Relations in Negro Africa. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| | 31. Agris. | D. N. Kale. |
| | 32. Society and the Criminal. | M. J. Sethna. |
| 1953 | 33. Introduction to Rural Sociology in India. | A. R. Desai. |
| | 34. Indian Sadhus. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| 1954 | 35. Man and His Environment. | Kum. A. J. Dastur. |
| 1955 | 36. Family and Kin in Indo-European Culture. | G. S. Ghurye. |
| | 37. Marriage and Family in India. | K. M. Kapadia. |

APPENDIX A5.

List of publications by members of the staff and by students of the University Department of Civics and Politics.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

By Professor K. P. Mukerji

1. Imperialisms : Seine Wirkungen im Osten (Heidelberg, 1935)
2. Marxism, (Colombo, 1946)
3. Basis of Political Philosophy (Madras, 1950)
4. The State, (Madras, 1952)
5. Parties and Politics in Ceylon, (New Delhi, 1953)
6. The Theory of the Evolving State, (Allahabad, 1954).
7. Reorganization of the Indian States (with Mrs. Ramaswamy) (Bombay, 1955)
8. Implications of the Ideology-Concept, (Bombay, 1955)
9. Report of the Mercantile Employees Committee, (Ceylon Government Seasonal Paper XV of 1951)

By Dr. A. J. Dastur

1. Man and His Environment, (Bombay, 1954)

By Dr. Dwarkadas

1. Constitution of India (with Raman) (Madras, 1952).
2. March of Public Administration in India, (Hyderabad, 1954).

PUBLICATION IN THE UNIVERSITY SERIES IN POLITICS

General Editor : Prof. K. P. Mukerji.

“ Implications of the Ideology-concept ” By Professor K. P. Mukerji.

PUBLICATIONS BY STUDENTS

The following past students of the Department have received University grants of Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 750/- respectively for publishing their Ph.D. theses prepared under Professor Mukerji and the books are expected to be out shortly: —

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----|---|
| Dr. A. K. Murdeshwar | .. | Administrative Problems relating to Nationalisation with special reference to Indian State Enterprises. |
| Dr. (Smt.) K. Divatia | .. | Nature of Inter-relations of Governments in India in the 20th Century. |

APPENDIX A6.

A statement showing the number of theses approved and the theses under preparation in the University Department of Civics and Politics.

THESES APPROVED FOR THE M.A. (THESES) DEGREE

- | | | |
|----------------------|----|--|
| Mahadevan, (Kum.) S. | .. | The Liberal Movement in India, (1952). |
| Laxminarayan, K. V. | .. | The Problem of Indian Nationality, (1954). |

THESES UNDER PREPARATION FOR M.A. (THESES) DEGREE

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|
| Ananthkrishnan, V. | .. | Political Implications of the Five Year Plan. |
| Appoo, (Kum.) M. F. | .. | Integration of States (in India). |

THESES APPROVED FOR THE PH.D. DEGREE

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|--|
| Krishnan, N. K. | .. | The end of the State in Ancient Indian Political Thought, (1951). |
| Batliwala, (Kum.) C. J. | .. | India and Parliamentary Democracy, (1952). |
| Thotappa, K. B. Y. | .. | Trends in Modern Federalism, (1952). |
| Nair, V. S. | .. | Nature of the Ancient Indian State, (1953). |
| Murdeshwar, A. K. | .. | Administrative Problems relating to Nationalisation with special reference to Indian State Enterprises (1953). |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|--|
| Gopal, P. V. | .. | .. | .. | Ideological Conflicts in Indian Political Life (1953). |
| Wilson, L. B. | .. | .. | .. | The Bombay Legislature, 1946-53, (1953). |
| Badhe, G. S. | .. | .. | .. | Social Legislation, (1954). |
| Dwarkadas, R. | .. | .. | .. | The Role of the Higher Civil Service in a Welfare State with particular reference to India, (1955) |
| Divatia, (Smt.) K. | .. | .. | .. | Nature of Inter-relation of Governments in India in the 20th Century, (1955). |
| Aiyar, S. P. | .. | .. | .. | Modern Trends in Quasi-federalism, (1955). |
| Trivikram, T. K. N. | .. | .. | .. | State and Culture, (1955). |

THESES UNDER PREPARATION FOR THE PH.D. DEGREE

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|--|
| Dixit, B. V. | .. | .. | .. | Individual in Marxist Society. |
| Gandhi, C. M. | .. | .. | .. | State and Industrial Relations with special reference to India. |
| Gokhale, V. N. | .. | .. | .. | Political Parties in Bombay State. |
| Joseph, P. T. | .. | .. | .. | Parties and Politics in Kerala. |
| Joshi, Nirmal | .. | .. | .. | Political Ideals of Plato. |
| Kalra, L. D. | .. | .. | .. | Burma and Parliamentary Democracy. |
| Kulkarni, C. M. | .. | .. | .. | Some aspects of Ancient Indian Polity (The exact title is to be decided later). |
| Mehra, R. D. | .. | .. | .. | Justice and its Administration. |
| Moorthy, S. D. | .. | .. | .. | Rural Self-Government in Mysore State. |
| Panjwani, H. M. | .. | .. | .. | Place of Judiciary in the Constitution of India. |
| Raghuram, N. V. | .. | .. | .. | The Nature and Concept of O and M work and its Administration with special reference to India. |
| Ramaswamy, (Smt.) S. | .. | .. | .. | Theories of Revolutions. |
| Sardesai, R. J. | .. | .. | .. | Politics and Government in Portuguese possessions in India. |
| Satyanarayan, K. | .. | .. | .. | The Problem of Linguistic States in India. |

APPENDIX A7.

List of papers published and books under preparation by members of the staff of the University Department of Statistics during 1948-55.

LIST OF PAPERS PUBLISHED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF DURING 1948-55

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|---|
| Bhapkar, V. P. | .. | .. | .. | A note on the test for paired samples. Calcutta Statistical Association Bulletin. Vol. 5, No. 19, 1948. |
|----------------|----|----|----|---|

- Bhate, D. H.** A note on the significance level of the distribution of the mean of a rectangular population. *Bull. Cal. Stat. Assoc.* 1951.
 A note on the ratio of two non-central chisquares. *Bull. Cal. Math. Secn.* 1951.
 A note on the estimates of centre of location of symmetrical populations. *Cal. Stat. Assoc. Bull.* Vol 4, 1951.
- Chakrabarti, M. C.** A note on the ratio of the mean deviation to the standard deviation. *Cal. Stat. Assoc. Bull.* Vol. 1, pp. 187-190, 1948.
 On the moments of non-central chisquare. *Bull. Cal. Math. Spec. Vol.* 41, 1949.
 A note on balanced incomplete block design. *Bull. Cal. Math. Soc.* Vol. 42, 1950.
 A statistical study of data collected at the health centre at Khar; *Journal of the Gujarat Research Society*, Vol. 16 No. 2 pp. 149-57, 1954.
- Chanda, K. C.** A note on the comparative efficiencies of Sampling with and without replacement. *Science and Culture*, December 1952.
 A note on the consistency and maxima of the roots of the likelihood equations. *Biometrika* Vol. 41, pp. 56-61.
 On comparative efficiencies of L-test and Pitman's test for equality of variances. *Bull. of the International Stat. Inst.* Vol. 33 pp. 215-18.
 Some characterisation Properties of normal Distributions. *Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress*, 1955.
- Murti, V. N.** A note on the cumulants of the Binomial Distribution. *Mathematics Student* vol. 18, pp. 64-65.
 A note on unbiased and minimum variance estimates. *Maths. Student*, Vol. 10, pp. 66.
 On a problem in mathematical Expectation. *Maths. Student* Vol. 19, p. 67.
 On a result of Birnbaum regarding the skewness of x in a bivariate normal population. *Journal of the Indian Society of Agircultural Statistics.* Vol. 4—No. 1.

- Rao, K. S. A statistical study of the velocity of circulation of money in India. Bom. Univ. Journal, 1949, pp. 41-52.
- Multivariate Statistical distributions and economic Macrodynamics. Current Science 1950.
- On the generalised second limit theorem in Calculus of Probabilities. Biometrika Vol. 37 pp. 224-30.
- The measurement of divergence of regional and temporal concentrations of economic power with illustrations from Indian Income Tax data. Abstract in Econometric Vol. 20 No. 2, 1952.
- A simple method of deriving best critical regions similar to the sample space in tests of an important class of composite hypothesis. Biometrika, June 1953.
- On the mutual independence of a set of Hotelling's T^2 derivable from a sample size n from a k -variate normal population. Bull. Inter. Stat. Inst. 1951.
- Testing for serial correlation in a stationary multidimensional discrete stationary stochastic process. Bull. Int. Stat. Inst., 1952.
- Measurement of Structural change in the Dynamics of an Economy. Indian econ. Journal, Vol. 1, 1953.
- Vartak, M. N. On an application of Kronecker product of matrices to statistical designs, Annals of Mathematical Statistics, Vol. 26 No. 3, 1955.

BOOKS UNDER PREPARATION

1. Mathematics of Design and Analysis of Experiments by M. C. Chakrabarti. (To be published by the University of Baroda).
2. Statistical inference and Measurement of Structural changes in an Economy by Dr. K. S. Rao. (To be published by the Oxford University Press as a Book in the Bombay University Economics Series).

APPENDIX B

Succession list of Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and Registrars.

SUCCESSION LIST OF CHANCELLORS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1857 July 18th | The Right Honourable John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H. |
| 1860 May 11th | The Honourable Sir George Russel Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B. |
| 1862 April 24th | The Honourable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, BART., G.C.S.I., G.C.B., D.C.L. |
| 1867 March 6th | The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I. |
| 1872 May 6th | The Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E. |
| 1877 April 30th | The Honourable Sir Richard Temple, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. |
| 1880 April 28th | The Right Honourable James Fergusson, BART., K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. |
| 1885 March 30th | The Right Honourable Donald James Mackay, Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. |
| 1890 April 12th | The Right Honourable George Robert Canning Harris, Baron Harris, B.A., G.C.I.E. |
| 1895 Feb. 18th | The Right Honourable William Mansfield Sandhurst, Baron Sandhurst, LL.D., G.C.I.E. |
| 1900 Feb. 17th | The Right Honourable Henry Stafford, Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B. |
| 1903 Sept. 5th | The Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S. |
| 1903 Dec. 12th | The Right Honourable Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Coch- rane Baillie, Baron Lamington, B.A., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. |
| 1907 July 27th | The Honourable Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., C.I.E., |
| 1907 Oct. 18th | The Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke (afterwards Lord Sydenham), G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S. |
| 1913 April 4th | The Right Honourable Freeman Freeman- Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. |
| 1918 Dec. 16th | The Honourable Sir George Ambrose Lloyd (afterwards Baron Lloyd), G.C.I.E., D.S.O. |
| 1923 Dec. 10th | Lt.-Col. The Right Honourable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. |
| 1926 March 8th | Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (from 8-3-26 to 11-6-26). |
| 1926 June 12th | Lt.-Col. the Right Honourable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. |
| 1928 Dec. 9th | The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. |
| 1931 April 26th | Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. (from 26-4-31 to 28-8-31) |
| 1931 Aug. 24th | The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. |

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| 1933 Dec. 9th | The Right Honourable Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. |
| 1936 May 31st | The Honourable Sir Robert Duncan Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.), I.C.S., (from 31-5-36 to 28-9-36). |
| 1936 Sept. 29th | The Right Honourable Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. |
| 1937 Sept. 18th | Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L. |
| 1943 March 24th | The Right Honourable Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D. |
| 1946 Aug. 21st | Sir Andrew Clow, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., (from 21-8-46 to 25-12-46) |
| 1946 Dec. 26th | The Right Honourable Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D. |
| 1947 May 19th | Sir Sonti Venkata Ramamurti, M.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (from 19-5-47 to 30-5-47) |
| 1947 June 1st | The Right Honourable Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D. |
| 1947 Sept. 7th | Sir Hormusji Peroshaw Mody, M.A., LL.B., K.B.E. (from 7-9-47 to 22-9-47). |
| 1947 Sept. 23rd | The Right Honourable Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D. |
| 1948 Jan. 6th | Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, M.A., (Oxon.), BAR-AT-LAW, C.I.E. |
| 1952 May 30th | Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, K.T., B.A. (Oxon.), B.SC. (Allahabad), D.LITT. (Delhi) |
| 1953 Feb. 1st | Shri Mangaldas Manchharam Pakvasa, B.A., LL.B. (from 1-2-53 to 22-2-53) |
| 1953 Feb. 22nd | Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, K.T., B.A. (Oxon.), B.SC. (Allahabad), D.LITT. (Delhi) |
| 1954 Dec. 5th | Shri Mangaldas Manchharam Pakvasa, B.A., LL.B. (from 5-12-54 to 1-3-55) |
| 1955 March 1st | Shri Harekrushna Mahtab, D.LITT. |
| 1956 Oct. 14th | Shri Mohammedali Currim Chagla, B.A., (Oxon.), BAR-AT-LAW, (from 14-10-56 to 10-12-56) |
| 1956 Dec. 10th | Shri Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW. |

SUCCESSION LIST OF VICE-CHANCELLORS

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1857 July | The Honourable Sir William Yardley, KT. |
| 1858 Aug. | The Honourable Sir Henry Davison, KT. |
| 1860 July | The Honourable Justice Sir Joseph Arnould, KT. M.A. |
| 1863 Feb. | Sir Alexander Grant, BART., M.A. |
| 1864 Dec. | The Honourable Mr. Justice Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S. |
| 1865 Sept. | Sir Alexander Grant, BART., M.A., LL.D. |
| 1868 Oct. | The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. |
| 1870 March | The Honourable Mr. Justice James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.C.S. |
| 1879 March | The Honourable Mr. Justice Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S. |
| 1879 Dec. | Surgeon-General William Buyer Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P. |
| 1880 April | The Honourable Mr. Justice Raymond West, C.S., M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S. |

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| 1885 Jan. | The Honourable Mr. James Braithwaite peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I. |
| 1886 Oct. | The Honourable Mr. Justice Raymond West, C.S., M.A. LL.D. F.R.G.S. |
| 1888 July | The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D. |
| 1890 July | William Wordsworth, Esq., B.A., C.I.E. |
| 1890 Dec. | The Honourable Mr. Justice H.M. Birdwood, C.S., M.S., LL.D. |
| 1892 Aug. | The Honourable Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A. LL.B., C.I.E. |
| 1893 Sept. | The Honourable Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar M.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., M.R.A.S. |
| 1895 Oct. | The Honourable Mr. Justice John Jardine, I.C.S. |
| 1897 March | The Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Kandy, I.C.S. |
| 1902 July | The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D. |
| 1906 Feb. | The Honourable Dr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D. |
| 1909 Jan. | The Honourable Justice Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, KT., B.A., LL.D. |
| 1912 Aug. | The Honourable Justice Sir John Heaton, KT., I.C.S. |
| 1915 March | The Honourable Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A. |
| 1915 Dec. | The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D. |
| 1917 March | Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.D. |
| 1929 March | Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Esq., M.A., LL.B. |
| 1930 April | The Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW. |
| 1931 April | The Rev. Dr. John McKenzie, C.I.E., M.A., D.D. |
| 1933 April | Sir Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar, KT., M.A. (Cantab), BAR-AT-LAW. |
| 1939 April | Sir Rustom P. Masani, KT., M.A. |
| 1942 June | Sir Bomanji J. Wadia, KT., M.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW. |
| 1947 April | The Honourable Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, B.A. (Oxon.), BAR-AT-LAW. |
| 1947 Nov. | Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane, M.A., LL.M., D.LITT. |
| 1949 Nov. | The Honourable Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati, M.A., LL.B. |
| 1951 Nov. | Sir Navroji Jehangir Wadia, K.T., B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW. |
| 1955 March | Dr. John Matthai, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B.LITT. (Oxon.), D.SC. (London). |

SUCCESSION LIST OF REGISTRARS

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| 1858 Jan. | Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D. |
| 1862 Nov. | Robert Haines, M.B., <i>Officiating</i> |
| 1863 Nov. | Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D. |
| 1866 July | George Crhistopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D. |
| 1867 April | John Powell Hughlings, B.A., <i>Officiating</i> |

- 1868 Jan. George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
 1868 Sept. James Taylor
 1874 May Peter Peterson, M.A., D.SC. (Edin.), B.A. (Ball. Coll., Oxon), *Officiating*.
 1874 Sept. The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.
 1877 June Peter Peterson, M.A., D.SC. (Edin.), B.A. (Ball.Coll. Oxon).
 1889 Dec. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.SC., C.M.
 1894 May F. Chambers, *Acting*
 1894 Nov. D. MacDonald, M.D., B.SC., C.M.
 1902 June B. M. Pandit, B.A., *Officiating*
 1902 Oct. Fardunji M. Dastur, M.A.
 1930 Aug. D. J. Wadia, B.A.
 1930 Sept. F. M. Dastur (*in charge*)
 1931 Jan. S. R. Dongerkery, B.A., LL.B.
 1956 Jan. T. V. Chidambaran, B.A.
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APPENDIX "C"

Donours to the Centenary Endowment Fund of Rs. 100 or more

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|------------|--|---------|
| A.C.E.C. India Private Ltd., Bombay | 201/- | Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, Ltd. | 500/- |
| Shri T. Aguiar | 100/- | Shri Ratanshaw Nawroji Contractor | 300/- |
| Banaji Dossabhai Abless | 101/- | Corn Products Co. (India) Private Ltd. | 500/- |
| Meock Ashdown and Co. Ltd., Bombay | 5,000/- | D. & H. National College, Bandra | 501/- |
| The Membie Distributors, Ltd. | 1,000/- | Smt. S. D. Dallas | 101/- |
| The Amalgamated Chemicals and Dyes-stuffs Co., Ltd. Bombay | 1,000/- | Deccan Education Society, Poona | 125/- |
| M/s. Amalgamated Electricity Co. Ltd., Bombay | 251/- | Department of Sociology (Academic Staff and students) | 745/- |
| Amar Dye Chemicals Ltd. | 100/- | Shri Haribhai B. Desai | 1,000/- |
| The American Express Co. Inc. Bombay | 500/- | Dr. R. C. Deshpande | 100/- |
| Shri M. P. Amin | 500/- | Shri A. N. Dixit | 100/- |
| The Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd. | 1,000/- | Shri S. R. Dongerkery | 500/- |
| The Anchor Line Ltd. | 1,000/- | Dr. J. B. Dordi, Navsari | 101/- |
| Anonymous | 100/- | Messrs. Doric Products | 500/- |
| Shri Ganesh Mahadeo Apte | 100/- | Shri V. V. Dravid | 101/- |
| Armstrong Smith Private Ltd. | 500/- | Shri K. J. Dubash | 101/- |
| The Asbestos Cement Private Ltd. | 501/- | The East Asiatic Co. India Private Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| M/s. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd. | 3,00,000/- | The Eastern Bank Ltd., Bombay | 500/- |
| Shri Y. G. Athalye | 100/- | Shri Fazal R. Peer Mahomed | 250/- |
| Shri M. D. Bhat | 250/- | Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Private Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| Bhavan's College (staff) | 440/- | The First National City Bank of New York | 1000/- |
| Khan Bahadur B. Rustumji Bhaya | 101/- | M. s. Gammon (India) Private Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| Baliwala & Karan | 501/- | M. s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Private Ltd. | 250/- |
| M/s. Dhunjis'raw Bhedwar & Co. | 500/- | Glaxo Laboratories (India) Pri- vate Ltd. | 500/- |
| Shri M. B. Bilimoria | 100/- | Shri J. B. Godrej | 101/- |
| Shri Noshir M. Billimoria | 100/- | The Governor of Bihar, Patna | 100/- |
| Shri Lim A. Billimoria | 153/- | Greaves Cotton and Crompton Parkinson Private Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| D. E. Society's Bombay College (Staff) and students | 1000/- | Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| The Bombay Company Private Ltd. | 1,000/- | Grindlay's Bank, Ltd. | 500/- |
| The Bombay Silk Mills Ltd. | 100/- | Group Laboratories (India) Pri- vate Ltd. Bombay | 250/- |
| Bombay Suburban Electric Sup- ply Co. Ltd. | 250/- | Shri K. R. Gunjekar | 701/- |
| M/s. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd. | 1,001/- | M/s. Guest Keen Williams Ltd. | 500/- |
| The British Bank of the Middle East, Bombay | 500/- | Dr. G. S. Hattiangadi | 250/- |
| The British Drug Houses (India) Private Ltd. | 1,000/- | The Hindustan Trading Co., Bombay | 501/- |
| The British India Steam Naviga- tion Co. Ltd. | 1,000/- | M. s. Hollerith (India) Private Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| Burmah-Shell Co. Ltd. | 1,00,000/- | The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., Bombay | 1,000/- |
| Caltex (India) Ltd. | | Shri N. D. Hyams | 100/- |
| The Canara Bank, Limited | 1000/- | Shri K. C. Ibrahim | 100/- |
| M/s. Carr and Co. Ltd. | 100/- | Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt. | 900/- | The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. | 500/- |
| The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | 1,000/- | Indian Textile Engineers (Pri- vate) Ltd. | 500/- |
| Shri K. B. Chinchankar | 100/- | | |
| Shri C. C. Chokshi & Co. | 100/- | | |
| Shri M. M. Chudasama | 100/- | | |
| Ciba Dyes Private Ltd. | 1,000/- | | |
| Ciba Pharmia Private Ltd. | 1,000/- | | |
| Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd. | 1,000/- | | |

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|--|-------------|--|--------------------|
| Institute of Science, Bombay (staff and students) ... | 511/6/6 | The Patel Cotton Co. Private Ltd. | 1,001/- |
| Ismael Yusuf College (Staff & students) ... | 991/12/- | Shri C. J. Patel ... | 100/- |
| Shri B. J. Israel ... | 100/- | Dr. H. B. Patil ... | 100/- |
| M/s. James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... | 1,000/- | Prof. R. P. Patwardhan ... | 100/- |
| Shri R. A. Jahagirdar ... | 100/- | Shri P. D. Pavri ... | 125/- |
| The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar | 500/- | The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay | 1,000/- |
| Diwan Bahadur N. M. Jhaveri | 900/- | The Polson Ltd. ... | 101/- |
| Shri L. N. Joshi ... | 250/- | Shri V. C. Poojara ... | 251/- |
| Sir Jamshedji B. Kanga, Kt. ... | 1,000/- | Dr. Gajanan D. Purandare ... | 250/- |
| Shri P. L. Kapadia ... | 100/- | R.A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay | 817/- |
| Shri P. L. Kapadia, Chartered Accountant ... | 150/- | Rannarain Ruia College (Staff) | 1,001/- |
| Shri Gopal J. Karandikar ... | 250/- | Rannarain Ruia College (students) | 1,916/9/4 |
| Shri A. D. Karkhanawala ... | 100/- | Shri B. C. Randeria ... | 100/- |
| Dr. A. V. Kerkar ... | 100/- | Shri Y. B. Rege ... | 300/- |
| Dr. V. M. Kerkar ... | 100/- | M. s. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. | 1,000/- |
| Chief Presidency Magistrate ... | 300/- | Shri J. B. Sane & family ... | 101/- |
| Khalsa College (staff) ... | 294/- | Dr. B. V. Sanjeeva Rao ... | 100/- |
| Shri Sorab P. Kharas ... | 100/- | Shri R. G. Saraiya ... | 1,000/- |
| Killick Industries Ltd. ... | 5,000/- | Shri H. M. Seervai ... | 101/- |
| M/s. Killick Nixon & Co. Private Ltd. ... | 500/- | Sankey Electrical Stampings Private Ltd. ... | 5,000/- |
| Shri S. M. A. Kitabwala ... | 100/- | Dr. D. K. Sen ... | 294/- |
| M/s. Kodak Ltd., Bombay ... | 750/- | M/s. Sethna and Lehurans ... | 500/- |
| Dr. A. J. Kohiyar ... | 250/- | Shri R. J. Sethna ... | 100/- |
| Smt. Kusumbai Motichand ... | 251/- | Shri Navalehand T. Shah ... | 100/- |
| Lederle Laboratories (I) Private Ltd. ... | 500/- | Shri Pandurang G. Shanbhag ... | 100/- |
| Mr. & Mrs. Shavax A. Lal ... | 201/- | Shikshana Prasarak Mandal ... | 1,000/- |
| Shri Jamshedji F. Laskari ... | 250/- | Siddharth College of Arts & Science (staff & students) ... | 2,516/15/- |
| Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., Bombay ... | 25,000/- | Shri A. D. Shroff ... | 500/- |
| Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bombay ... | 1,000/- | Dr. (Mrs.) S. D. Soman ... | 100/- |
| The Mackinnon McKenzie & Co. Private Ltd. ... | 1,000/- | Sophia College for Women, Bombay | 600/- |
| Shri K. F. Madan ... | 101/- | The Standard Vacuum Oil Co. | 35,000/- |
| M/s. Mahadevia Bros., Bombay | 101/- | J. Stone & Co. (India) Private Ltd., Bombay ... | 1,000/- |
| Shri Makharia Charitable Trust, Bombay ... | 101/- | Shri & Smt. J. D. Swamidasan... | 101/- |
| Shri M. P. Makharia ... | 100/- | Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics (students) ... | 1,551/- |
| D. Macropolo & Co. (Private) Ltd. ... | 500/- | Tata Trusts and Companies ... | 5,00,000/- |
| Dr. S. B. Mahabal ... | 100/- | Shri M. V. Tendulkar ... | 100/- |
| Shri M. A. Master ... | 151/- | Sapt. Textile Products (India) Ltd. ... | 500/- |
| Shri M. R. Meher ... | 100/- | Shri H. M. Thakar ... | 100/- |
| Sir Chunilal V. Mehta ... | 250/- | Shri A. R. Thanawala ... | 101/- |
| Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta ... | 100/- | Shri A. R. Thirumalachar ... | 353/- |
| The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. ... | 1,000/- | Shri Tulsidas Khimji ... | 251/- |
| The Metal Box Co. of India Ltd. | 2,000/- | Turner, Morrison & Co. Private Ltd. ... | 500/- |
| The Millowners' Assn., Bombay | 3,31,674/- | The United Steel Cos. (India) Private Ltd. ... | 250/- |
| Col. V. R. Mirajkar ... | 101 | Staff of the University of Bom bay ... | 600/- |
| Modern Education Society, Poona | 1,000/- | Dr. G. A. Vaidya ... | 100/- |
| Municipal Corporation for Great- er Bombay ... | 10,00,000/- | Miss M. S. Varde ... | 100/- |
| Shri K. Gopinathan ... | 101/- | M/s. Volkart Foundation, Bombay ... | 5,000/- |
| National Bank of India Ltd. ... | 1,000/- | Wadia College, Poona ... | 143/- |
| Nederlandsche Handel Maatschap- pij, Bombay ... | 1,000/- | M/s. Wadia Ghandy & Co. ... | 500/- |
| The New India Assurance Co. Ltd. ... | 5,000/- | N. M. Wadia Charities ... | 30,000/- |
| Oxford University Press, Bombay | 250/- | The Western India Tanneries Ltd., Bombay ... | 300/- and 700/- |
| Shri M. A. Pandit ... | 250/- | Wilson College ... | 500/- |
| Shri K. S. Parekh ... | 100/- | | |

